

AUSTRIA WAITS UNTIL TOMORROW

Declaration Made That if Powers Do Not Proceed With Coercion of Montenegro Empire Will Act.

GERMANY PROMISES TO GIVE SUPPORT

In Meantime King Nicholas Is Reported to Be Removing to Scutari—Greeks and Bulgarians Dispute.

VIENNA, April 26.—The official Fremdenblatt discussing Scutari says: "If Austria-Hungary is to be really tranquilized the Great Powers must not stop at a diplomatic declaration of their unanimous contentions; they must convert their good will into deeds without delay. In this connection the constant talk abroad of compensating Montenegro for his military successes makes an especially bad impression."

The political and military prestige of Europe has suffered by the fall of Scutari. If this injury to their prestige, this check to their actions, is a matter of indifference to the Powers, Austria cannot follow them along such a path. She must insist, with all the emphasis at her command, on a remedy being found as speedily and thoroughly as possible.

Austria Will Act Alone

"The minimum she demands is the immediate presentation by the Powers to Montenegro of the protest they have already decided upon in the form of a vigorous demand for the evacuation of Scutari at once, and in the event of a refusal, the adoption of further military measures for the forcible carrying out of the will of Europe. Any hanging back on the part of Europe from this minimum would excite feelings of dissatisfaction and bitterness in Austria-Hungary. It will be to Europe's interest to prevent this."

Austria-Hungary will wait until Monday for some decisive action of the Powers regarding Scutari, according to a statement made in official quarters. Should the Powers fail by that time to agree on united action, Austria-Hungary will proceed alone to vindicate her political and military prestige.

It is reported that Germany has promised to support Austria under all circumstances. Much significance is attached to the conference which the Foreign Minister and Minister of War had with the Emperor at Schoenbrunn this evening. The conference lasted until 8:45 o'clock, although the Emperor usually retires at 8.

King Nicholas Goes to Scutari

LONDON, April 26.—King Nicholas' determination not to give up Scutari is plainly indicated in the following dispatch from the Vienna correspondent of The London Express:

"King Nicholas is to enter Scutari in the morning. A proclamation he has declared that he will live there with his family, consequently it is not expected here that he will obey the summons to evacuate the town, which it is hoped the Powers will address to him."

Reports from Cetinje state that a greater part of the population of Scutari was found starving. The inhabitants had barricaded themselves in their houses, fearing massacre, but soon came out to beg food from the Montenegrins.

General Yukotich ordered the distribution of provisions.

"The hospitals were in a terrible condition, some being full of dead bodies."

Greeks and Bulgarians

LONDON, April 26.—Diplomatic circles in London report on the Bulgarians' Continued on Page 29, Col. 2

TODAY'S SUMMARY

- 1.—Austria Waits Until Tomorrow. Great Powers in Armaments.
- 2.—Telegraphic News.
- 3.—Sugarcane Tax on Unreared Increment.
- 4.—Editorial.
- 5.—Platform of Navy League Is Announced.
- 6.—News of the Day.
- 7.—Homeside Douglas Street Business Block.
- 8.—Friend of Victoria Rises to Remark.
- 9.—Sporting News.
- 10.—Additional Sport.
- 11.—Car Flung Into Ditch; Two Are Hurt.
- 12.—Real Estate Advice.
- 13.—To Submit Report on Reinstatement.
- 14.—Marine and Shipping News.
- 15.—Additional News.
- 16.—Oak Bay Residents Will Vote This.
- 17.—General News.
- 18.—Magdalene Is New and Daring Play.
- 19.—Additional Marine News.
- 20.—At the City.
- 21.—Armament Race Presses Peace.
- 22.—At the City.
- 23.—Finnish News.
- 24.—D. Spencer, Ltd., Adv.

MAJOR'S SECTION

- 1.—Navy Victoria Tacht Club Revival of Great Sport.
- 2.—Literature, Music and Art.
- 3.—The Lord of the Isles.
- 4.—The War With the Editor.
- 5.—Cinema Theatre, Newest of Attractions.
- 6.—The German in the Air.
- 7.—The New Zealand Victory Postman.
- 8.—The Young Volunteer, Great Soldier.
- 9.—The Lord of the Isles.
- 10.—The War With the Editor.
- 11.—The Cinema Theatre, Newest of Attractions.
- 12.—The German in the Air.
- 13.—The New Zealand Victory Postman.
- 14.—The Young Volunteer, Great Soldier.
- 15.—The Lord of the Isles.
- 16.—The War With the Editor.
- 17.—The Cinema Theatre, Newest of Attractions.
- 18.—The German in the Air.
- 19.—The New Zealand Victory Postman.
- 20.—The Young Volunteer, Great Soldier.
- 21.—The Lord of the Isles.
- 22.—The War With the Editor.
- 23.—The Cinema Theatre, Newest of Attractions.
- 24.—The German in the Air.
- 25.—The New Zealand Victory Postman.
- 26.—The Young Volunteer, Great Soldier.
- 27.—The Lord of the Isles.
- 28.—The War With the Editor.
- 29.—The Cinema Theatre, Newest of Attractions.
- 30.—The German in the Air.
- 31.—The New Zealand Victory Postman.
- 32.—The Young Volunteer, Great Soldier.
- 33.—The Lord of the Isles.
- 34.—The War With the Editor.
- 35.—The Cinema Theatre, Newest of Attractions.
- 36.—The German in the Air.
- 37.—The New Zealand Victory Postman.
- 38.—The Young Volunteer, Great Soldier.
- 39.—The Lord of the Isles.
- 40.—The War With the Editor.
- 41.—The Cinema Theatre, Newest of Attractions.
- 42.—The German in the Air.
- 43.—The New Zealand Victory Postman.
- 44.—The Young Volunteer, Great Soldier.
- 45.—The Lord of the Isles.
- 46.—The War With the Editor.
- 47.—The Cinema Theatre, Newest of Attractions.
- 48.—The German in the Air.
- 49.—The New Zealand Victory Postman.
- 50.—The Young Volunteer, Great Soldier.
- 51.—The Lord of the Isles.
- 52.—The War With the Editor.
- 53.—The Cinema Theatre, Newest of Attractions.
- 54.—The German in the Air.
- 55.—The New Zealand Victory Postman.
- 56.—The Young Volunteer, Great Soldier.
- 57.—The Lord of the Isles.
- 58.—The War With the Editor.
- 59.—The Cinema Theatre, Newest of Attractions.
- 60.—The German in the Air.
- 61.—The New Zealand Victory Postman.
- 62.—The Young Volunteer, Great Soldier.
- 63.—The Lord of the Isles.
- 64.—The War With the Editor.
- 65.—The Cinema Theatre, Newest of Attractions.
- 66.—The German in the Air.
- 67.—The New Zealand Victory Postman.
- 68.—The Young Volunteer, Great Soldier.
- 69.—The Lord of the Isles.
- 70.—The War With the Editor.
- 71.—The Cinema Theatre, Newest of Attractions.
- 72.—The German in the Air.
- 73.—The New Zealand Victory Postman.
- 74.—The Young Volunteer, Great Soldier.
- 75.—The Lord of the Isles.
- 76.—The War With the Editor.
- 77.—The Cinema Theatre, Newest of Attractions.
- 78.—The German in the Air.
- 79.—The New Zealand Victory Postman.
- 80.—The Young Volunteer, Great Soldier.
- 81.—The Lord of the Isles.
- 82.—The War With the Editor.
- 83.—The Cinema Theatre, Newest of Attractions.
- 84.—The German in the Air.
- 85.—The New Zealand Victory Postman.
- 86.—The Young Volunteer, Great Soldier.
- 87.—The Lord of the Isles.
- 88.—The War With the Editor.
- 89.—The Cinema Theatre, Newest of Attractions.
- 90.—The German in the Air.
- 91.—The New Zealand Victory Postman.
- 92.—The Young Volunteer, Great Soldier.
- 93.—The Lord of the Isles.
- 94.—The War With the Editor.
- 95.—The Cinema Theatre, Newest of Attractions.
- 96.—The German in the Air.
- 97.—The New Zealand Victory Postman.
- 98.—The Young Volunteer, Great Soldier.
- 99.—The Lord of the Isles.
- 100.—The War With the Editor.

LECTURE FOR MR. BRYAN

German Chauvinist Paper Says He Should Not Worry About Improving the World

BERLIN, April 26.—The Berlin Neueste Nachrichten, one of the Chauvinist papers whose connection with armament industries was recently scored in the Reichstag debates, naturally falls foul of Secretary Bryan for his international peace proposals, saying:

"Mr. Bryan is in a great hurry to become the international laughing stock. But we must flatly decline to have as guidance for our policy the sickly agitator's twaddle with which he has been tickling the ignorant, conceited Yankee brains. This chattering demagogue will please be good enough to mind his own business and not worry about improving the world. Otherwise he will show very little sense of the responsibility attaching to the office with which he has been rewarded for his election activities."

DR. FRIEDMANN'S BARGAIN

Sells American Rights in Anti-Tuberculosis Serum for Large Amount in Cash and Stock

NEW YORK, April 26.—Dr. Friedrich P. Friedmann has arranged for the sale of the American rights in his anti-tuberculosis vaccine for \$125,000 in cash and \$1,800,000 in stock in thirty-six Friedmann Institutes, to be organized in as many selected states, with a total capitalization of \$5,400,000, according to The Times this morning. A large wholesale drug firm is named as the purchaser.

It was stated at Dr. Friedmann's hotel apartments last night that all the plans had been made for the distribution of the vaccine, but that the contract had not yet been signed. All the details, it was announced, would be given out by Dr. Friedmann on Monday.

SHOULD CONSENT TO ARBITRATION

Speakers at International Law Society's Meeting Point to Proper Course Regarding Panama Canal Tolls.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Both in set speeches and discussion, speakers at today's meeting of the American Society of International Law maintained that the United States was under a moral, as well as international obligation to submit the Panama Canal tolls controversy to arbitration. It was also held by several of the speakers that Congress should at once repeal the tolls exemption act and submit the subject to diplomatic negotiation.

Hannett Taylor, former Minister to Spain said that upon a settlement hinged the old friendship between the United States and Great Britain, and voiced an earnest plea to Congress to repeal the tolls act, to permit diplomatic negotiations for an amicable adjustment of the question.

Amos E. Hartshey, professor of International Law at the University of Indiana, was another speaker who desired to see the question submitted to arbitration. He said that "unless Congress sees fit to repeal that part of the Panama Canal Act regarding the exemption of coastwise vessels from tolls, the United States is under an undoubted international obligation to enter into agreement with Great Britain to arbitrate."

Has Notable Opportunity.

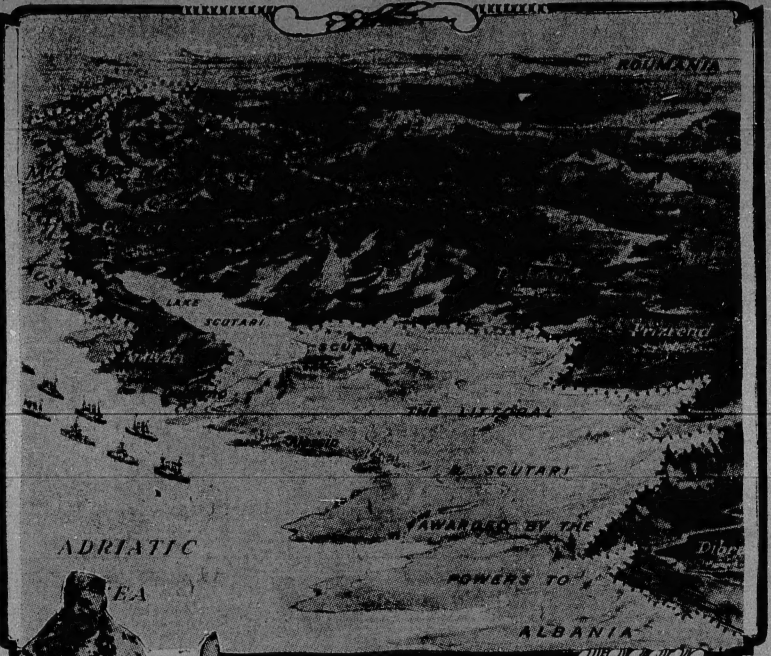
"In view of the long and honorable history of the United States," declared Thomas Hasbun White, of Philadelphia, "as a leader in the movement for the substitution of a system of international judicature for the present unsatisfactory methods of settling international disputes, it is particularly appropriate that the opportunity should have been presented to it to establish such a precedent. It would be unworthy of the United States to rely upon what must be deemed a technical reason for declining to arbitrate, and it is to be hoped that the State Department will not persist in the attitude which has been assumed and will embrace the opportunity of creating a precedent sustaining the proposition that it is necessary in international law that injury should actually be suffered before a justifiable action arises."

A letter of similar tenor from the late Prof. John Westlake, of London, was read, but he maintained that it was necessary "that an injury be actually sustained before a justifiable action arises."

The discussion that followed was participated in by Edmund F. Traub, of Louisville, Ky., Prof. M. D. Harris of Chicago, and General Foster, C. Holmes, U. S. A., retired. Following the addresses and discussion, officers for next year were elected.

Continued to Page

Scutari, Europe's Present Difficult Problem



ALLEGED CROOKS UNDER ARREST

Two Supposed Members of Gang Operating in Various Cities Taken Into Custody by Police of Calgary.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 26.—Two alleged bunco men, said to be members of a gang, the leaders of which have made sensational charges that eight members of the local police department were in collusion with them in their operations here and in several Pacific Coast cities, have been captured in Calgary, Alberta, Canada, according to a telegram received by Chief of Police White today from the authorities of that city.

The men are Antonio Musin, alias Rasso, under indictment here for complicity in a bunco trick, and Paulino Necci, alias Albert Gastaldi, wanted in San Jose, where he jumped his bail four months ago while awaiting trial on a larceny charge. Chief White said that steps would be taken immediately to extradite the prisoners. Their arrest will have a direct bearing upon the investigation now being made by the grand jury into the condition which the confessions of the bunco men have laid bare.

King Nicholas, Montenegro.

FINE STEAMSHIP READY FOR TRIP

New Australian Liner Niagara Now Berthed at Sydney Ready for Her Initial Voyage to This Coast.

LARGE EXPENDITURE ON SYDNEY HARBOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 26.—Large crowds of visitors are daily inspecting the Niagara, which is berthed ready for her initial trip to Victoria and Vancouver at the convention today re-declared its all sides. She is one of the largest liners that ever entered the harbor.

It is deemed necessary to spend five million dollars to provide for additional accommodation in Sydney Harbor.

The 143rd anniversary of the landing of Captain Cook at Botany Bay was celebrated yesterday, and was the most impressive event at the historical spot. H. M. A. S. Melbourne, of the Australian navy, galli bedecked, anchored half a mile from the shore and added impressiveness.

Newspaper Publishers

NEW YORK, April 26.—The American Newspaper Publishing Association at its convention today re-declared its president, Elbert F. Baker, of the Cleveland Plaindealer, John Stewart, of The Richmond Times-Dispatch was chosen secretary, and W. J. Patterson of The New York Evening Post, treasurer. H. L. Bridgman, of The Brooklyn Standard, was elected vice-president.

Found Five So Perished

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—Two women and three children were burned to death in a fire that destroyed two houses recently occupied by non-commissioned officers of the Ninth U. S. Infantry.

PRESIDENT IN SECLUSION

Goes Away on Presidential Yacht Sylph to Find Diversion From the Strains of His Duties

WASHINGTON, April 26.—President Wilson is resting tonight on the Presidential yacht Sylph, somewhere on the Potomac River, near Chesapeake Bay. He went into retirement early today for the week-end, and so complete were the arrangements to give him seclusion that the commander of the vessel had not reported her position up to a late hour today, though in wireless reach of the navy yard.

The President went away to get diversion from the strain of his duties. Dr. Cary Grayson, one of the naval aides at the White House, who has been looking after the President's health, advised a boat trip, and Mr. Wilson went cheerfully. He took along some magazines to read if time hung heavy, and planned to stop along the shore for a short walk some time tomorrow.

PAPERS OF JOSEPH HOWE

Important Series of Documents Bearing on Nova Scotia History Secured for Archives

OTTAWA, April 26.—With the arrival of a further instalment, which completes the collection, the Canadian archives department is now in possession of an important series of documents, the private papers of the late Joseph Howe, the Nova Scotia statesman, who played such a large part in the history of Canada at the time of Confederation.

The papers comprise some forty volumes of journals, letters and editorials, and furnish a splendid outline of the political history of Nova Scotia up to the time of Confederation. The entrance of that Maritime Province into the newly-formed chain of confederacies, it is generally known, was attended by difficulties which the political documents to the archives from the family of the great statesman illuminate.

TARIFF DEBATE AT WASHINGTON

Democrat Representative From Illinois Declares That Progressives Are Bound to Support Revision.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Confronting Progressive members of the House with a plank in the national platform of their party pledging them to immediate revision of "excessive tariff schedules" without waiting for their proposed non-partisan tariff commission, Representative Lawrence B. Stringer, a new member from Illinois, called upon the third party's representatives in the House tonight to support the Underwood bill if they wished to carry out their party declarations.

First defending the Progressives against onslaughts by both Democrats and Republicans, and declaring that they represented more than four million voters and had the right to claim that their party was "the second great party in this nation," the Illinois Democrat emphatically denied that they represented a "protection party."

"You tell me that the Progressive party favors a non-partisan tariff commission," he declared. "That is true, but that plank in the Progressive platform concludes by saying: 'The work of the commission should not prevent the immediate adoption of such reducing schedules generally recognized as excessive.'"

Waving aloft the quotation, and addressing himself to Victor Murdock, Progressive party leader in the House, Mr. Stringer continued:

Logic of Their Declarations

"I call the attention of the gentleman from Kansas to the statement that, if he and the Progressive members of this body whom he leads desire to carry out the declarations of their own platform, and I believe they do, they will be compelled to join with us in the passage of this pending measure. That platform denounces the Payne-Aldrich bill as unjust to the people. It declares for an income tax, and I say to the gentleman from Kansas his conference have already said to us that if they fail to keep faith with the people and fail to carry out the pledges which they have made, they will meet the condemnation which they deserve."

The day's debate was further enlivened by the first exhibition of feeling between majority and minority leaders in the tariff discussion when Representative Wilson, of Kansas, declared:

Continued on Page 29, Col. 2

GREAT PROFITS IN ARMAMENTS

Further Light Is Thrown on German Scandals by Politicians and Newspapers—Herr Liebknecht's Charges.

ENGINEERING WAR SCARES FOR PROFIT

Methods of Diverting Public Attention From the Vast Amounts Gained by Making Arms and Munitions.

BERLIN, April 26.—Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, continued in the Reichstag today his revelations in connection with the methods of armament contracts which he said, though living on international hostility were run on internationalized capital. He cited a contract existing between certain large and small arms and ammunition factories—two in Germany, one in Austria and one in Belgium—principally backed by French money, by the terms of which the deputy alleged, an agreement had been reached to eliminate competition and to guarantee mutual profits.

Dr. Liebknecht pointed out that Germany, which was selling arms to Russia, and that another concern, largely capitalized with French money, was furnishing armor-plate to Germany. He asserted that all these companies were engineering war scares in order to ensure contracts.

American Money Blamed

"The whole Krupp business is due to the gradual Americanization of Germany," said a well-known politician. "If you want proof, consider whose name is signed to that disgraceful letter of The Deutsche-Waffenfabrik works to their Paris agents, inviting them to launch lying reports in the French press. One of the names is that of the late Von Gontard, and Von Gontard's interest in the works was bought with money provided as a dowry for his daughter by Adolphus Busch, of St. Louis."

"Thanks to his share in this armament business, Von Gontard has been made a Peer by the Kaiser, and his wife keeps open house for the young princes."

The Busch money, it is admitted, has bought an enormous interest. The Tagessblatt says, in the Deutsche Munitionen Fabrik, which makes such huge annual profits that it is obliged to resort to various schemes to conceal the actual profits and keep the published report down to 30 per cent, while the true profits of the last five years are established by the fact that the 1907 balance sheet showed buildings and built-up land owned by the company, valued at over \$2,000,000 and machinery at \$600,000, in the balance sheet for 1913 half the value of the land and buildings is written off, while the value of the machinery is written down to one mark.

"Finally," says The Tagessblatt report, "there were no more hiding places within the limits of the balance sheet where the company could conceal its terrific profits, so the directors were obliged to raise the dividend to 30 per cent, while the quotations on shares in the open market rose from 290 to 575 per hundred mark share."

Still Unsatisfactory

These enormous profits clearly have been gained by selling war material to Germany and other nations, and now Herr Liebknecht proposes that to increase the profits the factory resorts to shameful attempts to launch false statements in the foreign press.

The Tagessblatt continues: "With men who could so unconsciously as Von Gontard and his co-signatory, Herr Kauter, the Government must absolutely refuse to have anything more to do, and the company directed by them must be compelled to discontinue their services."

It is said as an absolute fact that the Kaiser was kept completely in the dark regarding these transactions, though the War Minister was acquainted with the Krupp transactions six months ago, and through Von Gontard's letter to the Kaiser, the Kaiser was naturally furious that these damaging revelations should be made about precisely the same war armament firms with which he and his family have been most intimate."

The National Zeitung points out that the shares of the Munitionen-Fabrik have fallen 50 per cent in a few days, chiefly owing to a fear that the business will be compulsorily nationalized.

FIFTY YEARS AGO TODAY

(From The Colonist, April 27, 1863.)

A Cautious—A robbery of gold at the Bank of British North America has been committed in the city of Montreal. The gold was being transported in a safe, and the safe was opened by the robbers. The gold was worth \$100,000. The robbers were caught, and the gold was recovered. The safe was found to be empty, and the gold was missing. The robbers were caught, and the gold was recovered. The safe was found to be empty, and the gold was missing. The robbers were caught, and the gold was recovered.

Victoria Carnival Week—August 4 to 9, 1913

"The Gift Centre"

Direct From the "Fountain" Head

Many so-called manufacturers are only assemblers of the various fountain pen parts, whereas the English factory which forwarded us this shipment makes these FOUNTAIN PENS from beginning to finish.

The Nibs are guaranteed 14-carat, with medium tips and turned barrels of the very best rubber.

The prices at which we sell them are considerably below the average.

DON'T BUY A FOUNTAIN PEN UNTIL YOU'VE SEEN THESE

Shortt, Hill & Duncan Ltd.

AT THE SIGN OF THE FOUR DIALS
Corner Broad and View Streets Phone 675

Newcastle District, 166 acres, half-mile waterfrontage, good beach, no rock; railway running through; good road. Price, per acre\$150
One-fifth cash, balance over 4 years.

A. S. BARTON

Member of Victoria Real Estate Exchange Phone 2901
215 Central Building

Campbell's

PRESCRIPTION STORE CO.
Corner Fort and Douglas Phone 135

See the Whalebone Hairbrushes in Our Window
Try one of our Whalebone Bristle Hairbrushes for those tired headaches. They refresh and stimulate in a wonderful manner. Polish backs, \$1.25. Real ebony backs, \$2.50.
We Are Prompt, We Are Careful, and Use Only the Best in Our Work

Washed Nut Coal

\$6.00 Per Ton Delivered

This is exceptionally good coal for the kitchen range.

Kirk & Company

618 Yates Street—Esquimalt Road Phones 212 and 139

High as the Rockies

IN PURITY AND EXCELLENCE

MUMM'S

CHAMPAGNE

HAS NO EQUAL

Wholesale Agents:

Pither & Leiser Limited

VICTORIA and VANCOUVER, B. C.

RAISES RUMOR OF RETIREMENT

Premier Asquith at Press Banquet Drops Another Hint That He May Give Up Office—Third in Six Months.

LONDON, April 26.—Will the Right Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith resign his position as head of the Government of England?

This is the question which is causing much discussion throughout the United Kingdom today, following a speech made by the Prime Minister at the press banquet yesterday.

During the course of his address at the banquet, the Premier hinted at the possibility of his retiring from his position.

Great significance is attached to this hint, since it is the third which has been given in the last six months.

YUAN SHI KAI IS ACCUSED

Government of Kiang Su Publishes Correspondence Implicating Him in Murder of General Sung

SHANGHAI, April 25.—The Government of the Province of Kiang Su has addressed to the members of the Government at Peking, the Provincial Government and the members of Parliament sensational correspondence which seeks to show that President Yuan Shi Kai sanctioned the assassination of General Sung, former Minister of Education.

General Sung was shot down at the railroad station here on March 20 and died several days later. His assassin escaped, but later he wrote General Sung apologizing for his attack, and declared that Sung had been mistaken by him for General Hsing, commander-in-chief of the troops of the southern provinces.

The correspondence which the Shanghai Government has made public is alleged to have passed between the President's secretary and a secret service man named Jung. It tends to show that the Premier's secretary inspired Jung to manufacture evidence that General Sung was dangerous to the Government, and also that Jung arranged the murder of General Sung with the knowledge and sanction of President Yuan Shi Kai. It also alleges that Jung caused Dr. Yat Sen, provincial president, of scheming to make General Sung president of the republic.

It is expected here that the revelations made in the correspondence will create difficulties for President Yuan Shi Kai, and possibly bring about a crisis.

IS MAN OF MANY SORROWS

San Francisco Man Decides That Burden is Too Great and Vainly Tries to Find Success

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—Matt Schaffer says he is a man of many sorrows, including a small chicken ranch and an expired life insurance policy. He decided to end them today, and drank a mixture of red paint and poison. That only made him sick, so he shot himself through the right ear. That made him angry, so he waded out into the ocean to cool his wrath. The life-savers brought him in and sent him to an emergency hospital.

"Everybody's doing it, millionaires, doctors and preachers, and I thought I would have a try," he explained to the newspapers. "You don't know my troubles. My chickens have the pip. My dog was shot the other day by a policeman. I haven't enough money to renew my life insurance, and I don't like the minister out where I live. Then I have had fits of the body and of the soul, and even of the heart."

He will probably recover.

PRINCIPAL RESIGNS

Prof. Hetherington Surrenders Position at Columbian College, Pending Consideration of Organization Plans

Professor A. T. Hetherington, principal of Columbian College, who is well known in Victoria, has resigned, and the board will at its meeting tomorrow evening consider the resignation and the appointment of a successor.

Professor Hetherington stated that he had advanced certain reorganization plans to the board which, if acted upon favorably, he hoped, at some later date, to resume his duties at the college. In the meantime he will devote himself to his private studies.

WIDOW OF SEAMAN EVANS

Small Allowance on Which She and Three Children Have Been Living for Months

LONDON, April 26.—Although the Scott Antarctic fund for the dependents of Captain Scott and his heroic company has passed \$150,000, early in March, Mrs. Evans, the widow of Seaman Evans, and her three children, have been living the past three months on \$3.24 a week, according to the press.

Beyond this pension, awarded by the Admiralty, and a few pounds from The Daily Telegraph fund, she has received nothing. The Daily Express, which describes the delay in distribution of the fund as "one of the most extraordinary instances of official ineptitude on record," has interviewed Sir William Royle, secretary to the Lord Mayor, who started the national fund. He said:

"We are waiting for the Government to move in regard to the provision for the relatives of the South Pole victims. Until then, we can not decide how to distribute our Scott fund."

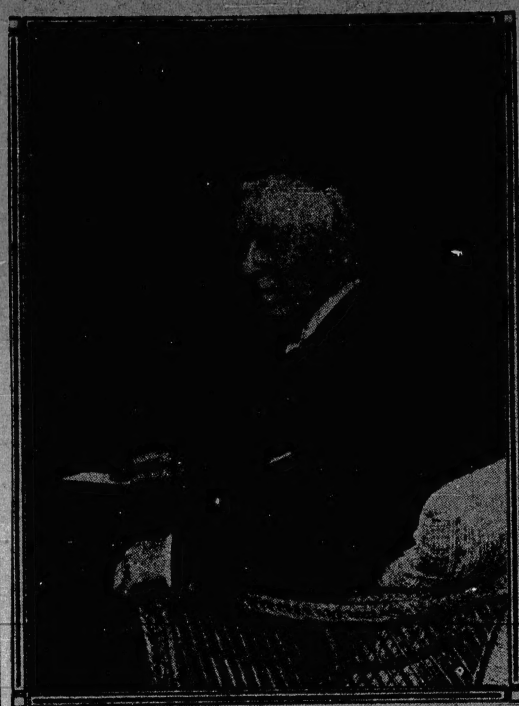
He added that if Mrs. Evans had only applied for help he would willingly have given it.

CORRIG COLLEGE

Donner Hill, P.O. Victoria, B. C. Subject: High-Grade Day and Evening College for boys and girls. Refers to well-appointed buildings, modern in every respect. Number 1111 in level. Outdoor sports. Prepared for University. Life or Professional Examination. Free Estimate.

QUONG HAN FUNG & CO.

Gives Hint of His Retirement



RIGHT HON. H. H. ASQUITH

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

Local

Formal opening of the baseball season in Victoria occurs tomorrow afternoon between the Bees and the Beavers.

Vancouver Horse Show wound up last night with a fair share of prizes going to Victoria.

Horses will parade here Thursday in anticipation of the Spring Horse Show in Victoria with stunning equipages.

Albion and Garrison elevens, cricket, scored 75 points each at Work Point grounds yesterday.

It is expected the meeting to be held Tuesday will be the most representative of any yet held to hear the report of the deputation which has returned from Ottawa.

British steamship Celtic King has cleared New York with heavy shipments for this port. Shipments men are looking for an active week at the Outer Wharf.

April building figures go far ahead of those of last year during the same period, with three days more to go.

The City Council investigating committee's findings in the Mayor's charges against former City Clerk Dowler will be given out at Monday night's meeting.

Victoria Waste yesterday afternoon at Beacon Hill defeated Port Alberni at soccer, score 3-0.

C. P. R. will spend \$15,000 to convert the iron barkentine Coronado into a coal barge at Seattle for use in loading new Empresses.

Six powerful gasoline boats are now in course of construction for the Forestry Department and will shortly be launched from Victoria yards.

Instructions have been issued by the Board of Trade to follow precautions on all ship while loading or unloading explosives.

Empress of India steamed across the Pacific in fast time of eleven days and brought over a big cargo of silk and large passenger list.

Canadian

Robert Abbott, steward of the steamer Moyie, was drowned in Kootenay Lake.

The Archives Department at Ottawa has secured the private papers of the late Joseph Howe, including many important documents.

Conductor Hooker, of the C.P.R., was killed at Ashcroft.

The flood in the Assiniboine Valley is subsiding.

British and Foreign

Austria has given notice that if the Powers do not proceed tomorrow with the coercion of Montenegro, she will take action herself. King Nicholas is reported to be taking up his residence in Scutari.

The Society of International Law held further discussion on the canal tolls question.

The new Australian liner Ningara is ready to leave Sydney on her first voyage to Canadian ports.

There was warm debating on the tariff in the House of Representatives. Mr. Stefansson has arrived at New York.

Dr. Friedmann has arranged for the sale of the American rights in his anti-tuberculosis serum.

Premier Asquith, at the press banquet in London, hinted that he might soon retire from office.

SYSTEM OF FARM CREDITS

American Commission Starts for Tour of Investigation of Europe—Canada Also Interested

NEW YORK, April 26.—W. J. Bryan pledges the hearty support of his department to the American commission on agricultural co-operation which will start tomorrow to investigate a system of farm credits in European countries.

A message from him to this effect was read last night at the dinner given in the commission's honor, at which Secretary Houston, of the Department of Agriculture, was a guest and spoke, as also was Mr. Walter H. Page, ambassador to Great Britain. The latter said he hoped to welcome the commission personally at the American Embassy in London in July.

Nearly every State and the five Canadian Provinces were represented at the dinner by men interested in the production of a farmers' banking system in the United States and Canada. Besides Secretary Houston and Ambassador Page, the speakers included United States Senator Thomas P. Gore, of Oklahoma, and Senator Duncan Fletcher, of Florida, who are Federal members of the commission.

Hon. Walter Scott, Premier of Saskatchewan, represented Canada, and John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union, was also present.

TODAY'S ANNIVERSARY

Local Lodges of Oddfellows Will Attend Church, Where Appropriate Exercises Will Be Held

Today the Independent Order of Oddfellows will celebrate the ninety-fourth anniversary of the establishment of the lodge in this continent.

Local lodges will parade to the First Presbyterian Church to attend divine service at 11 o'clock, and will be accompanied by the Fifth Regiment band.

The preacher will be Rev. J. G. Inkster, pastor of that church, who will be assisted by Rev. Brother Walker.

OPEN FOR THE SEASON

This afternoon the Japanese tea gardens at the Gorge Park will be opened for the Summer season.

Rowland's concert band will provide a musical programme from 3 to 5 p.m.

Veteran Returns to Arctic

SEATTLE, Wash., April 26.—Captain Peter Bayne, aged 63 years, probably the last survivor of Dr. Charles Hall's Franklin search expedition that sought for three years, beginning in 1886, for traces of the remains of the Sir John Franklin expedition, only to establish the fact that all its members had perished, has undertaken in his old age to complete the work he began as a young man. He has purchased the old Arctic schooner Duxbury, and is now outfitting her for a cruise to Victoria Land, where Sir John Franklin's body is buried in a tomb made by his own men. Bayne will sail for the Arctic June 1.

Assiniboine Flood Abating

MILLWOOD, Man., April 26.—The temperature took a sudden tumble last night to 10 above zero, and a blinding snowstorm, accompanied by a strong north wind, is raging. The flood is abating in the Assiniboine River, and a fourteen-inch fall has been recorded since 4 o'clock this afternoon. Many acres of seeded crops have been destroyed in the valley, and it is reported that a new highway bridge crossing the Assiniboine River, five miles east of here, has been washed away.

Mariners Arrived

SEATTLE, April 26.—The men, said to be members of the Independent Workers of the World, who were in the Spokane area, have been taken away from the city by a party of men, and are being held at the city jail.

A "20th Century" Suit, Sir

—is the suit for you

To pay \$45 and up for made-to-order Suits seems really absurd when in "20th Century" (sold exclusively by us) you get the same amount of satisfaction at a much lower cost.

The fabric you fancy is here, as is also the style. No matter what proportions your figure may be, we have the suit to fit those proportions, and prices start at \$20.

Suits at \$15, \$16 and \$18—To the man or young man whose means are somewhat limited, we have suits at these prices which we are quite sure will be satisfactory.

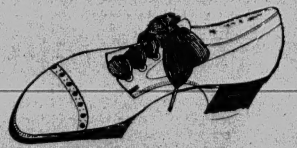
JUST IN—A very fine line of DONEGAL TWEED SPORT COATS—a regular outing coat.

W. & J. Wilson

The Men's Clothing Centre

1217-19-21 Government Street and Trounce Avenue

Stop! Look! Listen!



In Every Pair of Florsheim Oxfords You'll Find the Name

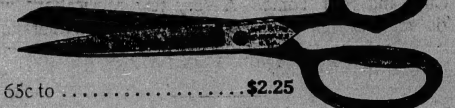
—a guarantee of the best materials, workmanship and construction. Florsheim Oxfords will not chafe or slip at the heel—because "Natural Shape" and Skeleton Lined.

Exclusive Agents of Broadwalk Sandals, Oxfords, Pumps and Boots

CATHCART'S

Pemberton Building 621 Fort

Shears for Tailor and Home Use—



65c to\$2.25

1239 Broad Street Foxs' Two Doors From Colonist

SIMPLY GLORIOUS!

Druroglaze

Hand-hammered Table Lamps and Vases in Russian and Persian designs.

Positively Guaranteed to Be Hand Hammered
SEE SPECIAL WINDOW DISPLAY TODAY

Hinton Electric Co., Ltd.

911 Government St. Phone 2244

TOWN & COUNTRY
CORPORATION & INVESTMENTS
PHONE 3259
ALFRED TAYLOR & CO.
REALTY

HAPPY VALLEY

9 Miles from Victoria

Good land, 1,000 bearing fruit trees, good pasture, running stream, 10-room house, furniture, stock implements. Price for cash \$10,000.

WE HANDLE
South Wellington
COAL
ONLY
Victoria Fuel Co.
Limited
622 Trounce Ave. Phone 1377
A. R. GRAHAM E. M. BROWN

SOMETIMES—Dinner is a tough proposition. Not so with us.
SUNDAY
Special Lunch
MEANS COMFORT
REFINEMENT AND
SATISFACTION
"At the Kaiserhof"
C. Johnson and Blackford
Phone 412

Another Car of "Ramsay's" Paints to Hand in All Its Newness and Completeness



Including Paints in 50 colors and sizes. Varnishes, several kinds and sizes. Campbell's Varnish Stains and Japalac in every color and size. Ramsay's Oil Stains. Orange and White Shellacs. Japans and Dry Colors in bewildering variety. Liquid Fillers and Driers. Colors in Oil; in fact everything a first-class painter would include in his repertoire, not forgetting an immense assortment of Brushes, Putty Knives, etc.



The Largest Stock in Town, the Highest Quality and the Lowest Prices, Sums Up Our Paint Line.
P. S.—Old English Floor Wax now in; admittedly the finest on the market, 50c per pound tin.

PHONE 2440
ISLAND HARDWARE CO.
717 FORT ST. (JONES BLDG.)

The Modern Idea

Unlimited hot water at the turn of the faucet day and night—always ready. Open a hot water faucet—the Ruud starts to work and steaming hot water flows; close it, and the Ruud stops work.

THE RUUD AUTOMATIC WATER HEATER
COME AND SEE IT WORK

VICTORIA GAS CO., LTD.

652 Yates Street

Phone 2479

Dandruff Disappears for 50c

You simply invest in a bottle of Bowes' Dandruff Cure and Hair Tonic. A very few applications will rid your scalp of Dandruff. Cooling and invigorating, it not only cures Dandruff, but prevents the hair falling out, and all for 50c.

CYRUS H. BOWES
The Old Established Drug Store

"YE OLDE FIRM"

Why Do Musicians Prefer a



Heintzman & Co. Piano? (CANADA'S BEST)

BECAUSE

When loud and powerful chords are struck, however heavily, on a HEINTZMAN & CO. piano, there is none of that sudden bluntness of sound which marks the playing of fortissimo passages on pianos of less perfect workmanship.

BECAUSE

Under the still more searching test of extreme pianissimo passages the perfect action of the HEINTZMAN & CO. piano is equally revealed—its tone under the lightest touch is distinct and caressing to the ear. Compare it with the muffled sound of many other pianos. Note, too, how the HEINTZMAN & CO. tone is brilliant without being metallic. It never becomes dull in the bass and wiry in the treble.

BECAUSE

The forte pedal maintains the HEINTZMAN & CO. singing note and ceases instantly, without echoing, when the pedal is released; and the soft pedal has a soft, clear effect without being thin.

SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY

GIDEON HICKS PIANO CO.

The Real Heintzman Pianos—Victor-Victrolas and Records
Prompt Attention to Out-of-Town Orders

Phone 1241

Government Street, Opposite Post Office

SUGGESTS TAX UPON UNEARNED INCREMENT

Mr. T. C. Sorby Makes Suggestion Relative to Assessment of Values Caused by Other Than Owner's Efforts.

A method whereby the city may impose a tax upon those who profit by the unearned increment in land values has been suggested by Mr. Thomas Sorby, C.E., secretary of the Inner Harbor Association, who has communicated his view on the subject to Mayor Morley. Mr. Sorby's suggestion will be considered at tomorrow night's meeting of the City Council. It is as follows:

"Owing to the present era of general prosperity, there is a general enhancement of land values, due, not to any act or enterprise on the part of the present owners, but to the mere fact of increased population and the consequent municipal activities and developments following upon the growth of the city.

Not Good Citizens

"A person who acquires upon the land and does nothing to increase its value, trusting to reap a profit from the industry of his neighbors, is not a good citizen. A sur-tax on unimproved land has often been suggested, but presents obvious difficulties. Further, it is within the knowledge of the Council that as soon as any enterprise is started or some large building erected in a secondary neighborhood, where land can, at the moment, be bought cheaply, all the surrounding property (before unimproved) is immediately enhanced in value. This sudden increase is not in any way due to the enterprise of the owners, but solely to extraneous causes, by development of the city, which I take to be a collective term, as no unit could thrive on itself. All such developments mean increase in civic expenditure on roads, water, lighting, police, fire protection, parks, schools, board of health, etc.

Suggestions to Council

"I would therefore suggest to the consideration of the Council:

"1. The registration at the City Hall of all sales of real estate and a statement, under oath, of the price paid.

"2. The levying of a tax of 10 per cent of the sum realized over and above the assessed value as appearing in the assessment roll of the then current year.

"Such a course would be, in a measure, parallel to the succession and legacy duty levied by most Governments. The legatees in coming into possession of funds earned and accumulated by the legator pays a varying tax on the unearned increments. I submit to the more mature consideration of your worshipful body, as representing the city in its collective sense, that the unearned increment of the vendor, as a matter of equity, should be taxed for the maintenance of those public works and institutions of the city which undoubtedly he created and developed that value."

PAINTER FALLS TO DEATH

John Bennett Sustains Broken Neck in Fall at Lampson Street School

John Bennett, a painter, engaged on the Lampson Street School, was killed almost instantly yesterday morning about 10 o'clock when he fell through a skylight to the floor beneath, a distance of about fifteen feet, and sustained a broken neck. He was dead when fellow-workmen reached his side. Dr. Hart was summoned and the police notified but the former was unable to do anything beyond pronouncing him dead.

Bennett was engaged at painting a portion of the structure and was in the act of removing a skylight when he slipped and fell.

Bennett was 59 years of age and resided at 1270 Rudlin Road. He had relatives residing in Boise, Idaho. He was a member of the L. O. O. F. The body was removed to the Victoria Undertaking Company's rooms awaiting funeral arrangements. An inquest will be held tomorrow morning.

BUILDING IS INCREASING

Present Month's Figures Will Show Large Amount Involved Over Last Year's Activities

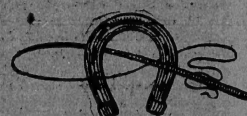
April building figures will make an excellent showing in comparison with those for the same month a year ago. With three more days in this month the total to date yesterday reached \$500,000, for the entire month last year the total was \$314,000. It is predicted that by the end of the month the total will be near the \$700,000 mark.

The chief permit issued yesterday morning was that for the three-story reinforced concrete garage which will be erected by Messrs. Moore & Pauline on Pembroke Street, to cost \$25,000. The building, the object for the erection of which has been laid to Messrs. G. C. Meeker & Co., will be up-to-date in every particular. Permits were also issued to Mrs. Alice Crompton for a dwelling on Moss Street to cost \$3,800; to Mr. D. G. McCall for a house on Linden Avenue \$450; to Messrs. Parritt Bros., frame store and apartment building on Fernwood Road, \$7,500.

RAT CATCHERS AT WORK

Introducing the latest methods in the extermination of rodents, two professional rat catchers who recently offered their services to the city have been employed by Alderman McCandless, chairman of the health committee of the City Council, and on Friday they began their crusade against the animals. Seventy-five cents per dozen is the price which the city will pay for the rats and the first day's catch by the professionals netted five dozen of the rodents.

The work is being carried on in the immediate vicinity of the wharves, at the city wharves in the Johnson Street ravine and in other places where sanitary conditions are such that the disease-spreading rat can thrive.



ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO., Ltd., 1008-10 Government St.

Horse Show Week

Attractive Showing of Rich Coats and Wraps for Smart Gatherings

WE have just received some beautiful Cloaks and Wraps, which designers have produced as a forecast of the correct models for early Autumn. We ought not to show them, but they come in the nick of time for the Horse Show Week. We are therefore displaying them in our window and showrooms for those ladies desirous of appearing at smart functions robed in the very newest creations of Paris' clever artistes.

Cloak of Rich Blue Fox, Grey Chiffon Velvet, with deep cut brocade of rose du Barry; lined rich satin same shade, and lapels of cherry-colored cloth. Collar fastens down with satin motifs and buttons.

Another is a Glorious Shade of Hunter's Green Chiffon Plush, with silk cord applique motifs, lined satin, and collar and sleeves edged with skunk fur.

A Beautiful Paris Model Wrap is of massive brocade of gold on a satin ground of indescribable blue; lined with shimmering satin grenadine, and having collar and cuffs of pure white fur.

A Very Handsome Green Velvet Brocade on Black Satin Ground. This is lined with gold satin, and has very modish collar and sleeves.

There is an **Elegant Black Chiffon Velour Broche Coat**, lined with a wonderful goblin blue satin. Another **Stunning Creation** is of **Cream Broadcloth** lined with gold satin. Collar and appliques are black velvet with relief designs of white chenille and cord.

A Decidedly Pretty One is a **Shade of Tiger Tan Corduroy**, with black velvet facings; and many others come in shades of chamois, petunia, duck egg blue, pale greys and champagne broadcloths and other new textiles.

They Are Priced from \$125.00, \$100.00, \$75.00, \$60.00, \$30.00, and Some at \$20.00

Perfectly Fresh Delivery of Maggioni Kid Gloves and Some Beautiful Gid Gloves in 12, 16 and 20 buttons, at \$2.50, \$3.25, \$4.50

Campbell's

The Fashion Centre

Beautiful Ostrich and Marabout Stoles and Ruffs, rich and delicate shades, also Black and White

A. H. MAYNARD'S
PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCK HOUSE
715 Pandora Street

Will be open until 9 p.m. on Fridays, and close at 1 p.m. Saturdays

International Peace

A PUBLIC MEETING

Will Be Held On Wednesday, April 30, at 8 p.m.

In the Large Hall of the Alexandra Club, Courtney Street

Chairman, C. H. Lugin, Esq. Speakers and Supporters—H. C. Brewster, Esq., J. H. Hawthornthwaite, Esq., Rev. Dr. C. T. Scott, Rev. J. G. Inkster, Robert M. Clark, Esq., Noah Shakespeare, Esq., Rev. W. Stevenson, and others.

Robert Morrison will sing. Violin solo, Miss Jessie Byrd. Selections by Orchestra.

EVERYBODY INVITED



705 YATES STREET
NEXT MER-CHANTS' BANK
Exclusive Styles AND MODERATE PRICES AT
The Hat Shop

SURPRISING VALUES IN Furniture and Carpets

Are now being shown by us. Goods that are reliable, durable and handsome in design, at prices that will stand the test of comparison. We have just placed in stock new lines of Dressers and Stands, Chiffoniers, Velvet and Tapestry Carpet Squares and Rugs. These are all marked at bargain prices. Before buying a dollar's worth of Furniture elsewhere be sure to inspect our stock. We invite comparison as to quality and price. You can save money by buying from us. Our guarantee: "Goods as represented or money refunded." Free city delivery.

WE GIVE A SPOT CASH DISCOUNT OF TEN PER CENT FROM REGULAR PRICES

Treat the Baby

To a ride in a Wagner Go-Cart. He will be pleased and so will you. Prices from \$7.20 up.

Baby Carriages from \$2.25 cash up.

See our Stock while it is complete.

Iron and Brass Beds

A full carload just placed in stock at lowest prices.

Brass Bed—All brass bed, full size, large posts and pleasing design. Cash price...\$29.70. We are headquarters for Mattresses, Springs, Pillows, etc. See the values we offer.

Window Blinds

See us for these goods. We use only the best hand-made Oil Opaque and the famous Stewart Hartshorn Rollers, the tackless kind. We guarantee every Blind we make. Call and see our samples today. Estimates cheerfully given.

SMITH & CHAMPION

1420 Douglas Street

"The Better Value Store"

Near City Hall

L. E. JONES
CHIROPDIST

Cory, Jones, carrying with him, all the latest and most up-to-date methods of treatment.

101 BURNING-MOUNT BLVD. PHONE 101

Scaled Like a Fish

is a reliable... COLEMAN

The Daily Colonist.

Established 1883
The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Ltd.,
J. S. H. MATSON,
1211-1215 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

Subscription Rates By Carrier
Yearly \$5.00
Half-Yearly \$2.50
Quarterly \$1.25
Monthly \$0.42

Subscription Rates By Mail
To Canada, Great Britain, the United States and Mexico.
Yearly \$5.50
Half-Yearly \$2.75
Quarterly \$1.38
Monthly \$0.46

All subscription rates payable in advance.
Mail subscribers are requested to make all remittances direct to The Daily Colonist.
Subscribers in ordering change of address should be particular to give both new and old address.

Sunday, April 27, 1913.

SCUTARI

Austria, if the dispatches we received late last night are to be taken seriously, has made up her mind that Montenegro shall give up Scutari. The Fremdenblatt, of Vienna, which is supposed to reflect official sentiment, makes this clear, and declares that in the event of the Powers not falling in with this view it will be necessary for Austria to act alone. These are brave words, but diplomacy has a habit of talking that way at times. We are not disposed to accept the theory that Europe is going to allow either Austria or Montenegro to light a conflagration the like of which the world has not yet seen.

There can be no question that the amazing success, which attended the campaign of the Balkan Allies against Turkey has staggered Europe, destroying as it did a status quo which had endured for more than two hundred years and which no one believed could have been disturbed without embroiling all Europe in war. But we incline to the belief that the gravest moment during the present struggle in the Balkans ensued when it became clear that Turkey was going down to defeat; and when we realize that European diplomacy was equal to the task of preserving peace during these critical days, we are encouraged to think, now that the combatants have exhausted themselves and the struggle is ended through sheer inability to continue, that that same diplomacy will be able to solve the problem of the delimitation of frontiers. It is an exceedingly difficult problem—that is patent to everybody, but it is, in our opinion, not nearly so difficult of solution as some others which have been successfully dealt with by the Powers during the past six months.

THE DRYDOCK

An Ottawa dispatch, printed in our local evening contemporary, says that Mayor Baxter, of Vancouver, and his associates, who went to Ottawa to promote the claims of that city to the great Pacific Coast Government drydock have returned home without accomplishing their object, although they were assured that if private enterprise undertook to build a dock on Burrard Inlet, the usual Government subsidy would be forthcoming. Our private advice has been to the effect that this would be the result.

While we are not disposed to find any fault with the people of Vancouver for making every effort in their power to advance the interests of their city, we cannot congratulate them upon the manner in which they have approached this particular matter, but, on the principle of letting bygones be bygones, we shall say no more on that score. We may properly say, however, that the location of the great dock ought not to have been and it has not been determined on sectional grounds. A publicly owned dock, capable of holding battleships of the largest type, must, whether it is directly intended for that purpose or not, form a part of the naval defence of Canada, and thus being the case, it must be located at the naval station. It is only reasonable to say that a naval station must be convenient to the ocean. If a battle is ever fought between British ships and those of an enemy in these waters, it will not be within the Straits of Juan de Fuca or the Gulf of Georgia but out in the open ocean. Therefore to locate a drydock, intended to be available for naval purposes, at a point fully 150 miles from the ocean, and accessible only through more or less intricate channels, when a better site is available near the ocean, would be an error of the first magnitude. We do not claim to be in the secrets of the Government on this point, but we do not think we shall be far astray if we express the opinion that one of the factors influencing the decision to build three great docks is their utility in connection with naval defence. Reasonable people in Vancouver, when they think the matter over calmly, will see that the conclusion of the Government in respect to Esquimalt is the only one that could be defended.

What is true of the naval marine is equally true of the commercial marine. In the event of injury to a ship anywhere seaward of Active Pass, a dock at Esquimalt would be immeasurably more accessible than one situated at Vancouver. This is so evident on the face of the geographical facts that argument is absolutely unnecessary. The decision of the Government is sustainable

on every ground. As to the promise of the Government to grant the customary aid to private enterprise in the construction of a drydock at Vancouver, we have nothing to say in the way of criticism. In supporting the claims of Esquimalt, neither The Colonist nor the Board of Trade has felt called upon to take a hostile attitude towards the Mainland city, in whose increasing prosperity we have always taken, and now take, the liveliest and most sympathetic interest.

NEEDLESS FRICTION

There has been some needless friction between the Esquimalt Municipal Council and the Esquimalt School Trustees. We do not intend to deal with the details of the matter at all, but only to speak of the principle involved, and in so doing we shall only repeat, in effect, what we have said in regard to similar bodies in the city.

The Council and the School Board are absolutely independent organizations, except that for convenience the former is charged with the duty of raising by taxation the moneys required by the latter. In some parts of Canada the practice used to be, and perhaps now is, for the School Board to levy a tax and collect it for school purposes, but manifestly that it is a more expensive and more inconvenient method than that adopted in this Province, under which the School Board has the right to levy upon the district what sum it may deem necessary for school purposes, and it becomes the duty of the Municipal Council to levy and collect it when other taxes are levied and collected and to pay it over to the order of the School Board. The only limit upon the amount which the School Board may levy is that fixed by statute, and the Council has no more right to interfere in the matter, nor to say how it shall be expended, than any similar number of private individuals.

If the members of municipal councils would keep this fundamental fact in mind, they would avoid a great deal of needless trouble. A School Board is not in any sense of the word subordinate to the Municipal Council.

AS TO MOVING PICTURES

The part which moving pictures take in the entertainment of the people is so very great that there is no reason for surprise in the announced intention of the British film manufacturers to determine on patriotic grounds to shut out the United States product as far as it can possibly be done. There are certain films which do not possess any national character, but as a rule these are none and of no educative value whatever. Perhaps they do no great amount of harm, and perhaps, within limits as to the subjects dealt with, a little fun, even if a trifle rough, and a little pathos, even if it may more properly be described as bathos, may be tolerated. We cannot all be wise always, or all the time be improving our minds. "A little bit of nonsense every now and then is relished by the wisest men." But when it comes down to matters having a direct bearing upon the development of national sentiment, we are very clear that the line should be drawn at those pictures which have a tendency to exalt any country or any flag at the expense of our own. In Canada we have of very necessity to put up with the exaltation of things American. Illustrated papers and magazines and certain dramatic performances have this tendency. Perhaps there is nothing any one can do that will prevent this, but it is possible to make the British flag, British deeds and British life generally more conspicuous in our moving picture shows than they have hitherto been, and with the movement above referred to we have the heartiest sympathy.

CANADIAN SECURITIES

The most recent tabulation of Canadian Government securities is instructive as showing the interest yield, which investors in the Mother Country are looking for. Canadian 3½ per cent stock sold at 94, at which it yielded 3 13-16 per cent. Alberta and Saskatchewan 4 per cent debentures sold at 96, at which price they yielded 4 5-16 per cent. British Columbia stock, bearing 3 per cent, sold at 81; Manitoba 4 per cent stock sold at 97; Nova Scotia 3½ per cent stock sold at 87, and Quebec 3 per cent stock at 81. At these prices these securities yield 4 3-16 per cent to their holders. New Brunswick has an issue of \$450,000 of 4 per cent stock which sells at 87, thus yielding about 4½ per cent. Turning to municipal debentures we find them selling at prices varying from 86 in the case of Montreal 4½ to 97 in the case of Edmonton 4½. The former yielding the investor 4½, and the latter 5-16. Australian Government securities range, much the same as Canadian ones, and the same is true of Australian municipal issues. It appears, therefore, that the investing public demand that investments in public securities shall yield them between 4 and 5 per cent, with a tendency to keep near the 5 per cent mark in the case of municipal issues. Cape Colony 4½ sell at par, which may be taken as a pretty fair indication of what investors expect to get.

"COOLUM HOW ANIMAN"

In a letter to a friend in Victoria, an Englishman, located somewhere in Africa, said: "There's not a white man within a radius of a hundred miles, but I dress for dinner every night." "Coolum non animan mutant qui traus mane currunt," or, to paraphrase the Latin, an emigrant may change his environment but not his sentiments. It is this characteristic which has made the Englishman an impressive factor in all parts of the world. He carries with him a conviction that his ways are just a little better than the ways of other people, and as he is usually a very stubborn sort of a fellow, other people, following the line of least resistance, decide after a time to let him have his way. This is very admirable, even if, as in the case of the lone Englishman in Africa, it may at times make one feel like smiling. And yet there is a pathos about it, and perhaps there is more of this than we think in the unwillingness of some Englishmen in Canada to become thoroughly assimilated to their environment.

But we could wish that more of the very excellent people who come here from England to live, would take a closer interest in the affairs of their adopted home. A person, who visited in a certain British Columbia community, where the people were all from England, said both the men and ladies talked politics a great deal, but it was all British politics. They said they had no interest whatever in Canadian or British Columbia politics. A young Englishman was asked why he did not take part in our Provincial politics, and his laughing reply was: "There are enough Canadian Johnnies to do that." He did not speak in any offensive sense at all, but was only giving expression to the fact that, while he was in Canada, he was not yet of Canada.

Now with all kindness and courtesy, and because we wish to see them lend their valuable assistance in the working out of the problems arising in this land, and because we earnestly desire that the keynote of Canadian development may be British, we urge upon all those who come from the United Kingdom to make their homes with us, that they should participate to the fullest extent in all the privileges and duties of citizenship. We wish to see them collaborate to the fullest extent in the great work of building up a Greater Britain. The work is well worth doing. It is patriotic work. It is necessary work.

Cheap British Columbia labor is eternally being trotted out as a bogie by certain United States manufacturers. The amount of cheap labor that is obtainable in this Province is, not so great that any one notices it.

The suggestion that an excursion of business men from Victoria to Alberni shall be organized at an early day is a very excellent one. Indeed, any excursion that will get the business men of this city out so they can see what is taking place on this island will be very excellent.

Very great regret will be felt in Canada because of the disquieting reports concerning the health of H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught. This very gracious lady endeared herself to all who met her by her gentle and unassuming manner, and the keen interest she took in all things relating to the Dominion.

A new law in Australia requires that editorial articles on political subjects at election times must be signed by the writer. The attempt to banish the editorial "we" will probably prove no more successful in Australia than it did in California, where it was attempted about twenty years ago. The California law was laughed off the statute book.

Some one has arisen to say that Sir John Macdonald, if he had been alive, would not have permitted Canadians to go to South Africa to fight in the war there. Sir John Macdonald has been long enough dead to give him a right to a rest. No one has any authority for saying what he would have done or would not have done in any emergency that has arisen since his death.

The contention that the British Government would not accept a naval contribution, carried through the House of Commons by the application of the closure rule, is absurd. The British Government will not presume to say how the Canadian House of Commons shall regulate its internal procedure. Moreover, it would hardly lie in the mouth of a Government, which carries important measures by closure, to object because a similar plan was followed in the Dominion House.

We do not know if the public is to be told of the results of the cruel war now being waged in and around Victoria. Probably they will not be, for we can imagine many reasons why such lessons as may be learned in this bloodless campaign ought not to be told abroad. The officers engaged in working out plans of defence against a possible invasion are working longer hours at the task than they would have to if a real enemy were in the field.

The disclosures recently made in Germany show that the armament firms have been robbing the country right

and left. They are able to influence newspapers to keep up the war fever, and they make the war fever an excuse for needless preparations, and then they claim that to be always ready means a vast outlay and therefore the profits must be very large. But 20 per cent profits are larger than the average German, who is not interested in the stock of the favored companies, is willing to stand. There are many signs of an early reaction to saner conditions.

Apropos of the comments made upon Mr. Bryan's wireless dinner to the diplomatic corps, we may mention that we have before us a fac-simile of the menu of "le souper de bal du 8 Juillet, 1903," given in Buckingham Palace by His Majesty Edward VII. to the French President. The supper consisted of seven courses, and seventeen separate items. The only drinks are "Limonade et Orangade." If wines were served, they do not appear in the menu. Readers can draw what conclusion they prefer from the fact that they are omitted.

The statement is made that the fertility of the soil throughout Europe is steadily deteriorating. An engineer is en route to America seeking for the mineral known as alumite, which will supply the elements which the soil appears to be losing. A deposit of this mineral is found in Nevada, and the despatch announcing the departure of the engineer says that, if it is as large as represented, a very great trade will be built up. We suggest to prospectors the desirability of familiarizing themselves with the appearance and qualities of alumite, so that they may know it if they should happen to find it. It is not a very common mineral.

In another column we reproduce a letter to the editor of The Toronto Globe which appeared in a recent issue of that paper. The writer has done Victoria a great service. It is annoying, of course, to observe from time to time a disposition on the part of correspondents who write about conditions in this Province to refrain from giving this city that measure of credit as a spot on the map to which it is entitled; but, happily, the time has long since passed when incidents of that kind are any more than merely annoying. However, we thank The Globe's correspondent for exhibiting an attitude of mind which does her infinite credit and reflects a fine sense of justice.

We have been asked why we encourage people to buy real estate. The answer is that the history of the world shows that real estate is the best and safest of all investments. Money in land bought at a reasonable price is a better investment than money in a bank drawing bank interest. Investing in real estate, and speculating in it are very different things. A speculator in land may overload himself, just as a speculator in anything else may; but the man who buys land that he can afford to pay for and hold, has something that in a growing community is certain to appreciate in value, and can never permanently depreciate. Of course the purchaser of land ought to exercise common sense as to what he will buy and how much he will pay for it; but that is as true of potatoes or debentures as it is of real estate.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. Love and Mrs. Croft will receive next Thursday afternoon at their new residence, Craighdarroch.

Mrs. Frank Topp-Turner, 698 Burrard Road, will not receive on or after Saturday, May 3, until further notice.

Mr. R. F. Patterson, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, of this city, and Mrs. Patterson, left yesterday on a visit to Chicago.

Mr. H. Conley left yesterday on a visit to England, after an absence of thirty-three years from his old home. He expects to return to Victoria in July.

Mrs. A. H. Godfrey will receive with Mrs. E. Y. Godfrey, of Meaford, Ont., on Wednesday, April 30, at Kll Kare Cottage, 261 Robertson Street, Poul Bay. Mrs. A. H. Godfrey will be at home on the fourth Wednesday of each month after.

Rev. Dr. Campbell, at Brudenell, his residence, on Friday evening celebrated the marriage of Mr. Robert Dickinson and Miss Maggie McQueen, both of Victoria. Miss McQueen's home in Scotland was Aloo, and Mr. Dickinson's was Westmorland, in England. After spending a week visiting the Sound cities, they will reside in their comfortable new home on Fort Street, in this city.

Recent visitors at the office of the Canadian High Commissioners in London, included Mrs. R. C. Stoddard, Vancouver; Mr. Thomas Meredith, Vancouver; Mr. J. R. Waghorn, Vancouver; Mrs. C. G. Cody, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. M. Smith, Vancouver; Misses J. and N. Robertson, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. Coleman, Victoria; Mr. Reginald Harrison, Victoria; Mr. H. and Mrs. Williams, Victoria; Mrs. Dore, Crow's Nest; Mr. Herbert Lane, New Denver.

Among the Canadians well known in Victoria and Vancouver, who have been wintering in Nice, Monte Carlo and Cannes are Mr. and Mrs. Percy Benson, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. Coleman, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. Bunsen, Vancouver; Mrs. Stuart, Vancouver; Mrs. Rutheina, Vancouver; Mr. Walter, Vancouver; at Nice, Mrs. Archer, Martin and Mr. D'Arcy Martin, Victoria; Mrs. Lorens, Victoria; Mr. and Mrs. Al. Laidlaw, Victoria; Mr. and Mrs. Al. Laidlaw, Victoria; at Cannes, Mr. and Mrs. Gail, Winnipeg; Mr. C. J. Brown, Victoria; Mrs. Hooper and Mrs. Hooper, at Monte Carlo.

Your Baby!

Are You Giving It All the Fresh Air That It Needs to Build Up a Strong and Healthy Body?

You can't overestimate the value of fresh air, especially when young people are the subject of consideration. Any of these buggies and go-carts will make it easier to take baby out.

Many Other Styles in Stock

Here Are Three of the Famous "Whitney" Folding Go-Carts



Another value that is hard to beat. "Whitney" certainly knows how to build convenient and inexpensive go-carts. See this line and you'll be convinced that better values cannot be had. Price \$7.50.

For Cash \$6.75

Strong, light, easy running and convenient. That's a brief description, but there's much more in this line of collapsible go-carts to interest you. Call in and see them. Price \$10.50.

For Cash \$9.45

Another "Whitney" line deserving special attention. Have strong collapsible frames, bodies covered with strong leatherette, and the folding arrangement is most simple. Price \$15.00.

For Cash \$13.50

Ten other models in stock at prices ranging from \$30.00 down to as low as.....\$3.50

Some Good Lines at

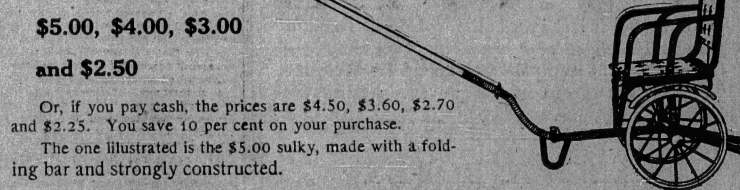
\$5.00, \$4.00, \$3.00

and \$2.50

Or, if you pay cash, the prices are \$4.50, \$3.60, \$2.70 and \$2.25. You save 10 per cent on your purchase.

The one illustrated is the \$5.00 sulky, made with a folding bar and strongly constructed.

Sulky's



English pattern, the famous "Whitney" make; built for long service and comfort for baby. The boot protects the child from draughts. Body is beautifully finished. This style from \$35.00 down to.....\$24.50
Less 10 Per Cent Discount for Cash



A handy go-cart, runs easy and baby sits comfortably. One model in a light finish is lined with corduroy, and a darker colored cart is finished with brown leatherette. Price \$15.00, or for cash.....\$13.50



French grey finish, beautifully decorated, and has a highly polished surface; is well upholstered, comfortable and easy running. A good value at \$35.00 or for cash \$31.50

For Your Boys

Lots of fun and plenty of healthy exercise. Runs easy, built to stand hard wear, and is well finished. Price \$10.00, or cash \$9.00



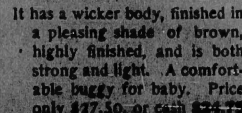
Dolls' Buggies

Built on the English pattern, have a highly finished body and are perfectly built. "Just like mother's," is what the little folks say, and that's just why they are so pleased with them. Prices from \$3.50 to.....\$6.00
10 Per Cent Less for Cash



You'll Like This Model

It has a wicker body, finished in a pleasing shade of brown, highly finished, and is both strong and light. A comfortable buggy for baby. Price only \$27.50, or cash \$24.75



YOU'LL DO BETTER AT WEILER'S

Weiler Bros. Limited

FURNISHERS

Greatest Acreage Snap Ever Offered

7 Acres at Royal Oak, situated on the highest part; most magnificent view—

Price per acre only **\$1,250**

About one-half minute from the V. & S. Ry. There's no better buy than this anywhere.

Monk, Monteith & Co. Ltd.

Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange

Corner Government and Broughton Streets Phone 1402



New Arrivals in Novelty Suits **\$25.00**

Shipment just received contains some new and exclusive models in Novelties that are particularly pleasing.

One very smart suit of striped fawn, collar of corded silk, has the back cut to give a decided Russian effect.

In fawn serge, a very smart Balkan effect is produced by a wide band of light check, revers and skirt of the same contrasting material. Several other models in true Balkan style in black and white check and other materials.

You should see these suits.

Dynes & Eddington

Ladies' High-Class Ready-to-Wear

Phone 3983

728 Yates Street

Everybody's Buying It

We refer to that shipment of **PURE ENGLISH MARMALADE** which we recently imported. A large glass crock filled with finest Seville Orange Marmalade is well worth 70c. Just try one.

"Reception" Tea

Always has that smooth, rich, delicious flavor and aroma which delights all tea drinkers.

Sold in half-pound packets, 25c; one pound packets, 50c.



Every One a "Top-Notcher"

FROM THE HOUSE OF HOL-ZAP-FELS

Union Jack Copper Paint

Lagoline Marine Paint

Sunlight White Enamel

Every One Made in England

E. B. Marvin & Co.

THE SHIP CHANDLERS

1202 Wharf Street

Phones 14 and 15

NEWS OF THE CITY

Connaught Dancing Club—The Connaught Dancing Club has decided to hold an extra ball on Friday, May 2, at the Connaught ball room.

Home on Sooke Lake—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Waddell have recently purchased a beautiful home on Sooke Lake, near Victoria, for \$1,850 per acre. This they intend to make their future home. The land is bounded on one side by De Manuel's Creek, on another by Sooke River, and fronts upon the lake.—Herald Press.

Convicted Again—It appears that the stealing of copper wire from the B. C. Electric Railway Co. was not the only charge laid against Otto Wyde. He was sentenced to three months for this on Friday. Yesterday morning it was shown that he took a quantity of cable wire, and for this he was given an additional three-month term.

Japanese Smashed Windows—For smashing windows, J. Kimura, a Japanese, is held by the police. The offence occurred yesterday morning. He was drunk and undertook to break up his boarding house, Pilsbury Street. In smashing a window he cut his hand and was traced by the blood from the wound to his boat. The police took him to Dr. Barty to receive necessary attention.

May Move Here—The secretary of the Vancouver Island Development League has within the last few days received a letter from a large firm of single manufacturers in the United States intimating their intention of moving their plant bodily across the line and probably on to Vancouver Island. A request for information in regard to farming came in yesterday from Johnsbury.

Anti-Closing Petitions—Many signatures are being attached to the petitions which have been in circulation within the past few days and which will be presented to the Attorney General praying him not to authorize prosecutions under the Lord's Day Act in Victoria. At all clear stores these petitions have been lying for signature, and already, it is stated, over 4,000 signatures have been affixed to them.

Improved Train Service—The Northern Pacific Railway Company announces that, commencing April 27, its crack train, the North Coast Limited, will be made an exclusive sleeper train between Seattle and Chicago. This train is the only one composed entirely of Pullman sleepers, observation car, and dining-car operating between Puget Sound and Chicago. New equipment has been added to this train, making it one of the best trains in the United States.

Will Find New Stand—To authorize the location on Blanchard Street of a hack and dray stand an amendment to the Hired Vehicles By-law will be considered at tomorrow night's meeting of the City Council. The present stand on Cormorant Street, between Store and Government Streets, will be retained, and in addition thereto Blanchard Street, between Pandora Avenue and Yates Street and between Fort and Courtney Streets, will be officially designated a location.

University School Cadets Shoot—The cadets of University School held a practice at the range yesterday morning, and despite the extremely bad weather, some good scores were made. The team from this school won first place in the C. R. L. matches last Summer, and the boys are practicing determinedly towards this end in the matches of 1913. Of the scores the best were: Drewry 36, Wallis 29, Watt 29, Winch 28, Waldon 26, Finlayson 26, Inverarity 25, Tupper 24, Woodward 24, McEwen 20, Wallich 20.

Squamish School Trouble—While both sides to the dispute over the Equilmait school extension continue to contend that they are right, the work upon the excavations proceeds, which would certainly appear to read as a point in favor of the School Board. Mr. Leonard Tait, the chairman of the board, says that they did not propose exceeding the rights granted them by the Government, but holds that, in letting the contract for the excavation work, the board acted well within its rights.

Arrested at Nanaimo—John Hill, alias Jacob Hill, was arrested yesterday morning at Nanaimo on the request of the local police authorities, and will be brought to Victoria today by Detective Macdonald, who went to Nanaimo yesterday for the purpose. It is alleged that Hill, on Friday evening, stole a watch and \$56 in cash from John Stron, with whom he was rooming in a downtown hotel. Stron, as soon as he knew of his loss, notified the detective, but in the meantime Hill had levanted.

High School Cadet Shoot—The High School cadets held their last shooting match this season at the Clover Point Range on Saturday morning. At the annual inspection, on Thursday, the Rose Rifle donated by the daughters of the Empire, and the cash prizes, will be presented to those cadets standing highest in the term's shooting. On Saturday morning some good scores were made considering the stiff breeze that was blowing. The following are some of the best scores. Cadet T. Heyland, 27; Cadet D. Heyland, 26; Sergt. U. Terry, 24; Corp. Forrester, 23; Cadet Bennett, 23; Capt. Brown, 22; Cadet Minroe, 22; Lieut. Jones, 21; Cadet Mitchell, 21; Cadet Patterson, 21; Sergt. McPherson, 20; Sergt. Dorman, 20.

May Beach Agreement—An amicable arrangement whereby the rights-of-way over private property in the downtown section of the city may be obtained by the city on behalf of the B. C. Telephone Company for the purpose of permitting the company to complete the installation of the underground system may soon be reached. When the matter was recently discussed with the Government it was referred to Mr. H. C. Hannington, inspector of legal offices, to take up with the city and the telephone company. City Solicitor Robertson, Mr. F. A. McDiarmid, acting for the company, and Mr. Hannington have had one or two conferences and it is likely that in a short time a suggestion as to a satisfactory way out of the difficulty will be ready for submission to the city.

G.W.S. Officials Here—Among the guests at the Empress Hotel yesterday were Mr. J. D. Dalrymple, vice-president of the G.W.S.; Mr. W. P. Hippen, the general passenger agent, and Mr. G. T. Bell, assistant traffic manager.

ager. The party has just returned from a brief visit to Seattle, and their stay in the capital city of the Province will not last more than a day or two. Recently Mr. Dalrymple and party inspected the development work at Prince Rupert, and it is understood that his purpose in coming here again at this time is to consult with Mr. Virgil Bogan, the engineer who is laying out the dockyards at the northern terminal. Whether the party will head again for the North could not be ascertained yesterday, but at all events the vice-president purposes a few more days on the Coast.

George Bagatta—Alderman Porter and others identified with the preparations for the annual Victoria Day regatta are satisfied now that the civic authorities have been induced to make such changes in the construction of the waterworks across the Arm to save no interference with the boat races. It is stated that there will be a central space of sixty feet under the structure as a result of the new plans. This will permit the four-masted crews, the masted boats and other competing craft to use the same course as is usual. Besides, it is reported that the preparations for the general May 24 celebrations are well in hand and that the event promises to be more notable than ever. Excursions are to be run from the majority of the neighboring cities by the transportation companies.

Hold Monthly Meeting—The monthly meeting of the Diocesan Board of the W. A. met at St. James' Rectory, Esquimalt, April 26, the president, Mrs. Luxton, in the chair. The treasurer reported total receipts \$625.22; expenditures \$12.75. St. Barnabas' reported a new life member, Miss Anderson; St. John's two new life members, Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Kingston. Letters were read from Mrs. De Penier and Mrs. De Biols Green, kindly consenting to prepare papers for the annual, which is to be held May 3, 9 and 10. The subjects being, respectively, "Girls' Branches" and "Isolated Church Homes." Papers will also be read by Mrs. Edwin Frampton on "District of Kanga," and by Miss Norrish on "Our Responsibilities When We Become Members of the W. A."

Boy Scouts' Field Day—The Victoria Boy Scouts held a field day yesterday afternoon at Beacon Hill Park, the success of which was considerably marred by the small number of boys present. Only Troops 3 and 7 were represented. Of the former about twenty boys were present and of the latter the whole strength, about twenty-two. Scoutmasters Selfe and Ward were in charge. As so few of the boys had turned up the usual field day arrangements had to be abandoned, and, instead, a sham fight was held for the possession of the flagstaff. Beautiful weather favored the outing, in fact, it is doubtful if Beacon Hill Park ever appeared to better advantage, and the boys who went out spent a very pleasant afternoon, returning to the city shortly before 5 o'clock.

Echo of Drydock Plot—Mr. D. L. Clouse, for many years in charge of the Portland office of the Thiel Detective Agency, has just assumed the position of manager of the branch in Vancouver formerly occupied by Major William McLeod. Co-operating with the late Mr. Fred Hussey, former superintendent of Provincial police, he unearthed a plot of two Americans to blow up the drydock at Victoria during the South African war. The would-be dynamiters learned at Seattle that they were being shadowed, and returned to New York. Mr. Clouse was an army scout under Major Reno during the Indian war of 1876, and later joined the Thiel agency, with which he has been connected for twenty-eight years. In Dawson City in 1897 he apprehended Frank A. Novak, who is now serving a life term in Idaho for murder.

Sunday Closing—While a number of those cigar stores and other places of business which have been in the habit of keeping open doors on Sunday will continue doing so until there is a decision on the cases now in abeyance, some intend closing. All, however, are awaiting the proceedings in the Police Court this week with deep interest. Mr. Frank Higgins, who has the defence in hand, is understood to have been instructed to oppose the move. He proposes introducing a constitutional point having reference to an old law, which applied to Vancouver Island when it was a Crown colony, and as such altogether distinct from the mainland in government. If this is done there are likely to be important developments before the question as to whether the Lord's Day Act shall apply here or not, is definitely settled.

Bankers' Trust Case—Two or three days, at the outside, will see the conclusion of the preliminary trial of Messrs. F. C. Cook, J. O. Hoarn and H. N. Connors, who are charged with conspiracy by Robt. Hetherington in connection with the conduct of the sale of shares in the Bankers' Trust Corporation. Crown Prosecutor H. B. Robertson reports that there are seven or eight witnesses yet to be called. The length of the proceedings all depends on the time occupied in their cross-examination by Mr. Frank Higgins, who is acting for the defence. Mr. J. P. Baker, who was a director of the defunct company, will be in the box again tomorrow morning. Mr. Higgins not having completed his questioning. If the accused are committed it is understood that an effort will be made to have the case come up before a jury at the Spring assizes, which have been fixed for next month.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office, Victoria, B. C., at 3 p. m., April 26, 1913.

SKY
Pressure conditions on the Pacific Slope have not changed much since yesterday. Showers have fallen on the coast and north of California cooler weather has been very general. East of the Rockies decided low area is central in Alberta and a moderate high area in Manitoba. Temperatures have been about normal in the western but much cooler in the eastern portion of the Prairie Province.

TEMPERATURE	
Victoria, B. C.	Min. Max.
Vancouver	49 55
Kamloops	44 52
Barkerville	13 25
Prince Rupert	48 55
Calgary, Alta.	48 55
Winnipeg, Man.	30 35
Portland, Ore.	49 55
San Francisco, Cal.	50 55
Chicago	49 55
London	49 55
Average	49 55
Winds	light variable; 1 to 10 m.p.h.

Summer Underwear

Fine Silk and Lisle Vests, with long and short sleeves. Extra value from 25c to **75c**
Ladies' Combinations at 50c and **60c**

HOSIERY

We carry a large stock of Ladies' and Children's soft Cotton and Cashmere Hose, from, per pair, 25c to **60c**

G. A. Richardson & Co.

Victoria House 636 Yates St.
Agents for Butterick Patterns

Reliable Gold-Filled Jewelry

Is comparatively inexpensive, but it will give you good service and looks as well as solid gold.

Note the prices given below; then come in and examine the articles.

FORBS for ladies or gentlemen, \$1.50 to **\$5.00**
WATCH CHAINS, ladies' or gentlemen's, \$2.25 to **\$10.00**
LOCKETS, \$1.00 to **\$10.00**
NECKLETS, \$1.00 to **\$4.00**
BAR PINS, 50c to **\$5.00**
SAFETY PINS, 15c to **75c**
TIE PINS, 50c to **\$3.00**
CUFF LINKS, 75c to **\$3.50**
BELT PINS, \$1.00 to **\$5.00**

SEE DISPLAY IN WINDOW

W. H. Wilkerson

The Jeweler
915 Government Street



We Can Furnish the Experience Prudence and Business Judgment Your Estate Will Need

Because administration and the care of property is our business, just as merchandising, manufacturing or professional service is yours.

DOMINION TRUST COMPANY

909 Government Street

HUGH KENNEDY,
Local Manager



Authorized Capital, \$1,000,000

Alvo von Aivensleben, Pres.
639 Fort Street

W. V. Coons, Mng. Dir.
Phone 2445

Sunday Morning, April 27, 1913

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

We Write

Life - Accident - Fire
Plate Glass - Automobile

INSURANCE

Also

Fidelity & Security Bonds

Losses adjusted and paid by us; hence you deal with the same person in event of loss as when placing your insurance.

Are your policy forms concurrent? Do they cover glass in showcases and windows? Do they cover your piano? These and many other questions are of vital importance in event of loss. We will inspect your policies and answer these or any other questions relative to your insurance without charge or obligation on your part.

Victoria Carnival Week, Aug. 4 to 9, 1913

"Howard" Watch From \$40

When buying an article like the Howard Watch—which is sold all over Canada at the same price—the value you receive depends upon the care the jeweler takes of it while it is in his possession. We are particularly careful of our fine watches, regulating each one exactly and seeing that it is in perfect order before placing it on sale.

REDFERN & SON

THE DIAMOND SPECIALISTS

1211-1213 Douglas St.

Established 1862

To Builders and Contractors

Before ordering material for interior finishing, examine Am-I-Wud Panelling in Plain and Hardwood Finish Samples and Prices on Application

R. ANGUS

1105 Wharf St. Phone 1164

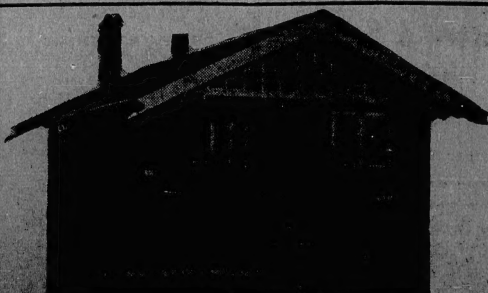
For Ladies Only

We are making very special prices on Spring and Summer made-to-order suits.

John Brown & Co.

Merchant Tailors

1618 Government Street
Phone 4462



THE CANADIAN CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

Marchant Miller 1943 Stone Island

VICTORIA SECURITIES LTD.
INVESTMENTS LTD. INCORPORATED
— D.M. MALIN — — W.D. HOLMES —
— MANAGER — — ASST. MANAGER —
Phone 4950 Mahon Block

SHOAL BAY: nice waterfront lot; sheltered from wind; no rock; trees on waterfront; 72 x 212. Price, on easy terms \$5250

DAY BY DAY THESE ARROWS POINT THE WAY TO SUCCESSFUL INVESTMENT.

FRIEND OF VICTORIA RISES TO REMARK

A Letter to The Toronto Globe, Which is Calculated to Do Good Where It Is Most Needed.

Under the caption "The Lady and the Rivals," The Toronto Globe had the following letter in its issue of April 19:

To the Editor of The Globe: For the benefit of many who may have visited British Columbia, may I ask why Vancouver is given such a big place in your paper—the western edition, for instance? While Vancouver is a flourishing city, still it is only a small spot in British Columbia, and it is rather annoying to see everything that happens in British Columbia, particularly Vancouver Island, attributed to Vancouver.

What is the matter with Victoria? Surely you are aware that Victoria is the capital of British Columbia and a city growing by leaps and bounds. By those who know, she is called the most beautiful city in Canada, yet all you show in your western edition is a small portion of the inner harbor—nothing of the outer harbor and ocean docks, where the Government are at present spending \$4,000,000 building a breakwater and docks. The drydock is in Victoria, also the naval station, yet we see in The Globe "Vancouver not Gibraltar."

I notice Victoria's shipping returns are sometimes credited to Vancouver, along with everything else of importance. Victoria is the first and last call to the Pacific, with a harbor second to none on the Pacific Coast. Her climate is almost perfection and she is fast becoming a great city, but you have not one word to say concerning her wonderful development. According to your western edition, the thriving city of New Westminster is a part of Vancouver, or soon will be. Not yet, Mr. Editor; that is far from being New Westminster's ambition. She, too, is alive to her opportunities, and is busy preparing for the future.

Evidently your western representative has not seen all of British Columbia. I sincerely hope he will have gone past Vancouver before you publish another western edition. Then we will not have to read fairy tales about Vancouver. We know their ambitions are mighty; but some of them are castles in the air. You see, we have been over this ground. No, we will read facts about cities like Victoria, New Westminster and Nanaimo, and it will be good reading, too.

ELIZABETH ROBERTSON.
Galt, April 18.

MATTERS OF MOMENT IN WOMEN'S REALM



MISS MARY HALL
First woman to travel from the Cape to Cairo.

That very learned, dignified and useful body, the Royal Geographical Society, has acknowledged the services of women by admitting them to fellowship with its members. Among the first to receive the honor was Miss Mary Hall, the first woman to make the trip from the Cape to Cairo. The Lady's Realm has the following interesting little sketch:

Miss Mary Hall was the first woman to trek from the Cape to Cairo, and her F. R. G. S. seems a modest enough tag for a name which stands for so much enterprise, bravery and accomplishment. Miss Hall had traveled in many countries of the world before she was bitten with the bold idea of exploring the Great Lakes of Africa. She laid her plans with characteristic quietness, and confessed that she was, at the start, very diffident as to her own ability to hold out, which only shows that even the woman explorer may fall when it comes to making a map of her own character. It was in 1906 that she took boat on the Zambesi and kept her face turned towards the North till she reached Cairo, having completed by the overland route a journey of which she talks so entertainingly that it is difficult to realize what a stupendous record she achieved in making the expedition alone. She would have you think her quite an ordinary woman, no braver than another, and when, in unfolding the story of that lonely trek, she comes to any point where the heroic note might with very good excuse be sounded, she takes refuge in humorous description and hopes that no one will notice her courage. As she tells it, there is something quite amusing in the picture of this grey-haired, young-eyed lady, sitting in her flounced saten dress on a box of provisions in the middle of Africa, awaiting the approach of a furious, half-crazed, black chief, with nothing to help her but her woman's wit and a determination to die game, with her wounds in front; something quite laughable in the idea of this fierce young savage yielding to delicate

politeness and dropping his spear to swear friendship with the white woman. It is not till you think the story over that you grasp at the coolness and pluck which can make light of grim episodes of travel. By way of relaxation, Miss Hall visited the under side of the world, and has just returned to London after making acquaintance with New Zealand and Australia. If the wander-spirit does not drag her off to Tibet or Spitzbergen, or some other country equally remote, she hopes to put her experiences of the Antipodes into a book.

Sleep

The London Times has an article on the importance of sleep which all busy or pleasure-loving people should read and ponder over. It would be hard to tell how often nervous prostration and other severe illnesses are the result of the neglect of Nature's demand for sleep. The writer says:

"Like the other vital functions, sleep is rhythmic. It depends on some automatically acting mechanism of which nothing is known. The nerve system controlling the distribution of the blood is an important part of it, because the one thing known about sleep is that during it the brain is comparatively emptied of blood. But, whatever the physiological mechanism may be, it must be kept in good working order by regular use. Interference puts it chronically out of order, and then it is apt to break down altogether under an extra strain, or even without any. In such cases complete recovery is rare. The machinery is ruined beyond repair by a long course of ill-usage. When it is kept in good order, that does not happen. It may break down under an exceptional strain, but the failure is temporary and recovery comparatively easy. The mischief done by the habitual use of drugs is that it prevents the normal working and the longer it is continued the more complete the disorder. How they act is not known, but it is certainly not natural action, and it leads further and further away from it. The true cure for failure of sleep, as of all functional disorders, is to restore the natural action. Artificial aids, which take its place, have their use and may be invaluable in an acute emergency. Thus they are administered by physicians in grave illness to relieve pain, but with discretion and temporarily. So, too, they may help to restore the natural working which has been suddenly upset. But recourse should never be had to them till simpler and more natural remedies fail. The object of self-administration is never to restore natural action, which the physician keeps in view, but simply to get immediate relief anyhow, and it only plunges the sufferer deeper into a hopeless slough. The root of the matter is ignorance. The need of plenty of natural sleep is recognized in the case of children. Locke laid great stress on it in his essay on education, and there is now a general return to his teaching. But for older people its importance is hardly recognized at all. Senseless rules are laid down with regard to quantity, implying some weakness or inferiority in proportion to the amount taken, and assuming that all persons are alike, whereas not only do individuals differ widely, but the same individuals differ under different conditions. In winter, for instance, more is required, as Hippocrates observed and Charles Lamb after him. 'Six hours for a man, seven for a woman and eight for a fool' is the saying of a fool repeated by others. The only rule is to take as much as may be needed to keep the apparatus in good order. Then it will not fail in an emergency."

A Cheering Report

Dr. R. W. Bruce Smith, Inspector of Public Charities and Hospitals for Ontario, has issued a report which is of interest to all Canadians.

He states that owing to education and the establishment of sanatoria, deaths from tuberculosis are year by year becoming less frequent in Ontario.

The report lays great stress on the necessity for the education of the public and for preventive measures. The danger of infection is pointed out, but at the same time it is shown that tuberculosis does not spread from sanatoria. On the contrary, from the precautions which patients are taught to take and from the presence of nurses and doctors these institutions teach everyone in the neighborhood how to avoid infection and how to treat the sick so as to bring about recovery when it is possible.

All hospitals in Ontario must admit patients suffering from tuberculosis when asked to do so. That the measures taken to bring about the cure of consumption have already succeeded to an appreciable extent in ameliorating the disease in a Province containing many large cities and comparatively thickly populated is never again so greatly encouraged those who are in our own Province and elsewhere, contending against this terrible sickness that attacks the young and those in the prime of life.

Orphanages

There are, scattered through the eastern Provinces of Canada, many thousands of children from the Barnardo Homes and other charitable institutions in England. These boys and girls have either been adopted into Canadian families or engaged by farmers and others to work on fair wages. In both cases they are receiving the education and training which will ultimately fit them for a life of independence as Canadian citizens.

On the other hand, Canada herself, supports her orphan children in institutions instead of entrusting them to the care of her own citizens. In England, even where adoption is not feasible, much children are kept in cottages under the care of a matron, who takes the place of the mother of a family.

Are Canadian cities willing to do a practice which has proved faulty wherever it has been carefully investigated? Neither in schools nor in institutions can children be dealt with in the usual. The human plant wants careful and individual attention if it is to make strong and healthy growth.

down for the Home Show, Ladies and children, at the Vancouver Hotel, April 27 to May 1.

Yes

"University Heights," the finest residential property in Victoria at the price asked, is selling at a record pace. Much of it has been taken up by visitors from the prairie who have decided to live in Victoria and they are now, in many instances, arranging to build fine houses.

University Heights

Being close to the University School and near the site of the magnificent new Normal School, is assured of a permanent high standing as a residential neighborhood. It lies in the midst of active improvement work, and Rutherford Street, which is to be extended, runs directly through it.

This property is on an existing car line, with full facilities for transfer and a five-cent fare; it is impossible to sell or lease any lot to an Asiatic, and there is a building scheme running with the seven-acre plot, which absolutely secures the high standing of the property to the investing public.

LOOK AT THESE PRICES AND TERMS

Lots 50x132 \$850
Lots 50x142 \$900
Lots 50x173 \$950
Lots 50x177 \$1000
Terms, one-fourth cash, balance 6, 12, 18, 24, 30 and 36 months.

MAIL THIS COUPON
Canadian Financiers, Ltd.,
606 View St., Victoria, B. C.
Please send me without obligating me, full details of your University Heights property.

NAME

ADDRESS

Motors at your service any time.

See "University Heights" This Week



W. Q. ARNOLD, Manager
606 View St. Phone B.39
Union Bank Bldg., Victoria, B.C.

VICTORIA CARNIVAL WEEK—August 4 to 9, 1913.

Boys' Riding Suits
Boys' Riding Breeches

They've come just in time for the Horse Show. Material is a fawn whipcord.

Suits \$11.50 to \$8.50
Breeches \$3.25

My usual guarantee goes with them, of course.

Sam Scott

Boys' Clothes Specialist
736 Yates St. Phone 4026
Opp. Gordon's

MELLOR BROS LTD INTERIOR DECORATORS

711 VIEW STREET
HAVE MOVED TO
Their New Building
819 BROUGHTON ST.

Closing Exercises

Y.M.C.A. Night School

Friday, May 2
8:30 p.m.

Address by
Judge G. J. G. J. G. J. G.

We Want to Interest You

In
**Harvey's Unrivaled
\$22.50 Suits**

Selling Suits at the above price is a permanent policy of our business. We might have decided upon \$18.00, or even \$15.00, for we sell thoroughly-reliable Suits at either of those two prices.

But in Featuring \$22.50 Suits

We are living up to an ideal, not down to a price.

Our \$22.50 Suits

Are hand-tailored in all their important parts, made of British all-wool fabrics; cloths and trimmings thoroughly shrunk, Assuring You a Shape-Retaining Garment—Correct in Style and Perfect Fitting

They are Suits we will take pleasure in displaying for your inspection.

You select from fancy materials or plain navy serge.

UNRIVALED \$22.50 SUITS

LOOK FOR RED ARROW

J. N. Harvey, Ltd.

614 Yates St., Victoria; also 127 Hastings St. W., Vancouver

Direct from New York

Ladies' Newest Handbags, \$4.50 to 50c

C.C. Russell

Millinery & Dry Goods Importer. 1704 Douglas St.

Camping Days Are Here

And we are fully prepared to meet the camper's needs. In addition to every possible style and size of tent, we can supply many other items which will help to make camp days happy and comfortable. Our Hammocks are made to stand the sort of wear that they are sure to get in camp. Our prices, too, will certainly please you.

PANDORA SAIL & TENT FACTORY

618 PANDORA AVENUE

Phone 1191

618 Pandora Avenue

Douglas Street

60x60, near the site for Hudson's Bay Co.'s store. This has been reduced for a quick sale to

\$750 PER FOOT

\$15,000 cash, no more for three years, at which time it should have increased in value so as to pay 100 per cent per annum on the cash outlay.

J. & Jubb

Phones 28, 88 and 1761
"WEST-END" GROCERY CO., Ltd.
We Never Fail

JUST ONE WORD--AND THAT WORD IS "RELIABILITY"

Reliability is the cornerstone of our business, the supreme quality in our Matchless Goods. You can depend always upon getting the BEST at the "WEST-END."

Sweet Pickles, D.W.C., large bottle 25¢
Chow Chow, Stephen's, per quart bottle 25¢
Mixed Pickles, imported, per 16 oz. bottle 15¢
Mixed Pickles, imported, per 12 oz. bottle, 2 for 25¢
Hogarth's Relish, large bottle 25¢
Tuckfield's Sauce, pints, 2 for 25¢
Steven's Worcester Sauce, quart bottle 35¢
Rhubarb, special, 5 lbs. for 25¢
Green Peas, 2 lbs. for 25¢
Sausage Rolls, each 5¢
Pork Pies, 3 for 25¢

SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY

Strictly Fresh Eggs, per dozen 30¢
The last chance at this price

Corner Government and Broughton Sts.

PHONE 272 **COLEMAN & EVANS** 613 PANDORA AVENUE
LIMITED

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

For a limited time our price on the well-known ROSE-BANK brand of Lime will be 75c per barrel at the Lime Wharf.

Layritz Nurseries
Flowering Shrubs

Make your gardens permanently pretty and attractive by planting flowering shrubs. We have the best assortment of these in the country, as: Almond, Berberis, Ceanothus, Deutzia, Elder, Forsythia, Hydrangea, Kerria, Lilacs, Pyrus, Rhus, Snowballs, Spiraea, Tamarix, Tree-Paeony, Weigelia, etc.

Plant now for best results.

LAYRITZ NURSERIES

CAREY ROAD, VICTORIA PHONE M2054

THE TAILOR

We give the best values in town in

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Suits From \$25 Up

You have an unlimited choice of the best and newest material. Fit and tailoring absolutely guaranteed.

1605 Government St. **CHARLIE BO** Phone 3452

LUMBER, SASH AND DOORS

Always in stock. We specialize in artistic front doors, eamed alush, grain fir, and Howard's flush.

Lemon Gonnason Co. Ltd.

Phone 77 P. O. Box 363

Early Rose Seed Potatoes

Our Seed is the best hand-selected, hand-picked, and true to name, and as our stock is not large, place your order early. We have one car load.

SYLVESTER FEED CO.

100 YATES STREET

Class of Northwest Assemble for This Week's Island Spring Horse Show



Tandem Sunflower and Brigham Lady, owned by Mr. L. Henderson.

COMMISSION TO
RULE LACROSSE

This Is Assured Says Jones—
Will Be Formed This Season—Gorman Signs to Play for Vancouver.

After a conference extending over several hours with Con Jones yesterday afternoon, Victoria lacrosse officials emphatically declared that they were for a lacrosse commission first, last and all the time. It was announced after the meeting that the commission was assured no matter what stand New Westminster took in the matter. Inside of thirty days representatives of the East and West would meet at some central point, Winnipeg probably, and with the assistance of a lawyer, draw up laws to govern the Canadian national game in the same way as baseball is governed. It was the feeling of the meeting that a commission was absolutely necessary if the game was to flourish, and that it must come quickly or else constant bickering and strife amongst the various clubs would have put lacrosse into such disrepute that it would never regain its popularity. Westminster must agree to a commission or else drop out of the game for lack of opportunity to play against teams of her own calibre. Should the Royals continue belligerent it was said a series of games on this coast would be played off between Vancouver and Victoria.

According to Mr. Torke, however, indications do not point to the elimination of New Westminster. "The Royals are at the present time world's champions and there is every reason why they should wish to see the same prosper," said Mr. Torke. "May 31 is not an attempt being made to hurt them in any way; in fact, they will benefit in like proportion with all other clubs by the formation of a commission; so the chances are that the Westminster officials will vote for a commission when the matter is put up to them in the right light."

Regarding Victoria's prospects it is certain that a team will be placed here, but not until 1914. With Vancouver and New Westminster playing under a commission, Lionel York, the Victoria manager, thinks he would hardly be able to field a team strong enough to cope with them. It is plain, therefore, unless unexpected circumstances arise, to wait for another season, and in the meantime prepare Victoria for the entry of professional lacrosse by the three games to be played here between Westminster and Vancouver. The first of these is set for May 31. Extensive alterations will be made to the Oak Bay grounds to accommodate the crowds expected to attend these contests.

Mr. York stated that he intended to move over to Victoria in May, and would thereafter reside here permanently. Any assistance he could give towards helping the amateur team would be promptly forthcoming if desired.

Just what will happen at the Coast League meeting in New Westminster on Monday afternoon is still a matter for conjecture. Every effort will be made by local officials to restore peace and pave the way for a strong three-team league in 1914, but whether they will be successful or not seems to depend on New Westminster. Victoria will be represented by Messrs. J. A. Virtue, Lionel York, W. E. Morsey, V. E. Ditchburn, R. Dowdell and Con Jones.

Local lacrosse enthusiasts will be interested to know that Joe Gorman, of Victoria, has signed to play for Con Jones' Vancouver team in the Coast League this season. Gorman was with the Tecumseh last year.

SUNDERLAND STILL HAS CHANCE FOR THIS HONOR

Sunderland and Sheffield Wednesday are now engaged in a nice little duel for the English Soccer League championship, and meantime Sunderland are on top.

Nottingham and Wrexham are still on the road for relegation and are practically doomed for the second division next year.

The two leading teams have played 15 games each, so that they have only three



Mrs. Dury jumping Indian Maid owned by Mr. Macavoy.



Mrs. Cox on one of her favorite horses.

more to fulfil. The league table brought up to date reads:

Teams—	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Sunderland	23	9	3	49
Sheffield Wednesday	20	8	7	47
Aston Villa	17	7	11	45
Manchester United	18	10	7	43
Bolton Wanderers	16	10	10	42
Manchester City	18	12	6	42
Blackburn Rovers	15	9	11	41
Oldham Athletic	14	9	13	41
Derby County	16	14	6	38
West Bromwich	13	12	11	37
Everton	15	10	6	36
Liverpool	15	17	5	36
Bradford City	13	12	11	33
Newcastle United	12	15	8	32
Sheffield United	13	17	6	31
Middlesbrough	11	16	9	31
Tottenham Hotspur	12	19	5	29
Chelsea	9	21	6	24
Nottingham	6	21	9	21
Woolwich Arsenal	3	23	10	16

SCHOOLS BASEBALL
LEAGUE ORGANIZED

Two Games Already Played This Season—
Last Year's Champions Get Away to Good Start

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Public Schools Athletic Association it was decided to reorganize the Schools Baseball League. Last year the cup offered was won by the North Ward School. This year two games have already been played: North Ward vs. Central, resulting in a win for the former, 13 to 9; and George Jay vs. Victoria West, resulting in a victory for the former, 6 to 7.

This season's schedule:
April 19—North Ward vs. Boys' Central, Ward Park.
April 26—Victoria West vs. George Jay, Ward Park.
May 3—South Park vs. Boys' Central, Beacon Hill.
May 10—North Ward vs. Victoria West, Ward Park.
May 17—George Jay vs. South Park, Beacon Hill.
May 24—Boys' Central vs. Victoria West, Ward Park.
May 31—North Ward vs. South Park, Beacon Hill.
June 7—George Jay vs. Boys' Central, Ward Park.
June 14—North Ward vs. George Jay, Ward Park.
June 21—Victoria West vs. South Park, Ward Park.
Time, 10:30 a. m.

OPENING OF BASEBALL
SEASON THIS WEEK

Bees and Beavers Arrive for Series—
Play Tomorrow, Game in Afternoon Starting at 2:30

Tomorrow afternoon the Bees, in company with the Vancouver Beavers, will arrive in the city to open the Northwestern League season here. They will be met at the boat by members of the Booster Club, and fans of all degrees to the number of several hundred. It is expected, and paraded to the Royal Athletic Park, where the game will start at 2:30. A season ticket will be given the driver of the best-decorated automobile in the parade. As the Vancouver Beavers are leading the league at present, and sport writers in both Seattle and Spokane have picked Victoria as real pennant contenders, a series of high-class baseball should be seen this week. It will be a real test for the Bees.

The season will be opened at the ball park tomorrow with all the usual formalities. The afternoon will be a public holiday, and a big crowd is expected. Eddie Gleason, who has had the reserve seats on sale for some time, reports that they have been selling well.

OPENING OF
BOWLS SEASON

Beacon Hill Green Formally
Opened for Season Yesterday—President's and Vice-President's Rinks Play.

The opening of the Beacon Hill Park Bowling Club for the season of 1913 was held yesterday afternoon. There was a very good attendance of members, and a sprinkling of the fair sex in the gathering.

The green was opened formally by Mrs. John A. Turner, wife of the president of the club. Rinks were then picked for the president-vice-president competition, which, after a spirited contest, resulted in a victory for the vice-president's team by the narrow margin of one shot. The following are the detailed results:

President's Team—	
John A. Turner	9
W. Oliphant	7
P. Turner	22
D. McLean	10
A. R. Langley	16
Total	64
Vice-President's Team—	
A. E. Banister, Sr.	16
A. Stewart	16
T. McComb	9
W. Walker	18
J. Dilworth	12
Total	65

SPORTING COMMENT

McBride Shield Tangle.

A more deliberate, cold-blooded attempt to annex a championship by unfair means than that which Vancouver footballers are guilty of in the McBride Shield complication, it is safe to say, has never been heard of in sporting circles. Terminal City sportsmen have in the past been very obvious in their intention to ride roughshod over Victoria whenever possible but a record of their transgressions of the ethics of good sportsmanship—if there was such a thing kept—would contain no instance of a more barefaced, unashamed disregard of what is fair than this latest atrocity. One would think that Vancouver sporting organizations were above such things as rules and regulations; that such a triviality as a deed of gift or constitution could be contemptuously set aside if it threatened to stand in the way of Vancouver's success in competition.

From a local point of view a pleasing feature of the McBride Shield imbroglio is that if Victoria fights the matter to a finish it seems impossible for the Mainlanders to escape humiliation. Every point in the controversy

INVITATION SENT
TO ENGLISH ATHLETES

CHICAGO, April 26.—Invitations were sent today to athletes of Oxford and Cambridge Universities, England, to participate in the American Olympic games to be held here from June 28 to July 6. The English students are expected to compete with Yale and Harvard students in an international intercollegiate meet, and efforts will be made to induce the Englishmen to come here from Cambridge and New Haven.

(if such it can be called), that has been presented to date, favors Victoria and to the most biased Vancouver supporter it must be obvious that the Islanders are in the right although he certainly would not admit it if possessed of the same perverted idea of sport as some of the officials who govern rugby and soccer in the Terminal City.

The only argument that Vancouver has advanced in defence of its attitude is that the Wests are in the position of challengers, but that will not hold water. The McBride Shield was put up for annual competition by champion league teams in British Columbia. It is not the property of any club while competition for it is in progress, but is in the hands of the trustees. There can never be a defender nor a challenger. Should there happen to be more than two teams in the running at the close of a season a tournament would have to be arranged. But aside from all that the Electrics cannot be otherwise but in the same position as the Wests, whatever that position may be, for they did not win the McBride Shield in 1911-12. A glance back over the records shows that Coquitlam were the winners last season and there is absolutely no connection between Coquitlam and the Electrics. Thus Vancouver's miserable apology for justification is effectively knocked on the head.

For the benefit of those who are not in touch with the case in question it may be well to give a short resumé of the facts: Victoria Wests, Island soccer champions, and B. C. Electrics, Mainland champions, have played to a scoreless draw in the McBride Shield series for the championship of the Province. The deed of gift of the McBride Shield states that in case of such a tie the replay shall be on neutral ground. Referring to this rule the Wests suggested Nanaimo as a suitable neutral ground, but the Electrics would not agree to that and the matter was put up to the Shield trustees, two of whom are Mainlanders and one a Victorian. Mr. Dan O'Sullivan, the local trustee, was asked for his opinion over the long distance telephone and he very naturally held out for some neutral ground, it did not matter whether it was in Nanaimo or not. But being two to one the Mainland men did not feel obliged to give Mr. Sullivan's opinion any consideration and they decided that the Athletic ground, Vancouver, was a proper scene for the contest. Apparently they are of a humorous turn of mind for the previous game in Vancouver was played on the Comble Street Field, a few blocks away from the Athletic grounds. Those few blocks no doubt ought to make all the difference in the world between home and neutral ground, where two cities as close together as Vancouver and Victoria are concerned.

Since Victoria would not comply with the trustees' order it has been reported that the Electrics have been given the championship by default. If that is so, it is rank robbery and if by any chance allowed to stand a final and irretrievable break between Vancouver and Victoria in football is not far off. However, local football officials are going after their rights with a bitter determination to force Vancouver to a showdown and it seems reasonable to predict that they will accomplish their object.

Talk of Soccer Tour

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 26.—It is possible that a representative team of British Columbia soccer men will get a trip to California next October. Con Jones yesterday received a letter from the secretary of the California Association in which a most cordial invitation was extended to have a team from this Province engage in a carnival to be held in the first week of October. Mr. Jones is of a mind to organize a team and take them south, and last night wired the Californians to that effect.

SECOND PRIZE
FOR HUNT CLUB

Victoria Entries Continue to
Capture Fair Share of Honors at the Vancouver Horse Show—Windup Last Night.

VANCOUVER, April 26.—Class 169: Pony or gelding, three years and over, exceeding thirteen hands and not exceeding fourteen; (3) to be shown to appropriate vehicles; pony, 75 per cent. appointments, 25 per cent.—First, Mrs. C. W. McAllister, Victoria.

Class 126: High stepper, mare or gelding, three years and over, exceeding 15.2, to be shown to appropriate vehicles; conformation and quality to count 50 per cent. performance to count 50 per cent.—Second, Ambassador, ch. g. 16 A.; exhibitor, A. Laidlaw, Victoria. Third, Lady Mathias, ch. m. 18.7; exhibitor, A. Laidlaw, Victoria.

Class 135: Special best collection of three carriage horses over 14.2 to be shown in single harness, each collection to be the bone fide property of exhibitor; trophy presented by Gordon Drysdale—Second, Collection, exhibitor, A. Laidlaw, Victoria.

Class 158: Hunt teams for best team of three hunters from any recognized hunt club, to be owned and ridden by members enjoying the full privileges of a recognized hunt in their club costume; no member to ride more than one horse in any one team; to be ridden singly over post, a rail, brush jump, in and out jump and water jump; jump to be put up for each horse of a team; average excellence of team to determine award; trophy presented by O. B. Allan—Second, Victoria Hunt Club, Victoria.

Class 130: Tandem mares or geldings, 3 years and over, exceeding 14.2 and not exceeding 15.2—Second, Hillcrest Diamond, ch. g. 15 1/2; 7, and Hillcrest Dandy, ch. g. 15 1/2; 7; exhibitor, A. Laidlaw, Victoria. Four, Sunflower, ch. m. 15.1 and Brigham Lady, ch. m. 15.1 1/2; exhibitor, Mrs. E. Henderson, Victoria.

Class 131: Saddle horse, championship 5—First, Rosalind, ch. m. 15.2 1/2; exhibitor, A. Laidlaw, Victoria. Sporting tandem mares or geldings, 3 years and over, exceeding 14.2—Fourth, Sunflower, ch. m. 15.1 and Warwick Lady, ch. m. 15.5; exhibitor, E. Henderson, Victoria.

Protesters Ball Games
BOSTON, April 26.—A formal protest of the games played on the Polo Grounds at New York, on April 21 and 24, between the New York and Philadelphia teams of the National League was filed by telegraph with President Lockie of the Philadelphia Club. The protest is based on the claim of Philadelphia players that there was a hole in the ground back of the pitcher's box at the Polo Grounds on those two days.

Additional Sport on Page 16.

Remember

We are the Headquarters for:

Gasoline Engines

Coal Oil Engines

Windmills and Pumps

SEND FOR CATALOGUES AND PRICES

E. G. Prior & Co., Ltd. Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS FOR B. C.
VICTORIA VANCOUVER KAMLOOPS

BICYCLES

English Bicycle, fitted with free wheel, steel rims, rim brakes, mud guards, toe clips and bell. Price...\$35

Victoria Bicycles, manufactured in Birmingham, fitted with Eadie coaster brake or free wheel and rim brakes, steel rims, detachable tires, mud guard, toe clips and bell. Price...\$40

Old bicycles taken as part payment on new ones. Bicycles sold on easy instalments.

PEDEN BROS.

1321 Government Street.

Phone 817

Next Door to Dixie Ross'

BICYCLES

From \$35.00 to \$90.00. Easy terms

Old Wheels Taken as Part Payment

FISHING TACKLE IN GREAT VARIETY

HARRIS & SMITH

1220 Broad Street

Phone L5029

The Best Apartment House Site
in the City

Two Lots on Douglas St., between Niagara and Beacon Streets, facing Beacon Hill Park. Size 100 x 140. Next a corner. This is a snap, on easy terms. Price...\$10,500

See us about this—Exclusive Agents

Victoria Syndicate Co.

Phone 3987

404 Sayward Bldg.

The New Liquor Store

T. J. JACKMAN

608 View Street

We Deliver

Open till 11 p.m.

Phone 1632

JUST ARRIVED—A shipment of the famous
Old German Lager Beer

"Heidelberg"

QUARTS, \$2.00; PINTS, \$1.00
Per Dozen

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY COLONIST

Arcade Bowling Alleys

The manager of the Alley has arranged for two afternoons a week for ladies desiring to bowl. Tuesday and Thursday. Phone 4878.

VICTORIA CARNIVAL WEEK—
August 6 to 9, 1913.

Have You \$25
Madam?

—for that's all you need to pay to have your suit made to order here.

We positively guarantee it.

CHARLIE HOPE

Phone 4878

1454 Government Street

Victoria, B. C.

DRINK

THORPE'S

GINGER

ALE



A Further Arrival of New Coatings and Suitings

Our splendid stock of dress, suit and coat fabrics has been still further augmented by some new arrivals of the most charming and most stylish materials it has ever been our pleasure to handle. Ladies who have not yet seen just what they want will probably find now what they have had in mind.

The Smartest Coatings Even Seen in the City

It is no exaggeration to say so, and we feel sure you will admit it when you see these superb coatings.

Brown Coatings in cream and brown stripes; very stylish and a high-grade cloth. Per yard.....\$2.25
In brown, with a self stripe, there is one piece 50 inches wide for which our price is \$4.00 yard. You'll think it cheap when you see it.

A light weight plain Fawn Blanket Cloth is ideal for Spring Coats; 56 inches wide. Per yard.....\$2.75
A smart light tan Diagonal, 54 inches wide, is only, yard.....\$2.25
Black and white check is always popular, and this particular one will certainly take your fancy. Check clear but not too glaring; 54 inches wide. Per yard.....\$2.25

Very Stylish Cream Corduroy Suitings

One of the most charming weaves we have seen. A length of this will make up into a really smart, exclusive suit; 54 inches wide and very special value at, per yard.....\$1.85

Gordon's Special Serge	We're breaking records with this fine-finish, hard-wearing serge. Everyone thinks it's great value and we're selling lots of it. For skirts, children's dresses and boys' suits it's THE thing. In black or navy, 56 in. wide.	\$1.25 Per Yard
-------------------------------	--	------------------------

Changeable Messaline Silks at \$1.75 Yard

These Messaline Silks have created quite a sensation, and no wonder. The beauty of the coloring is quite beyond comparison. A fine white stripe runs through the material; 36 in. wide. Per yard \$1.75

Charmeuse Satin Makes Charming Gowns

For afternoon or evening wear. This is really an exquisite material and we show it in every imaginable shade. If you want a dress gown to be really exclusive, see this material; 40 inches wide. Priced from.....\$2.75

Make a Note of These Worsteds Suitings

Stylish Worsteds Suitings in latest shades of grey and brown. Many new designs and weaves. Will make very smart costumes; 60 inches wide, and remarkable value at only \$3.75 and.....\$3.00

Repp Suitings in Great Variety

A strong material specially suitable for outdoor and sporting wear. Plain and striped, in a variety of shades of brown and drab; 28 inches wide. Per yard.....75c
Plain Colored Repps from, per yard.....\$1.00

Our Tailoring Department

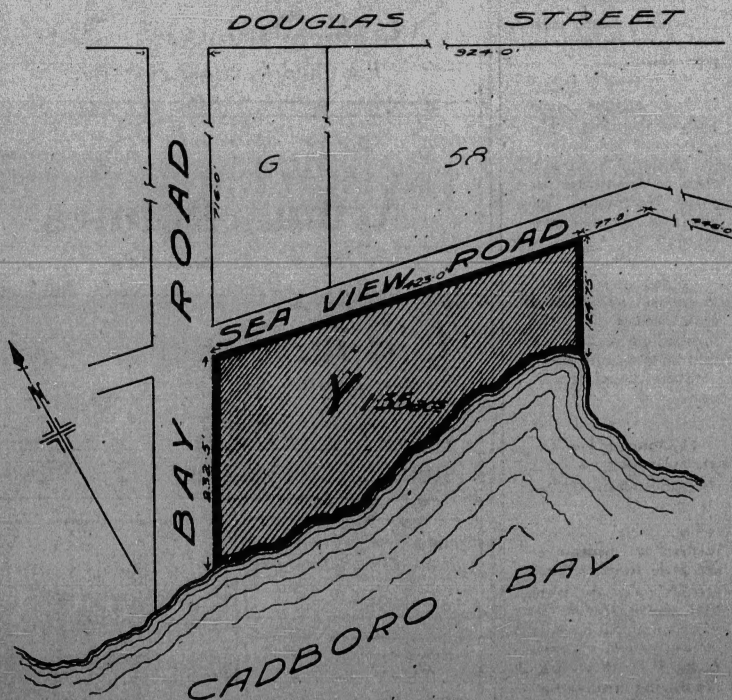
Our Trimming Department is well stocked with everything new and stylish in Laces, Bandings, Insertions, etc.

Gordons Limited

739 Yates St. Phone 1391

Miss Clark is in charge of our Dressmaking Department and will be glad to consult with ladies at any time.

Choice Cadboro Bay Waterfront



Consisting of 1.35 acres of first-class land under cultivation, surrounded by three streets. Good 6-roomed dwelling, barn, etc. Two ever-flowing springs; fine, sheltered harbor, unexcelled view of Straits and Olympics; just east of famous Uplands. Within ten minutes' easy walking of tramline.

FOR PRICE AND TERMS APPLY

P. R. BROWN

Member Victoria Real Estate Board
1115 BROADWAY, P. O. BOX 608

CRICKET TEAMS PLAY THE GAME

Albion and Garrison Elevens Score Seventy-Eight Points Each at Work Point Grounds Yesterday.

With fair weather, cricket players of the city turned out in large numbers yesterday afternoon, a number of practice games being played. At the Work Point Grounds, Albion and Garrison teams played to a tie in an interesting match, each side scoring seventy-eight points. The details of the score follow:

Garrison		
Q. M. S. Askey	b. Trimmen	0
Robertson	b. Trimmen	4
Wallington	b. Bolton	22
Kelly	b. Sparks	6
Read	b. Sparks	7
Wyndham	b. Askey	7
Jackson	b. Askey	6
Ward	b. Sparks	8
McDonald	not out	5
Kills	b. Bolton	3
Stevens	b. Sparks	3
Extras		12
Total		78

Albion		
F. Sparks	lbw. b. Askey	20
Acroby	b. Kelly	12
Bolton	b. Wyndham	15
B. Trimmen	b. Kelly	0
D. Hallam	b. Wyndham	1
C. Coates	b. Askey	1
W. R. Mason	b. Wyndham	4
Foy	b. Read	4
Askey	not out	10
R. Winter	b. Askey	4
Scott	b. Askey	4
Extras		7
Total		78

At the Jubilee Hospital grounds a match between Mr. W. E. Ismay's eleven and a team captain by Mr. Fred W. Reeves, was won by the latter's aggregation by the score of 120 to 75. The score follows:

Ismay's XI		
R. J. Horton	b. Hudson	0
C. Martin	b. Stevenson	0
A. J. Greenhill	b. Stevenson	1
A. C. R. Gray	b. Hudson	1
Rev. J. Collier	b. Wilson	5
S. Thomson	b. Stevenson	1
F. Galliber	b. Wilson	15
H. A. Spencer	not out	10
W. T. Williams	b. Wilson	0
F. W. Reeve	b. Wilson	0
W. A. Casey	c. and b. Wilson	2
Extras		6
Total		75

Bowling Analysis		
Hudson	N M R B	
Stevenson	7 1 22 2	
Wilson	6 1 12 3	
Gardner	5 1 15 0	

E. W. Ismay's XI		
H. P. Ward	ran out	3
E. P. Ismay	c. Collier	1
D. M. Grant	b. Thomson	40
G. C. Grant	b. Gray	8
W. L. Stevenson	b. Gray	0
A. J. Hudson	b. Collier	6
G. Wren	b. Martin	17
A. W. Gardner	b. Martin	5
J. Idens	not out	6
E. W. Ismay	lbw. Martin	3
Extras		5
Total		120

Bowling Analysis		
Gray	N M R B	
Horton	5 19 0	
Collier	4 14 1	
Galliber	6 34 0	
Martin	4 4 19 3	
Thomson	2 13 1	

CRAGANOUR LOOKED ON AS DERBY PROSPECT

Discussing the 1913 flat racing season, an Old Country sport writer says: "Our thoughts are turned to racing proper now, and it is open to all to let the imagination roam over the coming months and the fortune of varying degree which they may have in store for followers of racing. What would you not give for a glimpse of your destiny where racing is concerned in 1913? Some horses improve a stone beyond the normal improvement from two to three years of age. If we only had a list of such horses before us now! What a nice foundation they would make for our calculations on pedigrees and handicaps! Tarsalis and Minora made such abnormal improvement. Again, if we only knew the horses that had not made even normal improvement with age, but had retrograded! Such knowledge a year since would have stopped us from dwelling on the classic prospects of White Star, ending gloriously in making him an even-money favorite for the Two Thousand Guineas. Oh, the baneful exposure of such revelations when they come in due course!

"One could ask such a lot of interesting questions just now, demanding exceedingly instructive and enlightening answers, but it is best to forbear. Nevertheless, it is natural, perhaps, to wonder while we are still on the threshold, precisely what is in store—whether Craganour will confirm his two-year-old superiority by winning the Derby, whether Prince Palatine will lay lasting fame in the classic Cup races, and whether the best two-year-olds will come from the high-priced ones of the spring. There is rare fascination in the endeavor to prize the probable probable mists of the future. Let us hope we shall see many good horses in 1913, for the better the horses the more consistent is the form. On that view of reasoning we must have had a disappointing result of 1912, for the record was below par. Craganour, a year-old, and no one was expecting too much of him, improved in the Derby.

horses engaged in the classic races of the coming season.

"I think I am entitled to say that the Turf was never stronger than at the present time, though the announcement I made to the effect that the Duke of Devonshire is retiring from ownership would seem to discount an optimistic view. But when the facts are taken into consideration of the big sum, larger than ever, given in stakes last year, the market-price of well-bred stock for the stud, and the tremendous sums made by young stock in 1912, I think there is full warrant for saying that the Turf was never more flourishing than now. I hope during the coming months, if I may be allowed to say so, that the stewards of the Jockey Club will attend well to the vital matter of maintaining a proper tone and good morality, and that any legislation they may enter into may be directed towards urging racecourse executives to give owners more money to run for and to improve the main generation in the profession of jockeyship. Stewards cannot be expected to teach jockeyship on racecourses, but they can do a great deal towards assisting that desirable end, and by all means that which will up a slack sense of discipline by prohibiting the small boys from smoking in their dressing rooms."

GERMANS STIRRED BY KRUPP SCANDAL

Reichstag to Probe Dealings of the War Department With Arms Makers—Much Graft in High Places.

BERLIN, April 26.—It would be impossible to exaggerate the painful impression that has been caused in Germany by the revelations concerning the secret relations maintained by the Krupp Works at Essen with underlings of the German War Department. This scandal, which was described in the Reichstag by the Socialist Deputy, Liebknecht, who brought the facts to light, as "Panama and worse than Panama," promises to prove one of the ugliest affairs that Germany has ever known.

Graft in such high places has hitherto been practically unheard of in the country, and the Germans have been brought up to believe that it was a species of corruption which was exclusively confined to the United States.

The disclosure that the greatest and richest industrial organization in the realm, which is regarded as almost a national institution and enjoys the personal interest and regard of the Kaiser himself, has stooped to corrupt officials in the country's most vital department for its own selfish purposes, has caused a very serious situation.

Nothing else was discussed in the Reichstag today, and the spokesmen of all parties—even those supposedly identified with the "armor plate patriots"—condemned the participants in the conspiracy in unmeasured terms, although emphasizing the necessity of withholding final judgment until the official investigation was completed.

A large portion of the press is making a somewhat studied effort to reduce the revelations to secondary importance, but their attempts are not very strongly supported.

The Reichstag obtained from the War Minister a pledge that he would keep the House informed of the progress of the official inquiry into the scandal.

PRINCE SHOOTSELF BECAUSE OF WAITRESS

Scion of Famous Austrian House Was Rejected by Beautiful Girl in Rome

ROME, April 26.—Because a beautiful waitress in a restaurant of the Quirinal Palace rejected his suit, Prince Vincent of Windisch-Graetz, aged 30, attached to the Austro-Hungarian embassy in Rome, has committed suicide. He went in a motor car to a place called the Latin Tomb, in the outskirts of this city, and shot himself in the head with a revolver.

Hereditary Prince Vincent Alfred Guillaume-Marie Gabriel was the only son of the Prince of Windisch-Graetz. He had three sisters. The family is one of the oldest in Austria-Hungary, and it ruled in the principality which was absorbed in Wurtemberg in 1806, at the time of the formation of the federation of the Rhine.

Six years ago Prince Vincent entered the head office of the Dresden bank for a period of two months as a "volunteer" or unpaid clerk, with the object of familiarizing himself with the details of financial business. Even in these democratic days a prince as a bank clerk is a novelty, and the incident caused much discussion in cosmopolitan circles.

MR. ASQUITH HAS LONG OFFICE PERIOD

LONDON, April 26.—Mr. Asquith has now been Prime Minister for five years. This is the longest period that a Liberal statesman has been Prime Minister since 1855. Mr. Gladstone's second administration, from 1880 to 1886, lasted about two months over five years—almost the same length as that of his first ministry, from 1868 to 1874. The late Lord Salisbury was twice Prime Minister, a longer career than Mr. Asquith's, but his second administration was only a few months longer than his first.

SCHEDULE OF BIG FOUR GAMES OUT

Lacrosse Season in East Opens May 24—Summary of Yesterday's Eastern Sporting News—Swimming Meeting.

MONTREAL, Que., April 26.—The 1913 schedule of the Big Four lacrosse league has just been released. The Eastern season will open in Montreal and Toronto on Victoria Day, Saturday, May 24. In the initial game at Toronto the Nationals will play the Tecumseh and in Montreal the Toronto will clash with the Irish-Canadians. For the first time in lacrosse history in this section there are several Wednesday games included in the schedule.

Football Invasion
The famous Hamilton Rugby football club are to invade the West this Fall prior to the opening of the season in the East and will play games at Winnipeg, Moose Jaw and Regina. This will give the critics an opportunity which they have long waited for to compare Eastern and Western Rugby teams in action.

Art Moss in Strife
Art Moss, the well-known hockey player, is engaged in a war with the city baseball league of Montreal. The Cleghorn brothers, who play here with Ross on the Wanderers Club, and were members of his team at the Coast this year, also play in city league during the summer. Another team, approached by Moss and his associates, are set in on a bigger scale than as a mere player. The correspondence between the officials of the league and Moss has amused many Montrealers during the past.

Soccer Season Opens
The 1913 soccer season opened today in Montreal, when 2,000 people turned out to see Sons of England defeat Lachine by a 3 to 1 score, for the Rosemount Shield, which game could not be played off last season.

Swimming Annual
The annual meeting of the Amateur Swimming Association of Canada was held in Montreal today. Last year's officers were re-elected and much routine business conducted. The new Ontario Amateur Lacrosse Association was formed at a meeting in Ottawa today. The teams competing in the new league are Glengarry, of Ottawa, Carleton Place, Almonte and Prescott.

Lemartin and Koller
Constant Lemartin who was defeated last Wednesday night in Chicago by Zbynski in a match to decide who will meet Gotoh for the world's wrestling title, is to meet Doctor Roller in Montreal next Wednesday evening.

EXCITING CHASE FOR TOBACCO SMUGGLERS

PARIS, April 26.—An exciting motor chase of smugglers took place near the Belgian frontier the other day. The French customs officers at the frontier saw a motor approaching from Belgium and prepared to examine it. Instead of stopping the driver of the car increased his pace and rushed past at full speed. A motor car was requisitioned by the customs men and the chase began.

For a time there was no untoward incident except the exchange of revolver shots between the occupants of the two cars, but after traveling several miles the smugglers collided with a farm wagon, knocking over one of the horses. They quickly freed themselves, however, and having lost some of their lead, urged their car to a greater speed than ever. The pursuers, however, had an excellent car and seeing themselves being overhauled the smugglers tried to throw their pursuers off the scent by taking a side road. The manoeuvre was perceived and a further misfortune befell them when their car ran into a ditch and then overturned. Uninjured, they managed to make their escape by taking a flight across the fields.

When the customs men came up with the derelict car they found it loaded with Belgian tobacco worth about \$3,600.

LAST WORKOUTS FOR KILBANE AND DUNDEE

LOS ANGELES, April 26.—Johnny Kilbane, champion featherweight pugilist, and Johnny Dundee, challenger, who will meet here next Tuesday night in the Vernon arena in a scheduled twenty round bout, will have their last real workouts before the fight at the respective camps tomorrow afternoon. Each is slated to box ten rounds for the edification of fight fans.

Canadian Winner
NEW YORK, April 26.—Frank C. Fleming, featherweight champion of Canada, decisively outpointed Phil Bloom, of Brooklyn, in a ten-round bout here tonight.

The Unloaded Gun
KEROBERT, Sask., April 26.—On Wednesday last at Salvadore a boy of 11 and a girl of 11 were shot, the baby instantly killed and the girl probably fatally injured. The loaded gun was standing in the house, when a 7-year-old boy picked it up and, not thinking it was loaded, pulled the trigger. The baby, who was sitting on the girl's knee, received most of the charge in the head, killing it instantly. Some of the shot struck the girl in the face, knocking her unconscious. Up to the present no one has been charged in connection with the incident.

Too Late to Classify

Barber Avenue—Charming building lot, only \$5,000, on terms. Phone 1690.
Acton Street—40x100, fronting on two streets. Price \$2,000, on easy terms. 312-315 Bayward Building.
Aquitla Street—Close to Haultain, 60x115, no rock, cement sidewalks. Price \$12,500. 312-315 Bayward Building.
Buy This New Home on Carline—With Oak Bay Lakes. Contains 5 acres, 1600 sq. ft., concrete foundation, full-sized cement basement, absolutely modern; lot 47x77. Price only \$27,500. \$100 cash, balance on rent. 312-315 Bayward Building.

Culivata Avenue, Gorge—New, 4-roomed bungalow, concrete foundation, cement floor, furnace; lot 50x115, with poultry above. Price \$12,500. 312-315 Bayward Building.
Orchard Lane—North Quadra Street, 50x120. Price only \$775, on easy terms. Phone 1690.

Pleasant Avenue—Near Saratoga, 50x120, lot 120x150, cash \$150, balance on rent. 312-315 Bayward Building.
Crescent Road, off Cook, commanding view of Gorge and city. Lot 50x115, fruit. Only \$1,200; cash \$50, balance on rent. 312-315 Bayward Building.

Fairfield—Two best corners, facing south, big acreage, lot 50x150 each. 312-315 Bayward Building.
Arnold Avenue—Fairfield—Charming lot, 50x115, with poultry above. Price \$12,500. 312-315 Bayward Building.

Dallas Road and Linden Avenue, 50x120, lot 50x120, for \$2,500, on easy terms.

Douglas and Burnside Hill Line—Two beautiful on Arden Road, floor price \$1,200 cash, on easy terms. Phone 1690.

Inlet Avenue—Gorge, 60x115, with house, lot, two corners, large veranda, electric light and indoor; fenced off with chicken run, etc. Has waterfront privileges; all for \$12,500 on easy terms of \$250 lease for 10 years. 312-315 Bayward Building.

North—Hampshire Road—Excellent high lot, 50x150, commanding view of sea and mountains, in fact the highest point of Oak Bay. Price for quick sale \$2,000, on terms. 312-315 Bayward Building.

New View Home, Oak Bay—Built your family. Has seven large rooms and sleeping porch, absolutely built and absolutely modern, with concrete foundation, cement floor, full-sized cement basement, two open fireplaces, bay window, etc. Lot 50x115. Price \$2,500, on easy terms. See this today. British Canadian Home Builders, Ltd., 312-315 Bayward Building.

Cranmore Road—Now paved, near beach, nice home, for \$1,900, on terms. Compare values. 312-315 Bayward Building.

"The Original Home Builders"

BRITISH CANADIAN HOME BUILDERS
Authorized Capital, \$500,000.
ERNEST KENNEDY, President.
312-315 Bayward Building, Phone 1690.
Ground Floor, Central Block, Phone 1211.
London Office, Harewood Place, Manchester Square.

Choice Esquimalt Barge

150 feet fronting on Constance Street and 150 feet fronting on Admirals' Road, with 10 feet depth. This is a finely situated property, one block south of Esquimalt Road, with a charming outlook seaward from the new Esquimalt Street frontage. It is equal to \$5,000 lots, and may be purchased for \$2,500, with easy terms of payment. Compared with prices asked for adjoining lots, the price asked for the above is fully \$1,000 under the market.

Choice Acreage

Albert Head, 150 acres fronting on the sea with fine beaches and good anchorage, nearly all cleared. Happy Valley Road—300 acres of unimproved land, on the new Esquimalt Valley Road and the C. N. R. tracks. Price \$80 per acre, on easy terms.

Happy Valley Road—500 acres on Happy Valley Road, partly under cultivation and very suitable for subdivision into small farms. This may be purchased for \$250 per acre of \$50,000, on very easy terms of payment. The C. N. R. passes through a portion of the property so that transportation facilities are of the best.

Lost Lake—Forty acres at Lost Lake, all cleared and finely situated. The C. N. R. handles line passes alongside it. This can be purchased at a fair price, on easy terms.

L. H. Ellis
Phone 240. Room 6, Moody Block
616 Yates St.

School of Handicraft and Design

719 Courtney St., Victoria
Lessons in the following subjects: 7:30 to 9:30 p.m.:
Woodcarving—Miss Hasty, Monday
Advanced Bookbinding—Miss Monday
Practical Drawing—Mr. Burg,
Painting—Miss Hasty, Tuesday
Sculpture—Miss Hasty, Wednesday
The Principles of Design—Miss Monday
Weaving—Miss Hasty, Thursday
Needlework—Miss Hasty, Friday

Classes commence April 1.
The school is held in a large hall, 200 seats, in a building on Courtney St. between 7th and 8th Sts. The building is a fine example of modern architecture, and the equipment is of the best. The school is open to all, and no fee is charged. The only charge is for materials, which are sold at cost. The school is a most interesting and profitable one, and is well worth a visit. The school is open from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. on all days except Sunday and public holidays. The school is a most interesting and profitable one, and is well worth a visit. The school is open from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. on all days except Sunday and public holidays. The school is a most interesting and profitable one, and is well worth a visit.

Stop! Look! Listen!



Waterfront Lots at Bargain Prices in the City's Best Home Districts

At Cordova Bay—A full quarter-acre at least, having a frontage of 72 feet and a depth of 268. We can offer this desirable homesite, which is situated only a short distance from the C.N.R.'s proposed depot, on very easy terms. Price **\$1,350**

Deep Cove—Four lots at the beautiful Saanich Inlet waterfront, where the B. C. Electric Railway Co.'s suburban terminal is to be placed. We have these for a few days at only **\$1,250**

Hollywood Crescent—Two homesites on the water and adjoining one of Victoria's most popular summer resorts. All city conveniences. These are held respectively at **\$3,250** and **\$3,500**

The Gorge—Three lots, with charming outlook on the Arm and splendid approaches, at **\$1,750, \$2,250** and **\$2,500**. Quarter-acres fronting on Colquitz River, from **\$975** to **\$1,000**

Esquimalt—Beach lots, with exceptionally fine views and unusually large, from **\$1,600** to **\$15,000**

Island Investment Company, Limited

WE WRITE FIRE INSURANCE Sayward Block—Phone 1494
Branch Offices: 510-515 Rogers Block, Vancouver, and London, Eng.

If you get it at

PLIMLEY'S

It's all right

The Smart Little "DOUGLAS"

THE BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MAN'S MACHINE



Neither a Speed Monster Nor a Toy

The "Douglas" Ladies' Model, \$350

2 3-4 H. P. Twin Douglas \$325

The 2 3-4 H. P. "Douglas" took the three first places in the M. G. C. Reliability Trials against 92 other machines of twice the power! Yet it is designed so that it can be used by anyone, irrespective of age or sex. See the new models at our show-rooms.

2 3-4 H. P. with Free Engine Clutch \$350

730 Yates Street Phone 698

THOS. PLIMLEY

727-735 Johnson Phone 697

How Are These?

Superior Street, near Montreal, 6-room house and lot 60 x 120, renting at \$40.00 per month **\$12,500**

One-quarter cash, balance to arrange

Toronto and Helmcken Streets, two small houses on corner lot 70 x 95 **\$6,500**

One-third cash, balance to arrange

WE WILL TAKE YOU TO SEE THESE

The Woodworth Co.

Phone 5176

401-2-3 Campbell Bldg.

NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE—A SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENT

And a Delightful Scalp Dressing

The discovery and turning in an alarm of the dandruff germ was the first step in the heroic work of the firm in putting it out. Undiscovered, it spreads with amazing rapidity, destroying everything within reach. The discovery of Newbro's Herpicide is the discovery of Newbro's Herpicide. Dandruff is contagious and its spread is checked by the use of Herpicide. This scientific scalp dressing removes all traces of dandruff, checks the accumulation of dead skin and prevents the hair from falling. It stops that itching almost instantly. Herpicide is the old standard and original dandruff germ destroyer. Any other preparation making this claim is an imitation. Recommended and applied by first-class barbers. Send 10c in postage or silver for sample and booklet to The Merganser Co., Dept. R., Detroit, Mich. Newbro's Herpicide in 6c and \$1.00 sizes is sold by all dealers who guarantee it to do all that is claimed. If you are not satisfied your money will be refunded. Cyrus E. Jones & Co., Special Agents.

falling. It stops that itching almost instantly. Herpicide is the old standard and original dandruff germ destroyer. Any other preparation making this claim is an imitation. Recommended and applied by first-class barbers. Send 10c in postage or silver for sample and booklet to The Merganser Co., Dept. R., Detroit, Mich. Newbro's Herpicide in 6c and \$1.00 sizes is sold by all dealers who guarantee it to do all that is claimed. If you are not satisfied your money will be refunded. Cyrus E. Jones & Co., Special Agents.

Buy The Best

when you buy table silver for your home. Quality and beauty are both secured by choosing 1847 ROGERS BROS. silver. Made in the heaviest triple plate, hence its popular title "Silver Plate that Wears". The safe, heavy silver dishes, etc., are stamped MERIDEN BRITAIN. SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS.

You won't know your old hat when we've finished with it. Victoria. Hat Works, 544 View Street.

CAR PLUNGES INTO DITCH; TWO ARE HURT

Defective Steering Gear Causes Accident on the Colwood Road—Occupants—Hurled Out as Motor Overturns.

Plunging into the underbrush alongside the roadway and, as it struck the edge of the ditch, being hurled into the air, the motor car driven by W. Mason, and occupied, besides the driver, by E. Watson and two young ladies, Miss Mitchell and Miss Johnson, almost turned turtle last evening, at 10:30 o'clock on the steep grade near the Colwood Hotel. The occupants of the car were hurled to the ground. Watson sustained a fracture of the right leg and Miss Johnson, besides being badly bruised and cut about the face, had her right thumb broken. The other two, Mason and Miss Mitchell, escaped with minor bruises and scratches. That one of the occupants of the car were not killed was almost a miracle.

Occupants Thrown Out

As the car was being driven at a fast rate of speed down the hill on the city side of the Colwood Hotel something went wrong with the steering gear, the car swerved suddenly and plunged into the ditch and as it leaped up a slight incline on the other side turned half over, throwing the occupants out. Watson and Miss Johnson were in the front seat and Mason and Miss Mitchell in the rear. Mason made his way to the hotel and telephoned to the city for the Victoria Transfer Company's ambulance, which made remarkably good time getting to the scene of the accident, and returning, making the long run of eighteen miles in less than an hour and a half. Miss Johnson was driven to the city in a motor car. Watson came in the ambulance and was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital. The motor car was not badly damaged.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. J. J. Tracey and Miss Mary Tracey, Butte, Mont., are the guests of Mrs. Harris, Richardson Street.

Mrs. C. E. Tidestrom left yesterday on a visit to England.

Mr. H. Peterson left yesterday on a trip to England.

Mrs. J. F. Tompkins leaves tomorrow on a visit to her parents at Chatham, Ont.

Messrs. Charles Mumford and W. J. Force leave tomorrow on a visit to England.

Mr. Henry Harris leaves tomorrow on a visit to England.

Mrs. H. W. Hughes and Miss Dorman leave tomorrow morning for the Old Country.

Mr. C. Boyce-Hill leaves tomorrow for England.

Mrs. E. J. Bowden leaves tomorrow for England.

Mr. Robert C. Ward leaves tomorrow on a short trip to England.

Mrs. W. H. Oard and Mrs. C. H. Walker, 3086 Albany Road, will not receive on Monday owing to illness.

A farewell reception to Miss Fitzpatrick Smith, retiring secretary of the Victoria Club, was held last evening in the club quarters, on Fort Street, the hostesses being Miss King and Miss Coffey. The affair was a great success, a very pleasant time being passed by the guests in playing cards and fortune-telling—two of the members of the club proving most interesting seerssers. After refreshments had been served, Miss Smith was made the recipient of a beautiful silver photograph frame, the gift of fifty of the club members, and a small token of their appreciation of her services to the club. The presentation was made by Mrs. Hamilton, and a suitable response made by the recipient. Although Miss Smith came to the club only last August, during that time she has won a host of warm friends who regret her departure. The gathering broke up to the singing of "For She's a Jolly Good Fellow." The club rooms were charmingly decorated with Spring flowers. Miss Fitzpatrick Smith is leaving town next Thursday for Vancouver where she will visit friends, afterwards returning to Victoria where she will be the guest of Hon. Mrs. Burke Roche, Pemberton Road, for some weeks.

REPUDIATES INTERVIEWS

Mr. W. E. Ditchburn, Chief Inspector of Indian Agencies, Says He Gave No Statements to Press

Mr. W. E. Ditchburn, chief inspector of Indian agencies, has had his name dragged prominently into a certain section of the Vancouver press in connection with the sale of the Kitlaano Indian Reserve and with the Capilano Reserve negotiations.

Mr. Ditchburn on returning home yesterday stated that he had not given a press interview since he went to Vancouver, neither had he seen a reporter nor authorized any statement regarding the object of his visit.

Speculations, therefore, on reports he is alleged by one newspaper to have sent to Ottawa as to his inquiries in Vancouver, are veriest guesswork.

BETTER TRAIN SERVICE

The Summer route between Kootenay points and the Coast over the Canadian Pacific Railway via the Arrow Lakes has now been resumed.

There are two Coast trains both to and from Nelson. The Coast train will leave as usual at 7 a. m. via the Bloncon route, and a second Coast train will leave at 7:45 p. m. after the arrival of the steamer Kuskanook.

Passengers will also be given the choice of two routes in going to Nelson, either travelling via Alouan and arriving at the evening, or via West Kelowna and arriving at 8:30 o'clock at night.

COMING EVENTS

L. O. L. to Meet—The regular meeting of L. O. L. 1810 will be held in the Foresters' Hall on Monday night.

Thursdays' Concert and Dance—Wednesday, April 24, 1913, 8 p. m., Semple's Hall, Victoria West. (George car.)

Boys' Social at Y. M. C. A.—On Monday night the boys' class are having an educational social to mark the end of the winter's work.

Mass Meeting at Y. M. C. A.—Mr. H. J. Knott will be the speaker of the day at the mass meeting for men at the Y. M. C. A. this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The services of Mr. J. H. Ullman, tenor soloist, have also been secured.

Socialist Meeting—Mr. W. E. Reynolds, of Tacoma, will speak on "The Troubles of the Average Man" at tonight's Socialist meeting in the Empress Theatre at 8 o'clock.

Jubilee Hospital Auxiliary—The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Auxiliary Provincial Loyal to the Hospital will take place on Tuesday, April 22, at 2:30 p. m. in the Board of Trade Rooms, Easton Square.

Lecture on "Robert Browning"—On Monday, April 22, at 8 p. m., Mr. Reid will give a lecture on "Robert Browning" in the lecture room of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, corner of Douglas and Broughton Streets.

Lecture at Empress—The Contributions of the Twentieth Century Towards the Cause of Woman Suffrage will be the subject of an illustrated lecture in the Empress Theatre this afternoon at 4 o'clock by Dr. Ernest Hall.

Women's Canadian Club—The Women's Canadian Club will give a tea on Tuesday, April 29, from 3:30 to 6 p. m. in the Alexandra Club tearoom. Mrs. Hannington will speak on "The Fathers of Confederation" and a musical program will be given.

F. O. E. Notice—Eagles' monthly family dance and social session will be held at their hall on Government Street, Wednesday evening, April 30, beginning at 8:30. Music by Heaton's Orchestra. Buffet supper. Visiting members and their families are invited to attend.

"The Holy City"—By special request the choir of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church will repeat the cantata, "The Holy City," which they gave so successfully a short time ago. The date set is May 21.

May Day Social—The Socialist party have made all arrangements for holding their annual May Day social and dance on Thursday next, Semple's Hall, Victoria West, is the venue. Mr. J. H. Hawthornthwaite will deliver a short address.

Dramatic Society Celebration—The Western Star Dramatic Society of Victoria West will celebrate their second year of success and will present in Semple's Hall, Thursday and Friday, May 15 and 16 an entirely new and original farcical comedy in three acts, entitled "Confusion."

Miss Norma Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Jones, 733 Herald Street, returned on Friday from an extended visit to Southern Coast cities.

Dress Clothes

To our mind, style and charm are quite inseparable.

One cannot exist without the other. The style, or if you wish—the charm of Hobberlin dress clothes makes the word "Technique" applied to them superfluous.

Technique so applied to the art of tailoring dress clothes, is to the finished garment as the skill of the paint mixer is to the complete portrait.

The touch of real artists must be there—not that of incompetents.

Our dress clothes—formal or informal—are style itself. There are no variations from that which should be. In proof of this may we inform you that a great number of those who are buying dress clothes of us—formerly patronized the high-priced tailors.

Dress Suits or Tuxedos \$35.00 to \$50.00.

The Commonwealth 308 Tenth Street

"WE WANT YOUR LISTINGS"



Investors—Attention!

The following list of Snaps we consider is the best we have offered for some time. Let us show them to you.

Oak Bay—Oliver Street, close to Shore Bay, 50x140, nicely treed. Price, on very easy terms. **\$1,900**

Oak Bay—Central Avenue, between Oliver and Monterey, one of the few real snaps left in this district; size 50x140. Price, on easy terms. **\$1,680**

Fairfield—Corner Hamley and Arnold, 34x120, fronting on paved road; builders will find this to be the biggest snap ever offered in this district. Price, on easy terms. **\$1,575**

OPEN EVENINGS

Mitchell Jones Limited

809 Government St.

Phone 862

Opposite Post Office

First Hand Knowledge of the Field

WE study financial conditions in every part of the advertising world. Our knowledge of the pulling power of every publication on the continent has been gleaned from repeated experience in connection with the campaigns placed for many firms of British Columbia. We can give you the history of these campaigns from every angle of publicity. We watch the market from day to day—reliable correspondents from all parts of the territory keep us informed on the receptiveness or otherwise of the investing public. What paper will pull—what percentage of enquiry will result—what percentage of sales can be expected—what each enquiry will cost—what each sale will cost—THESE ARE THE QUESTIONS WE ARE PREPARED TO ANSWER. WHY RESORT TO EXPERIMENT WHEN WE CAN GIVE YOU THE FIRST-HAND RESULTS OF EXPERIENCE? We are in closer touch with the Prairies than any other firm on the Pacific Coast. Our list of correspondents in this great investment section is nearly complete. DO YOU WANT TO REACH THE INVESTOR DIRECT? Call phone 3233 and let our representative talk with you. IF YOU HAVE A SUBDIVISION TO PLACE ON THE MARKET, OUR EXPERIENCE IS AT YOUR SERVICE. LET US PREPARE A SALES PLAN FOR YOU.

The Hutcharm Company

418, 419, 420 AND 421 CENTRAL BLDG., VICTORIA, B.C. Phone 3233
Mainland Office: 929 Rogers Bldg., Vancouver, B. C.

New Spring Suits

For Children, Youths and Men

Soft Shirts (with and without collars), Neckwear, Braces and Hose.

Arthur Holmes

1314 Broad St., Duck Block

Cut Prices

For 2 Weeks Only

On Ladies' and Gents' SPRING & SUMMER SUITS

Men's Regular \$20 Suits.	Sale price	\$15.00
Men's Regular \$22 Suits.	Sale price	\$17.00
Men's Regular \$25 Suits.	Sale price	\$20.00
Men's Regular \$30 Suits.	Sale price	\$24.00
Ladies' Regular \$30 Suits.	Sale price	\$25.00
Ladies' Regular \$25 Suits.	Sale price	\$20.00

We positively guarantee fit, style and workmanship

Charles



**BUSINESS
CORNER**

Douglas St., 100x200 ft. on a prominent corner, south of Fort St., together with large brick building. 1-4 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years at 7 per cent. Price\$205,000

B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd.
922 Government Street Phone 125

MONEY TO LOAN

On First Mortgage—On Good Commercial Paper with Approved Endorsers—For the Purchase of Agreements of Sale—and Discount of Mortgages

WHAT HAVE YOU TO OFFER?**P. R. BROWN**

Phone 1078

Member Victoria Real Estate Exchange

1112 Broad Street, P. O. Box 428

Steam Heated 8-Room House With Hardwood Floors, in Oak Bay, for \$10,000

This beautiful place stands on a lot 50x130 ft. to a lane, close to the sea and commanding a splendid view of the Straits, Islands and Mount Baker.

The house is all that could be desired in a place of its size. The buffet is built-in, fireplace in both living-room and den, cement floor basement, with lavatory and laundry; 4 bedrooms; sleeping porch and bathroom upstairs. See it today.

PEMBERTON & SON
FORT STREET

**Quadra
Street
Corner**

90x80, Close In
\$35,000

\$300.00 Cash buys a nice,
working man's home at
.....\$1,800

E. C. Anderton

Room 6, 1323 Douglas St.
Phone 1910

**TO REAL ESTATE
AGENTS**

For best results adver-
tise in The Colonist.

THEY ALL BUY

AT

Luxton Park

BECAUSE

The

Location is simply IDEAL
Land is certainly GOOD
Surroundings are PERFECT
Prices are EXCEEDINGLY LOW
Terms are EXCEPTIONALLY EASY
And because we have about 1,000

acres to choose from, cleared and uncleared, improved and unimproved; close to station, school, church, store, post office, lake and refined neighbors all around.

If you want a country home with all city comforts, we have it.

The Benson Land Co., Ltd.

421 Pemberton Building

Phone 221

An A-1 Buy in Fairfield

Fairfield Terrace, 55 x 132. Splendid homesite. \$2800

Heath & Chaney

Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange
Sayward Block Phone 2964

St. Charles Street

50 x 140, lane at rear\$1750

One-quarter cash, balance 6, 12, 18 months
Good level lot, on paved and boulevard street, close to sea and car.

CHAS. F. CAMPBELL

Suite 4, 1007 Government St.

Phone 3474

Comox

The SIX THOUSAND acres we own in this ideal district in large and small acreages, cleared and uncleared, sea and river frontages, is the pick of the land with the best of transportation facilities assured very shortly.

WE ARE NOW BUSY

Running around with new arrivals. The \$500 reward we offered to anyone proving that there was a better spot on Vancouver Island for the farmer or manufacturer has not been claimed or disputed.

Call at our Victoria office for information, but better still, pay us a visit.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA
INVESTMENTS, LTD.**

FARM LANDS SPECIALISTS

Courtenay, V. I., B. C.

PHONE 24

8 ACRES NEAR

Cowichan Station

25 Per Cent Below Market Value

Half slashed and seeded; running water; 12 chains road frontage; all excellent soil, alder bottom; absolutely no rock or waste land. An exceptionally cheap buy for

\$2000

1-3 Cash, Balance to Suit

EXCLUSIVELY

A. von Girsewald

P. O. Box 900

Corner Fort and Quadra

Phone 2926

Member Victoria Real Estate Exchange

\$200 UNDER VALUE

Large Lot on Violet Avenue—Half a block from B.C. Electric Saanich carline. The lot is high and free from rock. Size, 66x140. \$100 cash, balance to suit. Price\$525

Cowan Avenue

Lot 50x163—On improved street, with magnificent view.
Price, on easy terms\$2,000

**BRUBAKER
& MEHAREY**

Phone 3308

Merchants' Bank Building

George M. Watt

Real Estate.
Room 8, Front Bldg., 1006 Govt. St.
P. O. Box 218 Phone 2218

**PICTURESQUE
WATERFRONT
SHAWNIGAN**

330 FEET WATERFRONT
ABOUT 3 ACRES

One of the prettiest spots on the lake, the place to build an ideal Summer home. The view from this point is worth traveling miles to see.
Will be glad to show any purchaser this property Saturday or Sunday.

\$2500

Choice of Other Waterfront Lots

Port Angeles

Railroad now under construction
Buy at once, if you want to make money. Only desirable properties handled.

B. S. ODDY

1014 Broad St. Pemberton Bldg.
Established 1890

A. D. Malet & Co.

403-4 Central Bldg.
Real Estate and
Investments.
Mortgages and
Insurance.

**James Bay
Investments**

Michigan St., between Menzies and Oswego—Eight-roomed house, all modern, on a lot 55x265, all in lawn and fruit trees. Terms, 1-4 cash, balance easy. Price\$9,600

A dandy lot on Niagara St., close in; size 50x120. 1-3 cash, 6, 12, 18 months. Price\$3,400

The cheapest and best apartment house site in the city—Two lots on Douglas St., between Beacon St. and Niagara St., facing Beacon Hill Park; size 92x156. This is a snap. 1-4 cash, balance easy. Price \$10,500

We are exclusive agents for the above properties.

We have the largest list of good buys in houses and lots in this city. Terms to suit.

Agents for Fire, Life, Accident and Automobile Insurance

We Want Your Listings of Good Buys

Victoria Syndicate Co.

404 Sayward

Phone 3987

OAK BAY HOME

Hampshire Road—7-room House, near car. A snap, on easy terms, at\$5,250

H. S. LOTT & CO.

118 Pemberton Block

Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange

10 Acres at Mill Bay—440 feet of waterfrontage, all slashed, easily cleared, good land, good drainage and good water; small house. One-third cash, balance arranged. Price\$4,500
House and Lot in Parkdale—Including small store; lot 50 x 112, high and level. \$400 cash, balance easy. Price\$3,100
5-Room Modern House—Lot 50 x 120, Graham Street, one lot from Hillside carline; lane at side and rear. Rents for \$30 per month. \$1,000 cash, balance easy. Price\$5,600

T. H. HORNE

406 Campbell Building

Phone 727

**COSY HOME ON
COOK STREET**

This 6-Roomed Bungalow has every modern convenience, also a small garage at the back. Just one block from the car. Price\$5,200

R. H. DUCE

1113 Douglas St., Belmont Bldg.

Phone 1011

**Fort
Street**

Choice corner lot, size 82.6x
120, close in; splendid location for apartment house.

**Price
\$30,000**

Easy terms.



641 Fort Street

PARKVILLE

REAL ESTATE
HECKLEY & THWAITES
VICTORIA, B. C.

4-room house, Clarke Street on mile circle. \$1000 cash, balance arranged easy. Price is\$3400
5-room house, Harriet Road; one-fourth cash, balance \$250 every six months. Price is\$5400
4-room house, corner Cave Street and Florence Road. \$600 cash, balance \$30 per month. Price\$2600
6-room house, Westall Avenue. \$750 cash, balance arranged. Price\$3600
Nice, large lot, Colquhoun Ave. \$400 cash, balance easy. Price\$1150

H. P. NEWMAN

Cor. Broad and Frederic Sts.

Telephone 2741

**Special
Bargain**

SEVEN - ROOMED HOUSE
ON FISGUARD STREET

Listed at \$6500

With all modern improvements, near 1-2 mile circle. Lot 60x120; good garden. House is about two years old. Owner is obliged to sell at a

**Sacrifice Price of
\$5500**

Which makes it one of the cheapest buys in the city. \$1,000 cash handles it. Come in and investigate it.

Grubb & Lettis

Central Building

SUMMERTIME IS COMING

Now that the Summer is drawing near, everyone wants to get out of town for the holidays. You cannot do better than buy in our beautiful subdivision at Union Bay, Saanich. The lots are all large, averaging about one acre each.

Call at our office and obtain a descriptive pamphlet and price list.

R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS

Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange

Phone 30

620 Fort Street

Est. 1890

MONTEREY AVE.

A Well Built 8-Roomed House on 2 lots, only half block from car and close to beach. It contains all modern conveniences; and the owner's reason for selling is because he needs a larger house. Price, on easy terms \$8,000

Western Lands Limited

1201 BROAD ST., CORNER OF VIEW
Branch Office, North Douglas Street and Boleskin Road

Waterfront

40 acres on East Saanich Road, North Saanich, almost one mile waterfront, several nice bays and points, splendid anchorage for yachts and motor launches, beautiful view overlooking straits and mountains, level, splendid soil. This is one of the best pieces of acreage in Saanich for cutting up into small blocks.

Price and terms very reasonable.

SHAW REAL ESTATE CO.

302 Pemberton Building

Extraordinary Value

In 7-room, fully modern house, situated in the Fairfield Estate, embodying all conveniences essential to comfort and durability. Lot nicely graded and fenced.

Price \$6500, which is considerably below market value, as owner is leaving the City; about \$1200 cash, balance over 30 months.

For houses in any locality or of any description see us.

YOU'LL BE SATISFIED IF YOU BUY FROM

BALLANTINE, JENKINSON & CO.

709 Fort Street

Phone 3415

Wanted to Purchase

Good Agreements For Sale

SWINERTON & MUSGRAVE

REAL ESTATE, FINANCIAL & INSURANCE AGENTS

1206 Government Street

Phone 491

Cook Street

30 feet, with cottage, just South of North Park Street. Price is \$6,500

North Park Street

60 feet, with two cottages. Price \$9,500

City Land Co., Limited

Phone 1675—120 Pemberton Building

W. T. WILLIAMS

A. JOHNS

S. C. THOMSON

Magnificent Residential Site

With beautiful view, consisting of 2 1/2 acres, it is situated within a few hundred feet of a beautiful sandy beach. Fronts on two roads and the B. C. Electric and C. N. R. stations are within easy distance. This is a really choice piece of property. Terms arranged. Price only \$4250

Cameron Investment & Securities Co., Ltd.

Phone 3760

618 Trowace Avenue

Store Sites

Large Corner, Central Avenue, Oak Bay, comprising three lots, each 50x120; corner lot \$5,250; next to corner \$2,100; second from corner \$1,800. Together or separate, good terms.

Corner on Carey Road, with three frontages, 2 1/2-mile circle, 120x240, with five-roomed house and sixty fruit trees, \$6,850; good terms.

On Burnside, 1 1/2-acre, 50x224, Price \$8,350

Corner on Saanich Road, 120x100, 90. Price, easy terms, ... \$1,100

Bell & Marshall

305 JONES BLOCK Phone 1741 Box 1481

Fairfield Specials

Durban Street—1 lot, 60 x 120 \$2,200

Moss Street—Close to sea, 1 lot \$2,625

Corner Moss and Oxford for \$3,150

P. R. FLEMING

Phone 2307, 634 View St.

Cadboro Point

Lot on Forest Drive, 140 feet frontage.

Price \$1500

A.W. Bridgman

1007 Government Street

Phone 86

SHAWNIGAN LAKE

We have two small tracts of acreage close to the water, each tract containing 2 1/2 acres; will sell cheap on easy terms. For particulars apply to

W. CROW & CO.

Phone 975 732 Yates Street
Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange

Snap Albina Street

Two lots on Albina St., size 50 x 120, fenced and cleared. Price \$800 each, or two lots for \$1,500; 1-3 cash; terms arranged.

Canadian Loan & Mercantile Co., Ltd.

207-8-9 Union Bank Building

Phone 3243

A FEW BEAUTIFUL WATERFRONT LOTS STILL LEFT

At Shawnigan Lake, near Strathcona Hotel and on West Arm. Easy terms.

A. Toller & Co.

604 Yates Street

For Fire, Marine, Automobile Liability, Sickness and Accident, Plate-Glass and Employers' Liability, consult

Gillespie, Hart & Todd

General Agents for British Columbia

Beautiful Home

GOOD VALUE FOR EVERY DOLLAR INVESTED

This is a 9-roomed house, situated in one of the most select residential districts of this city, namely **Carberry Gardens**. The house is modern in every respect, having all those different features which go a long way to make a home more attractive. Full-sized basement, furnace installed, beamed and paneled walls, open fireplaces, etc. This is a home which could not be duplicated for the price we are asking.

\$9,000 WILL BUY THIS FINE RESIDENCE

With Terms to Suit Purchaser

HALL & FLOYER

AGREEMENTS FOR SALE DISCOUNTED

Members Victoria Stock Exchange

Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange

Douglas and View Streets

Don't Forget Our New Telephone Numbers—4770 and 4771

WILMER STREET

New 5-roomed bungalow. Dining-room paneled and beamed, cement basement, piped for furnace. Cash \$550, balance \$35 per month. Price \$4,300

ARTHUR COLES

RENTS COLLECTED, ESTATES MANAGED, MORTGAGES AND LOANS ARRANGED

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agent—Life and Accident Insurance

1205 Broad Street

Phone 65

FOR SALE

A corner lot on Government Street with good brick building all rented. This is an excellent investment and when present leases run out two years hence, rents will more than double.

A. W. JONES, LTD.

Members of the Victoria Real Estate Exchange
1008 Broad Street Victoria, B. C.

Money to Loan

ON STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS MORTGAGES

Heisterman, Forman & Co.

1210 Broad Street

Good Buying in Cheap Lots

Regina Avenue—Two blocks from Burnside car, a good high lot, a snap at \$700; terms arranged.
Norton Street—One block from Burnside car, large lot, 50x120, a good buy at \$1,000; one-third cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months.
Calumet Street—Nice lot with small shack. Price \$1,100; terms \$250 cash, balance \$10 quarterly.
Kingsley Street—Just off Hillside and close to new Normal School site. 40x110, an excellent buy at \$1,000; terms \$350 cash, balance 6, 12, 18 and 24 months.

EAGEL & LINEHAM

212 Union Bank Building

Phone 4630

Wanted Immediately

For building purposes, twelve choice lots in Oak Bay and Foul Bay Districts.

Owners only, send full particulars as to size, terms and price.

Merchants' Trust & Trading Co., Ltd.

307 Pemberton Block

Phone 3756

BUY NOW

When you can get a lot at about one-half its value.

1 1/2 Mile From City Hall, a lot with no rock, on main street; paved street within 200 yards of property. We have only eight left. \$150 cash, balance \$15 per month; each \$550

To Rent—Cottages on Foul Bay waterfront.

New 7-Roomed Modern House, James Bay, Garage, fruit trees. Will lease for one year.

Bathing Pavilion, Foul Bay.

The Capital City Realty

Phone 2162 618 Yates St.

SPECIALS

CRAIG DARROCH

Splendid lot; terms over two years. Only \$3,150

WATERFRONTAGE

Foul Bay, centre of the bay, 60 x 160, to sandy beach, \$8,000

40 x 160, to sandy beach, Price \$4,725

Dalby & Lawson

615 Fort Street

WE ARE PUTTING ON THE MARKET

100 LOTS

IN

Port Angeles

In blocks of ten or more lots at prices and terms that any wage-earner can afford to buy. We bought these lots four years ago which enables us to sell at such prices. Lots are close in and are level, no rock.

W. R. FINLAY & SON

Room 11, Fronts Block

1255 Government Street

Good Buying

Robertson St., Foul Bay—Fine lot \$1,900

Macquina Rd., Foul Bay—Large lot, close to water \$3,000

Foul Bay Rd., near skating rink—Two lots. Each \$1,500

Moss St., near Dallas Rd. \$2,600

Shelbourne St.—Two lots. Each \$950

FIRE INSURANCE

H. D. Miller & Co., Ltd.

Successors to

GRANT & LINEHAM

Field Block, 1603 Douglas Street

Victoria, B. C.

At Least 30% Below Price

OF SURROUNDING PROPERTIES

We have 50 feet on Cormorant Street, between Blanchard and Quadra Streets at a ridiculously low price, and on easy terms. The new Hudson Bay Stores, the B. C. Electric Saanich terminals, one block distant, the V. & S. Railway improvements and the new Quadra Street carline, all tend toward the immediate enhancement of this property. Price and terms upon application.

THE GRIFFITH CO.

Real Estate and Investments—Insurance

Rooms 101-106 Hibben-Bone Bldg., Victoria, B.C. Phone 1463

BUSINESS SITE

110 feet on King's Road, next to corner of Douglas Street. We have the exclusive sale of this

\$200 PER FOOT

On excellent terms

C. S. WHITING

Member Victoria Real Estate Exchange

Phone 1400

602 Broughton Street

P.O. Box 590

18 1/2 Acres waterfront on Sooke River; C. N. Ry. Good property. \$1000 cash, balance in 6, 12, 18 and 24 months. Price \$2900

Fred Patton & Co.

Phones L 4161-3393

318 Sayward Bldg., Douglas St.

COWICHAN BAY

50 acres, being West half of Section 13, Range 5. We can deliver this for a short time, on easy terms, for \$2,500

R. B. PUNNETT

Rooms 607, 608 and 609 Sayward Block

Phone 1119 P. O. Box 785

For Quick Sale

Tinto Street—First lots from Monterey Avenue, three very good lots, all level, 50x112 each. Terms, one-third cash, balance 6, 12, 18 months. Price, each \$1800

McNeill Avenue, looking up Monterey Avenue, two nice, dry, level lots with trees 50x112 each. One-third cash, balance 6, 12, 18 months. Price, each \$1600

Gordon Burdick

Phone 2508 620 Broughton St.

Pemberton Bldg.

A FEW GOOD BUYS

Waterfront Lot, Foul Bay \$3,500

Small Island, close to Deep Cove \$3,500

7-Roomed Dwelling, modern, good location. \$5,500

2 1-Acre Blocks, Garden City Park. Each \$1,500

McPherson & Fullerton

616 View Street, Central Building

What Just \$50 Will Do

Fifty dollars will make your first payment on a \$450 or \$550 lot in the district that is making the greatest strides at the present time. Within a stone's throw of the splendid new Shelbourne Street Boulevard, along which a street car line will run to Mount Douglas Park. You can have the balance of the payments made to suit you. We'll accommodate you with any reasonable proposition.

Just think what this means in the way of an investment; the lots we are offering on such easy terms and at such low prices are splendid homesite lots in

"Fairmount Park"

Around every lot in the property is certain of a rapid enhancement in value. Whether you are in search of an excellent location for a home or whether you seek a straight investment with a small expenditure and easy conditions, or whether you want both, "Fairmount Park" lots fill the bill completely.

In many respects "Fairmount Park" resembles the famous "Uplands." It has the same truly park-like aspect lent by numerous groves of oak trees and a slight roll which adds to its charm. Every lot is a first-class building lot with deep, rich soil and no rock. All lots measure 50x120 and the natural slope of the land permits of excellent drainage.

"Fairmount Park" will meet your demand for the kind of homesite property you want, to a surprising degree. Give it a fair show; accept our invitation to see it. We won't ask you to buy if you are disinterested after inspection.

If This Looks Good to You, Mail the Coupon or Call as Soon as Possible

Harry V. Mills

732 Yates St. Phone 975

SEND ME THIS

Harry V. Mills,
732 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

I am interested in your advertisement of "Fairmount Park." Please send me full details without obligation on my part.

My Name.....

My Address.....

Colonist.

"YALE" "Always There"



YALE ENGINES can always be depended upon to give you perfect satisfaction. They give the same efficient service. Winter and Summer and never falter under any test.

CALL ON RICHARDS & MACKIE, OUR AGENTS
MADE IN NEW WESTMINSTER

Heaps Engineering Company, Ltd.
SCHAAKE MACHINE WORKS
NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

TO SUBMIT REPORT ON REINSTATEMENT

Finding of Investigating Committee in Mayor's Charges Against City Clerk Before Council Tomorrow Night.

The report of the investigating committee as to reinstating City Clerk Dowler will be before the City Council at tomorrow night's meeting. The decision of the committee which investigated the charges which Mayor Morley laid against the official, was arrived at at the secret session held on Thursday evening and will be drafted tomorrow and signed by those members of the committee who favor Mr. Dowler's reinstatement. There was a small minority of the committee which, at Thursday night's session, voiced its objection to the reinstatement of the official and sought to impress upon the other members of the body their conviction that Mr. Dowler should be dismissed.

The discussion waxed strenuous at times, Aldermen Gleason and Dilworth coming to a verbal grip which, at one time, looked as if it might go even further when the latter jumped to his feet with an ominous gleam in his eye as he thundered the question whether his conferees intended to insinuate that he (Alderman Dilworth) was not honest in his advocacy of the reinstatement of Mr. Dowler.

There were numerous passages during the discussion of the report, and it is half expected by the majority that a minority report will also be forthcoming at tomorrow night's meeting.

ROMULUS-REMUS MYTH DISSIPATED

Some Claims Continuous Existence, Except for Twenty-Four Hours, for 3,673 Years

ROME, April 26.—The city of Rome has just completed the celebration of the two thousand six hundred and sixty-third anniversary of its foundation. This places the birth of the city in the year 753 B. C.

It was Marcus Terentius Varrone who first advanced the theory, founded upon patient research, that the cornerstone of the city that in after years came to be known as the Mistress of the World, was laid at the end of the third year of the sixth Olympiad. In other words, 753 years before the birth of Christ. Ancient Romans used to celebrate the city's anniversary by feasts in honor of the Goddess Fata, protectress of shepherds. These observances were supposed to have been originated by Romulus himself. Then later came the "Ludi Seculares," or feast of the century, held at the beginning of each new century. In 1900 King Humbert and Queen Margaret took part in these observances.

It is an interesting fact that, while Rome has been a city for all these 2,663 years, on one occasion she was utterly bereft of inhabitants. This was early in the middle ages. The barbarians were expected. Word was sent out that, inasmuch as no defense could be made, everybody, men, women and children, should move up the river. Not a soul was left within the city limits for more than 24 hours.

Under Augustus the population of Rome numbered nearly 6,000,000. Then it went down to the minimum limit of 13,000 in the middle ages, to rise slowly again until it is now 540,000. This is an increase of about 15,000 yearly for the last 10 years.

The supposition of most people that the world Roma comes from Romulus is erroneous. Romulus comes from Roma. The original colony was called Roma, from Rumon, river, meaning "the town of the river," and its head, or leader, was Romulus, "the man of the town of the river." So that, after all, Romulus did exist, though Remus is still to be accounted for.

MYSTERY SURROUNDS A SONG IN DUKE'S PALACE

California Singer Has a Peculiar Experience in London

LONDON, April 26.—Miss Tate, a California singer, had a peculiar experience this week. While appearing at the Palladium Music Hall she was asked by a foreigner she would sing that night at a private entertainment. She said she would at a certain big figure, which was immediately paid.

After her performance at the music hall she was taken in a magnificent limousine over which curtains were carefully drawn so that she could not see where she was going, and driven to a country house. She appeared on a stage where the lights were so fixed that she could not see the audience; and she simply knew that people were there by the applause.

She was taken back to her home with the same secrecy. Later she discovered that she had been at the palace of Grand Duke Michael at Hampstead, but why the precautions were taken and secrecy maintained she was unable to ascertain.

Inspector of Railways—Mr. E. V. Johnson, Dominion inspector of railways, has arrived from Ottawa. While in the Province he will inspect certain completed portions of the Canadian

Equilibrium Council—The statutory meeting of the Equilibrium Council will be held tomorrow evening, and it is probable that some definite course of action will be decided upon in reference to the extensive sewerage work about to be undertaken. The council was which is being prepared by Mr. C. H. Topp for use in this connection is near

Buy It Because It Gives You Most for Your Money

—A Straight Talk to People With Small Sums to Invest—

Look over the entire Western Canadian field and you will not find another city or section that offers such splendid opportunities for safe, profitable investment as does Victoria at the present moment. James J. Hill, the great railroad magnate, who built up his fortune largely through investments in property, said, when asked for advice on money-making: "Buy real estate, and buy it anywhere." This demonstrates Mr. Hill's faith in real estate and, in the main, it is good advice. But discretion is a virtue in real estate investment. Buy where ALL conditions combine to assure you MOST for your money. In Victoria, just now, "Cloverdale Park" does this beyond all question of doubt.

"Cloverdale Park" is an exceptional property. It consists of a large piece of acreage that was not available for subdivision until quite recently. The result is that development crept up to this property, hedged it in, and passed beyond it. Today it lies amid some of the most charming homes in suburban Victoria.

All about the lots that we now offer for sale at such unusually reasonable prices and terms are wide and well-kept stretches of lawn and garden. Several of the lots in "Cloverdale Park" have already been purchased, and the owners have either built or are building homes of the very best type with nice grounds.

CLOVERDALE PARK

There is no question about the value of "Cloverdale Park" lots. That is well established. The property lies close to Douglas Street carline and is situated in a section—just over the 1½-mile circle—that will experience some very rapid development in the next year or so.

Thus in buying lots in this property you are assured of combining a first-class, valuable investment with the acquisition of a most desirable homesite.

Part of the "Cloverdale Park" property faces Cloverdale Avenue and the streets intersecting the property are wide, ample thoroughfares, and they will be continued right through to Quadra Street at one end and to Saanich Road at the other. Irwin Drive and Darwin Road are already completed through to Saanich Road and the latter road skirts one boundary of the property and forms what might be called a

"rear frontage," most valuable to the subdivision. This road is now macadamized and it is passed for asphalt paving. The work of laying water on the property will begin shortly.

As for the character of "Cloverdale Park," that is one of its most desirable features. Variety is offered that should appeal to almost every taste. The greater part of the property is in beautiful greensward, and the balance is in woodland, consisting chiefly of magnificent spruce trees, and all the desirable natural features have been carefully preserved.

We want you to see "Cloverdale Park" if you are interested at all in the best class of residential property. Rest assured that you will not be able to buy property approaching the value of this for even twice the price we ask now, a short time hence.

Cut Out and Mail This Coupon NOW—No Obligation Attached

The sending of this coupon will not bind you in any way, shape or form. It is placed here simply for your convenience in asking for further information. On receipt of it we will send you more complete particulars. Moreover, our motors are ready at any time to take you and your friends to see this property. If, after inspecting it, you are not interested, you will not be pressed to buy.

Prices Now

\$500 to \$1400

10 Per Cent Cash, 10 Per Cent Quarterly

GREEN & BURDICK BROS. LIMITED

CUT ALONG THIS LINE

Green & Burdick Bros., Ltd., Langley and Broughton Streets, Victoria, B. C.

Please send me complete details about "Cloverdale Park," without obligating me.

Name.....
Address.....

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

An Ideal Tonic For Women

Sick headaches or biliousness are unknown to women who use Abbey's Effervescent Salt regularly, because it tones up the entire system.

Mildly laxative in its action Abbey's Effervescent Salt has immediate effect upon the torpid liver and sluggish digestion and produces rich, red blood that makes for vigorous health. It's a pleasant, invigorating drink at all times—but especially beneficial in the morning before breakfast.

Take a Bottle Home To-day.

Five Flans, 25c. and 60c. At all Druggists.

Leaves Victoria daily except Sunday at 11 a. m., from Canadian Pacific steamer dock for Port Angeles, connecting there with automobiles for Hot Springs, Hot Springs, Natchez, and Port Angeles daily except Sunday at 10 a. m. The regular schedule is as follows:

1. M. S. SHAW-WORTH, Seattle, 1911-1912, 1914-1915, 1916-1917, 1918-1919, 1920-1921, 1922-1923, 1924-1925, 1926-1927, 1928-1929, 1930-1931, 1932-1933, 1934-1935, 1936-1937, 1938-1939, 1940-1941, 1942-1943, 1944-1945, 1946-1947, 1948-1949, 1950-1951, 1952-1953, 1954-1955, 1956-1957, 1958-1959, 1960-1961, 1962-1963, 1964-1965, 1966-1967, 1968-1969, 1970-1971, 1972-1973, 1974-1975, 1976-1977, 1978-1979, 1980-1981, 1982-1983, 1984-1985, 1986-1987, 1988-1989, 1990-1991, 1992-1993, 1994-1995, 1996-1997, 1998-1999, 2000-2001, 2002-2003, 2004-2005, 2006-2007, 2008-2009, 2010-2011, 2012-2013, 2014-2015, 2016-2017, 2018-2019, 2020-2021, 2022-2023, 2024-2025, 2026-2027, 2028-2029, 2030-2031, 2032-2033, 2034-2035, 2036-2037, 2038-2039, 2040-2041, 2042-2043, 2044-2045, 2046-2047, 2048-2049, 2050-2051, 2052-2053, 2054-2055, 2056-2057, 2058-2059, 2060-2061, 2062-2063, 2064-2065, 2066-2067, 2068-2069, 2070-2071, 2072-2073, 2074-2075, 2076-2077, 2078-2079, 2080-2081, 2082-2083, 2084-2085, 2086-2087, 2088-2089, 2090-2091, 2092-2093, 2094-2095, 2096-2097, 2098-2099, 2100-2101, 2102-2103, 2104-2105, 2106-2107, 2108-2109, 2110-2111, 2112-2113, 2114-2115, 2116-2117, 2118-2119, 2120-2121, 2122-2123, 2124-2125, 2126-2127, 2128-2129, 2130-2131, 2132-2133, 2134-2135, 2136-2137, 2138-2139, 2140-2141, 2142-2143, 2144-2145, 2146-2147, 2148-2149, 2150-2151, 2152-2153, 2154-2155, 2156-2157, 2158-2159, 2160-2161, 2162-2163, 2164-2165, 2166-2167, 2168-2169, 2170-2171, 2172-2173, 2174-2175, 2176-2177, 2178-2179, 2180-2181, 2182-2183, 2184-2185, 2186-2187, 2188-2189, 2190-2191, 2192-2193, 2194-2195, 2196-2197, 2198-2199, 2200-2201, 2202-2203, 2204-2205, 2206-2207, 2208-2209, 2210-2211, 2212-2213, 2214-2215, 2216-2217, 2218-2219, 2220-2221, 2222-2223, 2224-2225, 2226-2227, 2228-2229, 2230-2231, 2232-2233, 2234-2235, 2236-2237, 2238-2239, 2240-2241, 2242-2243, 2244-2245, 2246-2247, 2248-2249, 2250-2251, 2252-2253, 2254-2255, 2256-2257, 2258-2259, 2260-2261, 2262-2263, 2264-2265, 2266-2267, 2268-2269, 2270-2271, 2272-2273, 2274-2275, 2276-2277, 2278-2279, 2280-2281, 2282-2283, 2284-2285, 2286-2287, 2288-2289, 2290-2291, 2292-2293, 2294-2295, 2296-2297, 2298-2299, 2300-2301, 2302-2303, 2304-2305, 2306-2307, 2308-2309, 2310-2311, 2312-2313, 2314-2315, 2316-2317, 2318-2319, 2320-2321, 2322-2323, 2324-2325, 2326-2327, 2328-2329, 2330-2331, 2332-2333, 2334-2335, 2336-2337, 2338-2339, 2340-2341, 2342-2343, 2344-2345, 2346-2347, 2348-2349, 2350-2351, 2352-2353, 2354-2355, 2356-2357, 2358-2359, 2360-2361, 2362-2363, 2364-2365, 2366-2367, 2368-2369, 2370-2371, 2372-2373, 2374-2375, 2376-2377, 2378-2379, 2380-2381, 2382-2383, 2384-2385, 2386-2387, 2388-2389, 2390-2391, 2392-2393, 2394-2395, 2396-2397, 2398-2399, 2400-2401, 2402-2403, 2404-2405, 2406-2407, 2408-2409, 2410-2411, 2412-2413, 2414-2415, 2416-2417, 2418-2419, 2420-2421, 2422-2423, 2424-2425, 2426-2427, 2428-2429, 2430-2431, 2432-2433, 2434-2435, 2436-2437, 2438-2439, 2440-2441, 2442-2443, 2444-2445, 2446-2447, 2448-2449, 2450-2451, 2452-2453, 2454-2455, 2456-2457, 2458-2459, 2460-2461, 2462-2463, 2464-2465, 2466-2467, 2468-2469, 2470-2471, 2472-2473, 2474-2475, 2476-2477, 2478-2479, 2480-2481, 2482-2483, 2484-2485, 2486-2487, 2488-2489, 2490-2491, 2492-2493, 2494-2495, 2496-2497, 2498-2499, 2500-2501, 2502-2503, 2504-2505, 2506-2507, 2508-2509, 2510-2511, 2512-2513, 2514-2515, 2516-2517, 2518-2519, 2520-2521, 2522-2523, 2524-2525, 2526-2527, 2528-2529, 2530-2531, 2532-2533, 2534-2535, 2536-2537, 2538-2539, 2540-2541, 2542-2543, 2544-2545, 2546-2547, 2548-2549, 2550-2551, 2552-2553, 2554-2555, 2556-2557, 2558-2559, 2560-2561, 2562-2563, 2564-2565, 2566-2567, 2568-2569, 2570-2571, 2572-2573, 2574-2575, 2576-2577, 2578-2579, 2580-2581, 2582-2583, 2584-2585, 2586-2587, 2588-2589, 2590-2591, 2592-2593, 2594-2595, 2596-2597, 2598-2599, 2600-2601, 2602-2603, 2604-2605, 2606-2607, 2608-2609, 2610-2611, 2612-2613, 2614-2615, 2616-2617, 2618-2619, 2620-2621, 2622-2623, 2624-2625, 2626-2627, 2628-2629, 2630-2631, 2632-2633, 2634-2635, 2636-2637, 2638-2639, 2640-2641, 2

OAK BAY RATEPAYERS WILL VOTE THIS WEEK

Grant of \$10,000 Proposed in Aid of New Hospital, Agreement With the Golf Club and Ground for Public Park.

On Saturday next the ratepayers of Oak Bay will be asked to vote on three by-laws, of which one is expected to receive the support of the municipality. This is the by-law authorizing the grant of \$10,000 towards the erection of a new Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital. To obtain this sum, debentures are to be issued redeemable in ten years and bearing interest at 5 per cent.

Oak Bay, in common with the other municipalities adjoining the city, enjoys all the benefits which the presence of such an establishment confers, with the added advantage that it is at its very door. The funds necessary for the erection and maintenance of a thoroughly modern hospital of sufficient size to cope with the growing population of Victoria and its suburbs will involve a large amount.

The second by-law is to authorize an agreement between the municipality and the Victoria Golf Club touching the amount of assessment of the links over a definite period. The position is this: The golf club hold a long lease of the property from the owners, of which forty-three years have yet to run. Any appreciation in value cannot be taken advantage of by the owners so long as the golf club retains the lease until its conclusion in 1956.

The suggestion which it is proposed to ratify by the by-law is that from 1913 to 1922 the assessment shall be at the rate of \$2,000 an acre from 1923 to 1932 at the rate of \$2,500 an acre; from 1933 to 1942 at the rate of \$3,000 an acre, and from 1943 to 1956 at the rate of \$3,500 an acre, always provided that the land in question is not used for any other purpose than that of a golf course. The golf club also undertakes not to make any requisition on the municipality for any work under local improvement.

The third by-law is to provide the sum of \$50,000 for the purchase of a piece of ground in the Willows district for the purpose of establishing a public park there. An option has been secured on three and one-half acres at the corner of Seaview Avenue along the Willows Beach, and the loan will be raised by twenty-five year debentures bearing 5 per cent interest.

RESPOND TO FAKE CALL

Joker's Message Alarms Civic Employees and Sends Police on Fool Errand

Receiving the message over the telephone to the effect that a man had been shot at the Empress Hotel, employees in the city treasurer's office, city hall, last night made haste in getting next door to police headquarters and notifying the police. The sender of the message stated that the assailant had started up the street from the hotel and was being followed by some of those who had witnessed the shooting.

The police motor patrol made a record in getting down to the scene of the reported shooting, but only to find that the message had been a hoax. Inquiries were made with a view of ascertaining, not who the supposed victim was, but who was the party responsible for the sending in of the message. Had he been found he would have had an opportunity to repent at his leisure in the cells. By the time the patrol got back to the station another message had been received at the city treasurer's office to the effect that the first message was just a joke.

Apparently whoever it was who sent in both messages was unaware of the police telephone number, and on looking in the directory saw the city hall number and called it.

Regimental Orders

Fifth Regiment C. G. A., regimental orders No. 12, by Lt.-Col. A. W. Currie, Commanding: Headquarters, Victoria, B.C., April 23, 1913. Discharged—The following non-commissioned officers and men having been granted their discharge are struck off the strength from this date: Corp. J. W. Walton, Bom. J. R. Ross, Gnr. H. C. Rawlings, Gnr. H. Pike, Gnr. A. E. Brown, Gnr. H. C. Divers, Gnr. W. Davidson, Gnr. T. Robertson, Gnr. P. Jefferson, Corporal W. S. Barker, Gnr. Peter Smith, Gnr. A. J. Creeker, Gnr. J. Grant, Gnr. W. Day, Gnr. Ely, Gnr. J. W. Miller, Gnr. T. Ralph.

Enlisted—The following men having been duly attested are taken on the strength, April 23, 1913: Gnr. W. MacLean, Gnr. Ernest Thorne, Gnr. Thomas F. Bolton, Gnr. Robert H. Williams, Trumpeter Edgar J. Deschamps.

Re-engaged—The following non-commissioned officer has re-engaged for a further term of three (3) years: No. 75-Servt. A. G. Hawkins, April 23, 1913. Posted—The following men having been passed by the Adjutant are posted to companies as under: To No. 1 Company, No. 12 Gnr. E. Thorne; to No. 2 Company, No. 117 Gnr. W. MacLean.

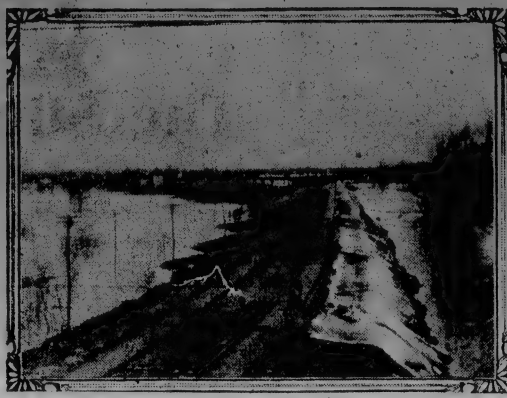
Parades—Members of the regiment are reminded that there is a regimental parade on Tuesday next, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., in Drill Order.

No. 2 Company, 5th Regiment C. G. A. Final notice re the \$5.00 bonus. All those who have not already drawn the above must attend the regimental parade on Tuesday evening next, April 23, after which date the bonus will be closed by order of the executive committee. All applicants must also be returned to stores by that date. (Signed) W. RINGWAY-WILSON, Major Adjutant.

University Track Meet

RENO, Nev., April 26.—Santa Clara College defeated the University of Nevada in the track meet here today 673-6 to 54 1-4.

Convicts Saved Threatened City



An Incident of the Ohio River Disasters

No incident of the floods on the Ohio River, which caused such widespread destruction, strikes the imagination more than the action of Major Paton, warden of the Southern State Penitentiary, and the convicts under his control.

This prison is in Jeffersonville, Ind., a town of some 12,000 inhabitants. By a process of selection the prisoners have been placed in the reformatory, older criminals sent to another institution, and the major has under his charge men in the prime of life, between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five. The Ohio runs through the city. Above are falls, and on its banks are built several lines of railroad, protected by levees.

When word came to Jeffersonville that the floods were out, the people of the city trembled for their homes, protected by the levee, which was in great danger of being washed away. What

had to be done must be done without delay, and no leader was in sight. As the surging waters bore down on what seemed a doomed city, from the gloomy walls of the big prison came a band of men, led by Major Paton. They were the convicts without guards, who had come to do what they could to save the homes of Jeffersonville. Under the direction of their warden, they led the citizens, and in the shortest possible time 250,000 sacks of sand were thrown against the levee and secured with tarpaulins. The swollen river passed harmlessly by and Jeffersonville was safe.

No wonder the grateful citizens asked leave to give a banquet to the gallant fellows who had proved that convicts may be brave men, open to the most generous impulses, or that Warden Paton is the hero of the hour.

SEIZED IN ALLEYWAY

Unconscious Body of Man Who Suffered From Hemorrhage Found Off Broad Street

Bleeding freely from the mouth and unconscious, Gus Anderson of J. Armstrong, the name being taken from letters in his pocket, was found last evening at 10:30 o'clock in the alleyway at the rear of the King Edward Hotel. He was lying on the ground and his coat pulled partly above the head. The presence of the hotel discovered the man and immediately notified the police. In the police patrol Deputy Chief Palmer and Constable Ireland took him to Dr. Barty's office, who pronounced him suffering from a hemorrhage and partial paralysis. He was taken to the Royal Jubilee Hospital.

Anderson or Armstrong, as his name may be, appeared to be a man in straitened circumstances. He was poorly clad and in a pocket was found a pawn ticket indicating that about ten days ago he pawned a suit of clothes for \$2.50. He is a man of over 50 years of age, of ruddy complexion and sandy grey mustache, and of stout build. There were no signs that a struggle had occurred and the pockets or clothing did not appear to have been disturbed.

FINISHES CONTRACT ON RAILWAY TIE ORDER

Three Hundred Men Turn Out 100,000 Pieces of Rail Sustainers for Grand Trunk

EDMONTON, April 26.—W. A. Burnaby, superintendent of the Yellowhead Tie and Timber Syndicate, has returned to Edmonton from the Yellowhead Summit, west of Edmonton, where his outfit of 300 men has just completed an order of 100,000 ties for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. The syndicate is a branch of the Nimpkish Lake Company of Vancouver, which is capitalized at \$2,000,000. The company owns practically all the timber limits west of the Yellowhead Summit.

The working force in the forest has been cut down to 100 men, who are clearing and burning the brush to prevent fires during the dry season, also making preliminary preparations to install a large saw mill, where more than 200 men will be employed.

Mr. Burnaby reports that the timber limits owned by the company are covered with spruce and jack pine, running about 12,000 feet to the acre. He says also that the season just closed was a good one, and he is looking forward to big developments during the summer and fall. A crew of at least 500 men will be sent into the forest next winter, when it is expected to turn out between 150,000 and 175,000 ties.

"We are taking every precaution to prevent fires," Mr. Burnaby said. "There were no serious outbreaks during the 18 months I was in the limits and now we have everything well in hand. We are co-operating in every way with the Provincial department and the wardens are giving every assistance in the work of fire prevention."

C.F.A. Executive Here—Mr. T. G. Holt, the executive agent of the Canadian Northern, was in the city yesterday, having just returned from a trip over the construction work in the vicinity of Cowichan. Mr. Holt had nothing new to say in connection with the local railway situation, having been out of touch with it recently, but he said that in the course of his trip he found everything progressing in the most satisfactory manner. He reported a heavy fall of rain up the Island, but added that the country is looking splendid. All along the line he found settlement steadily increasing, and in comparison with his last visit, he states that the number of people to be found taking up agricultural land is largely on the increase. Generally, he found this development in the vicinity of the more settled communities, but by no means confined to them.

MAJESTIC THEATRE

Monday and Tuesday
The Golden Heart, special feature: The Photograph and the Bioter, a good drama; Craze and Labels, educational; Tobacco Culture in Cuba, educational; Edwin Macaraden, farce comedy; Their One Good Suit, Biograph comedy.

CRYSTAL THEATRE

Vaudeville and picture programme
Monday and Tuesday
Habe Lenhardt, juvenile character comedienne; Miller Bros., the great dramatic spectacle; The Moonshiners, Last Stand; Pathe two-reel feature; Junior Officers; Selig drama. Keeping Up Appearances, Lubin comedy.

Annual Concert Letter Carriers' Mutual Benefit Association

VICTORIA THEATRE
Tuesday, April 29, 1913

Splendid Comedy-Drama
"NEVADA"
By Western Star Amateur Dramatic Society supported by strong programme of local talent

Curtain rises 8:15. Tickets can be had from any letter carrier.

PRINCESS THEATRE

Corner Blanchard and Yates Streets
THE WILLIAMS STOCK CO.
Week Commencing Monday, April 28
The Ideal Comedy-Drama

"LITTLE MISS FLOTSAM"

Prices—10c, 25c and 35c. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, 10c and 25c. Curtain 8:15 evenings; matinees, 2:45. Reserved seats on sale. DRAN & HINCHES Corner Broad and Yates

Wednesday and Thursday, April 30 and May 1. Matinees Daily.

FREDERICK WARDE

the Eminent Tragedian
in the Five-Act Photoplay of

"Richard III"

Admission 25, unreserved
Matinees at 2:30
Evening performances at 7:30

Eugene Ysaye

CELEBRATED BELGIAN VIOLINIST

Victoria Theatre, Monday, April 28
Prices, \$1.00 to \$2.50; Gallery, 75c
Box Office Opens Friday, April 25

VICTORIA THEATRE

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 2

Annual Engagement of Mr.

CHAUNCEY T OLCOTT

In a New Play, by Rida Johnson Young

The Isle o' Dreams

Direction of Henry Miller

MR. OLCOTT SINGS FOUR NEW SONGS

Prices: 50c to \$2.00

Seats on Sale April 30. Curtain 8:30

Impress

WATERBURY BROS. AND TENNY

"MARGUERITE"

HAYDEN, STEVENSON & CO.

JERE SANFORD

LESTER LEIGH AND LA GRACE

TWILIGHT PICTURES

WHERE EVERYBODY GOES

BEST VAUDEVILLE 15c-25c

Downs for the Horse Show. Latest and choicest designs at the Empress Hotel, April 28 to May 1.

FIRST ANNUAL CONCERT & DANCE

Under the auspices of
Admiral Bercford Lodge,
L.O.L., No. 2407
Masonic Hall, Reginald

April 29
Concert, 8 p.m.; dancing, 10 p.m.; cars, 1:30 a.m.

Admission: concert, 25c; dance (admitting lady and gent), 75c.



"Try-New-Life"

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR 10 DAYS

If you are suffering, give "Try-New-Life" a chance just once—you will be astonished at the result. Yet it is not magic, it is not unnatural, it is merely the application of a scientific discovery which aids and stimulates Nature instead of opposing and working against her. One short treatment will give you relief from pain such as drugs can never do.

721 Yates St. Phone 4618

Wanted at Once

Men and women to work for us in spare time in their homes. Simple work, good pay. Write for instructions and contract free.
H. GARD, SECRETARY
315 College Street Toronto, Can.

Victoria Theatre

Wednesday

—and—

Thursday

April 30th and May 1st

WITH

MATINEES EACH DAY



Frederick Warde

In a Matchless Artistic Production.
Five Reels—Five Thousand Feet of

RICHARD III

No man in America occupies a higher position as an interpreter of classic Shakespearean roles than does Frederick Warde. This great production has never been surpassed in costuming, general effect and the number of people employed to stage it.

Admission 25c. Unreserved

MATINEES

Cadboro Bay

QUARTER-ACRE LOTS, just five minutes' walk from beach.

\$850 Each

Terms: One-fifth cash, balance 1, 2, 3 and 4 years.

Note the terms and size of lots. We have only a few of these left. Motors at your disposal.

Benson & Winslow

1202 Douglas Street

Only \$500 Cash

A Big Sacrifice



Phone 3235

SIX-ROOM, NEW, MODERN
LINDEN AVE. HOME

(Worth \$6,250)

IMMEDIATE SALE

Price \$5,750. \$500 Cash.

Balance over 2 years. See us today.



A. D. Malet & Co.

403-404 Central Building
Corner View and Broad Streets

Sale of Sea-Grass Chairs

Note These Prices.

\$3.85, \$3.50, \$2.90 and \$2.50

Prompt attention to deliveries in any part of or outside the City

COTTON CREPE KIMONAS

\$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75

PONGEE SILK UMBRELLAS—Plain or Embroidered

From \$3.00 Up

LEE DYE & CO.

WE HAVE A GOOD LADY TAILOR

715 View Street, Just Above Douglas

Phone 4152

"THE MODERN ELECTRIC SHOP"

The Most Successful Electric Range on the Market



Creech-Hughes Electric Co.

1103 Douglas Street, Next Corner Fort

Phone 488

BIG COAST BOATS TO CONSUME OIL

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.
Plan to Convert Steamers
President and Governor at
Close of Season.

Plans for converting the big coast-wise liners President and Governor into oil burning vessels are now being considered by executive officials of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, and it was said yesterday that bids for the work will be requested in the near future.

It is the purpose of the company at the close of the heavy summer tourist travel to lay the vessels up one at a time and install in each of them a modern fuel oil burning system. The work will be the most expensive ever attempted by a Seattle steamship company, and the President and Governor will be the largest passenger liners equipped for burning fuel oil that ply the Pacific in the coastwise trade.

Congress to Burn Oil.

It is announced that the giant passenger liner Congress is now nearing completion at the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, N. J., will also be equipped with a fuel oil burning system.

One by one the coal burning steamships in both the freight and passenger trade are disappearing from the Pacific and oil burners are taking their places. The Seattle as well as the British Columbia steamship lines have found that fuel oil is not only cleaner and more convenient in handling than coal, but means a greater saving in operating expenses and they are going to profit by their experience.

Big Demand for Coal.

The decision of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company to convert its vessels into oil burners is all the more significant in view of the fact that the Pacific Coast Company, the holding corporation of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, has extensive coal mines from which they obtain fuel for their vessels. The demand for coal at Seattle, however, has been enormous on account of the strike in the British Columbia collieries.

C.P.R. SPENDING MUCH MONEY ON CORONADO

Famous Bark Will Be Dismasted and Fitted With Machinery at Cost of \$15,000

Approximately \$15,000 is to be spent on the iron barkentine Coronado, purchased a few days ago by the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company from the Alaska Whaling Company, and now at the plant of the Construction and Dry Dock Company. The work, which will mark the passing of another fine sailing vessel, will include the dismantling of the Coronado, the cutting of new hatches, the installation of powerful winches and the converting of the barkentine into a finely equipped coal barge.

The Coronado formerly sailed the seas under the flag of Hawaii. She was built at Sunderland, England, nearly forty years ago and launched as a full rigged ship. The vessel was sold to a German shipping firm and became known as the J. C. Pellinger. Later she was dismantled in a severe storm and towed into San Francisco, where she was purchased by J. D. Spreckels, converted into a barkentine and put under the Hawaiian flag.

The Coronado, as soon as her alterations are completed, will be used to coal the new giant liners Empress of Russia and Empress of Asia, of the Canadian Pacific, when they are placed in the Oriental trade out of Victoria.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

(By Government Wireless.)

8 a. m.

Point Grey—Clear; calm; 29.95; 62; sea smooth.
Cape Lazo—Cloudy; calm; 29.98; 42; sea smooth.
Tatoosh—Raining; S. 12 miles; 30.00; 44; sea smooth. In S. S. Titania, 5:15 a. m. Out, schooner Descender, towing, 6:30 a. m. In S. S. Buckman, 7 a. m. Pachuca—Raining; calm; 29.82; light swell.
Estevan—Passing showers; overcast; calm; 29.78; 38; sea smooth. Spoke S. S. Tamba Maru, 12:20 a. m., 8 p. m. position 51.48 N., 145.54 W., westbound; S. S. Panama Maru, 1:15 a. m., 8 p. m. position 50.02 N., 155.14 W., westbound.
Triangle—Cloudy; N. W.; 29.32; 39; light swell. Spoke S. S. Empress of India, 9:30 p. m., 8 p. m. position 40.31 N., 120.16 W., eastbound; S. S. Prince Rupert, 8 a. m., Mithras, northbound; S. S. Prince George, 4:10 a. m., off Egg Island, southbound; S. S. City of Seattle in Linné Passage, 4 a. m., northbound.
Heda—Cloudy; calm; 29.73; 40; sea smooth. Spoke S. S. Princess Mary, 8:20 p. m., off Ogden Channel, due Prince Rupert 11 p. m.; S. S. Prince Albert, 9 p. m., at Masset; S. S. Princess May, 9:46 p. m., due Prince Rupert, 4 a. m.; S. S. Spokane, 10:50 p. m.
Dead Tree Point—Snowing; N. W., light; sea smooth.
Alert Bay—Overcast; N. W.; 29.82; 41; sea smooth.

Noon

Point Grey—Clear; calm; 29.95; 65.
Tatoosh—Part cloudy; S. W., 24 miles; 30.04; 47; sea moderate. Out, brigantine Harriet G., towing, 11:30 a. m.; S. S. Aymerie, 9:30 a. m. In S. S. Empress of India, 9 a. m.; S. S. Westman, 10:30 a. m.
Pachuca—Clear; N.; 29.70. Spoke tug Lorne, 8:10 a. m., 20 miles south of Cape Flattery; S. S. Empress of India, 10:30 a. m., due William Head at noon.
Estevan—Clear; calm; 29.79; 48; sea moderate. Spoke S. S. Tees, leaving Hazelton, 10:30 a. m., southbound.
Triangle—Clear; N. W.; 29.24; 44; light swell. Spoke S. S. Princess May, off Egg Island, 9:15 a. m., southbound.

Ikedu—Passing showers; N. W.; 29.70; 56; light swell.
Prince Rupert—Passing showers; hail; snowing; N. W., light; 29.78; 38; sea smooth. In, Prince Rupert, 10:40 a. m. Out, S. S. Quadra, 9:10 a. m.; S. S. Princess Mary, leaving Port Simpson for Stewart, 9:10 a. m. Out, S. S. Princess May, 9:30 a. m., southbound.
Alert Bay—Raining; calm; 29.82; 56; sea smooth. In, S. S. Princess Beatrice, 10:40 a. m.; out again at 11 a. m., southbound.
Dead Tree Point—Snowing; N. W., light; sea smooth.

8 p. m.
Tatoosh—Part cloudy; S. W., 14 miles; 30.03; 44; sea smooth.
Cape Lazo—Cloudy; calm; 29.98; 42.
Spoke S. S. Yukon, 8:30 p. m., in Seymour Narrows, northbound.
Point Grey—Clear; calm; 29.96; 52.
Estevan—Clear; calm; 29.80; 50; sea smooth.
Dead Tree Point—Cloudy; N. W., light; sea smooth.
Ikeda Bay—Raining; N. W.; 29.68; 40; sea smooth.
Triangle—Cloudy; W.; 29.88; 42; light swell. Spoke S. S. Camosun, 1:30 p. m., leaving Safety Cove, northbound.
Prince Rupert—Cloudy; S. W.; 29.82; 43. Spoke S. S. Goliath, 3:30 p. m., off Green Island, southbound. Spoke S. S. City of Seattle, 5:30 p. m., due at Prince Rupert 8 p. m.; passed in, S. S. Prince Albert, 4 p. m.
Pachuca—Overcast; calm; 29.73; sea moderate. S. S. British Empire ahead, 2:55 p. m., northbound. S. S. Tees at Ucluelet, 6 p. m., southbound.

UNUSUAL SHIPPING SIGHT

A Ship of the British Navy Passes Through France en Route for Africa

The people of Paris can today witness a rare thing, a foreign naval vessel moored in the heart of their inland city. This is the British survey ship Rose, just starting on a voyage that will take her completely across France before she reaches the waters of the Mediterranean.

The Rose is going out to do surveying on the rivers of Gambia. She is of too slight draught to face the Spring tides in the Bay of Biscay, so the British Navy Department asked the French Government if she could make use of the inland waterways of France.

After much consideration the Ministry of Public Works devised a combination of canals with the requisite depth, drafted out an itinerary and gave permission for the Rose's passage through France. The vessel sailed from Southampton to Havre, where she entered the Seine; from Paris she will go by various canals to the Rhone, coming out to the sea again at Marseilles.

The Rose is commanded by Lieut. J. Spicer Simson, of the Royal Navy. The above dispatch from London has recently appeared, and a local interest is attached to it from the fact that the officer in command of the Rose is well known in Victoria, and a son-in-law of Mr. Baynes Reed, the chief meteorological agent for this Province.

Mr. Reed but a few weeks ago received a book of most interesting photographs of the Gambia River surveys from his daughter, Mrs. Simson, who has accompanied her husband upon his tropical survey trip to the West coast of Africa. The Gambia River was first surveyed about seventy years ago by a couple of British midshipmen, but the work was again taken up systematically in 1911 when Lieut. Spicer Simson, R.N., went out to perfect the work. In 1912 the work was continued and will be on again this year. It is carried on from October to June, the summer months being too wet for work. The river and the jungle through which it flows is simply alive with wild animals of all sorts. Mrs. Simson is the first white woman in an official capacity to live in these regions, and the unique photographs she sends to her father here give a graphic picture of life in that wild and remote region of the Empire.

COLONIST SHIPPING GUIDE

Ocean Steamships To Arrive

Makura, from Australia, April 20
Albatross, from Liverpool, May 1
Panama Maru, from Orient, May 2
Sado Maru, from Orient, May 3
Proteus, from Liverpool, May 19
Sithonia, from Hamburg, May 19
Crown of Gaul, from Liverpool, May 19
Seattle Maru, from Orient, May 19
Empress of Japan, from Orient, May 19
Tokohama Maru, from Orient, May 21
Inagaki, from Australia, May 23
Makura Maru, from Orient, May 23
Arabia, from London, June 2
Arna, from New York, June 2
Sanki Maru, from Orient, June 4
Sanki Maru, from Liverpool, June 7
Empress of Russia, from Liverpool, June 7
Mongolia, from Orient, June 11
Tails of Grebe, from Europe, June 11
Chicago Maru, from Orient, June 11
Shidzuka Maru, from Orient, June 11
Isawa, from Hamburg, June 21
Aika, from Orient, June 21
Tamba Maru, from Orient, June 21
Tambora, from Liverpool, June 21
Pard Lacia, from Hamburg, July 22
Cathlamet, from Liverpool, July 22
Hellerophon, from Orient, August 3
Tosio, from Liverpool, August 3
Montebelluna, from Europe, August 12
Cyclops, from Orient, August 10
Empress of Asia, from Orient, August 10
Dea of Multan, from Europe, Sept. 4
Glenisla, from Europe, Sept. 4
Ten of Hearts, from Europe, Oct. 21

In Port

Rhode Flagland, from Mexico
Lord Derby, from Orient, Esquimaux

To Sail
Tacoma Maru, for Orient, April 29
Awa Maru, for Orient, May 5
Empress of India, for Orient, May 7
Panama Maru, for Orient, May 13
May 13
Titan, for Orient, May 14
Sado Maru, for Orient, May 20
Seattle Maru, for Orient, May 20
Sithonia, for Orient, May 20
Crown of Gaul, for Orient, May 20
Nikara, for Australia, June 11
Mongolia, for Orient, June 11
Paxton, for Orient, July 15
Pard Lacia, for Orient, August 13

Chicago Maru, for Orient, April 1
Shidzuka Maru, for Orient, April 8
Tamba Maru, for Seattle, April 9
London Maru, for Orient, April 9
Isawa, for Orient, April 16
Marano, for Australia, April 16
Titan, for Vancouver, April 23
Montebelluna, for Orient, April 23
Tacoma Maru, for Sound, April 18
Nikara, for Vancouver, April 18
Awa Maru, for Sound, April 23
Empress of India, for Orient, April 23

St. Anthony's Annual Sale
The girls' branch of the Women's Auxiliary of Christ Church Cathedral will hold their annual sale of work next Saturday afternoon in the schoolroom. The sale will be opened by Very Rev. the Dean of Columbia at 2 o'clock, and the stalls will be decorated to represent India, China and Japan, the three mission fields in which the auxiliary is interested.

Oak Bay Snap

NORTH HAMPSHIRE ROAD
Nice lot near Cranmore Road,
50 x 101. Fine building site or
splendid investment lot.

PRICE \$1,650

Terms: \$450 cash, balance 6.12

and 18 months

This is one of the best buys in Oak Bay and you should decide to see it tomorrow. Phone for appointment to see this lot. It will be worth your while.

Robert's, Beasley & Gallon

407 Sayward Bldg. Phone 4865

"WE WRITE ALL KINDS OF INSURANCE"

One Lot, Cecil Street, \$1,075

One Lot, Zela Street, 55 x 135,

for \$1,425

4-Roomed Modern House Near

Shelbourne Street, on good

level lot, all fenced, \$2,675

4-Roomed House on full sized

lot in Shoal Bay; modern.

Price \$2,600

Easy Terms on all these.

RICHES & McLEAN

Telephone 2178

113 CAMPBELL BUILDING

VICTORIA, B.C.

A Complete Line of

Women's and Misses'

Spring Suits

In the Much-Wanted Nifty Styles and at Moderate Prices

Several beautiful models in 'white one-piece dresses, trimmed in Bulgarian. Our buyers in New York and Montreal keep us up to the minute in the latest styles and fashions.

We are not here to take the money out of the city; we are here to stay.

All fitting guaranteed; no extra charge. We are always here to rectify any complaints.

Out of the high-rent district, we can afford to sell for less.

Ladies' Sample Suit House

1208 Government Street, Upstairs

We're All Going to the Ball Game Tomorrow Afternoon

So our store will close at one o'clock. But we'll be busy in the morning showing fans the Soft Negligee Shirts with collars to match; fine Hosiery, Gloves, Neckwear, etc.

We can also have a swell Suit fixed up for you by noon. Get busy in the morning and let our salesman assist you in choosing the smartest Suit shown in Victoria at the lowest cost.

Pencils for Fans

We'll be distributing pencils tomorrow with the season's schedule marked on them. SEE YOU GET YOURS before going in to the game; you may want to use it.



"You'll Like Our Clothes"—Rgd.

FITZPATRICK & O'CONNELL

1017-1019
Government
Street,
South
of Fort

THE QUALITY STORE

STRAW HATS

At no previous season have we assembled more distinctive lines of Straw Hats. They comprise all that is new in shapes and material, including the entirely new Pacific Curl, and are designed to afford the maximum of comfort and satisfaction to the wearer. Makers are the renowned house of Christy & Co., London, and other high-class manufacturers.

PRICES: \$1.50 TO \$5.00

NECKWEAR

We are justly proud of our stock of Neckwear, which we have imported from the leading houses in New York, Chicago and London. There are select and rich designs in silk and other fabrics, which will make a strong appeal to the discriminating buyer, and a wide range of Wash Material Ties which are emphatically smart, superior, and withal, economical.

PRICES: 50¢ TO \$2.50 EACH



Our Silk Hosiery

Presents the maximum in style, quality and wear. Made of pure dyed thread silk of the very finest quality. Every pair is guaranteed to give the utmost service and satisfaction. Plain colors, per pair \$5.00

Fancy Silk, Jaeger Wool and Taffeta Shirts

With soft cuffs and soft detachable collar. A most superior line of goods, and excellent value at each \$4.50

Lounge Shirts

We have been successful in securing a most representative and superior stock of these goods, made from thoroughly genuine and attractive materials. Each, \$1.50 to \$3.00

Pajamas in Wool, Silk and Taffeta

Made from soft, cozy material, with superior trimmings and finish. We have no hesitation in recommending them as being thoroughly reliable and of sterling value. \$2.00 to \$10.00

T. B. CUTHBERTSON

F. A. GOWAN, Manager

1114 Government St.

Wanted! Carrier

To Deliver The
Colonist at
Cadboro Bay
Apply at
The Colonist Office



NO AMBITIOUS
MAN
OR
YOUNG MAN

Can afford to be without the
influence of

Correct Clothes

You'll find that sort here
at prices ranging from

\$15.00, \$25.00 to \$40.00

Allen & Co.
Corner Yates and Broad

BAY STREET

50x67
Between Cook and Cham-
bers Streets: 1-3 cash,
balance 6, 12 and 18
months. Only **\$1,500**

GORGE SNAP

Inlet Avenue—60x158, with
tent boarded and lined,
electric light fixtures and
iron; poultry houses; lot
all fenced. \$300 cash, bal-
ance very easy. Price
\$1,250

Allen & Son

Over Northern Crown Bank
Phone 1650

The British Columbia Old Country Public School Boys' Association

All old boys of British Public
Schools now in Vancouver Island, B.
C., are requested to communicate the
following information to the Sec-
retary of the Association: (1) Name,
(2) present address, (3) old school
and date of residence there, (4) present
occupation. A copy of the con-
stitution and by-laws of the Associa-
tion will be sent to every old public
school boy who is not already a
member thereof. It is hoped that
all may join, so that a complete
register of old public school boys
now in Vancouver Island may be
obtained. Old members who have
not done so are requested to notify
the Secretary of any change of ad-
dress. Address to the Secretary,

A. R. Sherwood
Box 112, Victoria, B.C.

I. O. O. F.

Members of subordinate lodges, En-
campment Chapter and Sisters of Re-
becca, are requested to meet at the
Hall, Douglas Street, 10 a. m. on Sun-
day, 27th April, to attend Divine Ser-
vice at First Presbyterian Church.
Visiting brethren cordially invited to
attend.
F. B. SHAVER,
Secretary of Council

LORD NUNCASTER SEEKING AN HEIR

Hopes to Find Relative in the
United States of America to
Bear His Title—To Keep
Bowl Intact.

LONDON, April 26.—Many years ago
a branch of Lord Muncaster's family
emigrated to the United States, and
Lord and Lady Muncaster, who have
just celebrated their golden wedding,
are anxious to trace the descendants of
the American branch.

The family name is Pennington and if
there are any Penningtons in America
who think they belong to the family,
they may communicate with Lord Mun-
caster at Muncaster Castle, Cumberland.
It is just possible that an American
Pennington might place a claim later on
the title, as Lord Muncaster has no
children, and his brother, the Hon.
Joseph Alan Pennington, who is the
heir, also is childless.

The title will, therefore, become ex-
tinct unless an unexpected claimant ap-
pears.

Lord Muncaster was born on Christ-
mas Day, 1844. He took part in the
Crimean war. In the early days of their
married life, Lord and Lady Muncaster
had a thrilling adventure in Greece,
where they were captured by brigands.
They were carried into the mountains
and the brigands demanded a ransom
of £50,000.

Lady Muncaster and the other women
of the party were released, and it fell
to the lot of Frederick Vyner, a brother
of Lady Spon, to arrange for the ran-
som, but as Lord Muncaster was mar-
ried, it was agreed that he should go
to Athens on the quest for cash.

During Lord Muncaster's absence, the
little party of men, including Vyner,
were murdered in cold blood.
At Muncaster Castle there is preserved
a glass bowl given to an ancestor
by Henry VI. It is called "The Luck
of Muncaster," and there is a legend
that while it remains unbroken the fam-
ily will never want a male heir, so per-
haps some American will help keep
the bowl intact.

TARIFF DEBATE

AT WASHINGTON

Continued From Page 1

ocrat member of the ways and means
committee, attacked the Republican tar-
riff law. He declared it was in effect
an increase over the former Dingley
tariff in that the average rate of the
Payne law was 1.71 per cent higher
than the Dingley law, with the statist-
ics of 1907 as a basis.

"The statistics that the ways and
means committee present today show
the gentleman's statement is utterly un-
founded and false," said Representative
Payne.

Both partisans in the colloquy an-
nounced that they would bring the re-
ports of the ways and means commit-
tee to prove their contentions.

Representative Collier, of Mississippi,
a majority member of the ways and
means committee, arraigned the Repub-
lican party.

The income tax was the subject of
prolonged discussion early in the day.
Representative Delhull, of Tennessee,
author of that section, explaining it in
detail. He was kept on his feet more
than two hours, scores of members

AUSTRIA WAITS

UNTIL TOMORROW

Continued From Page 1

withdrawal from Salonika as having a
grave bearing on the Greco-Bulgarian
difference regarding the possession of
the town. Since the fall of Janina, the
Greeks have been concentrating con-
siderable forces in the neighborhood of
Salonika, and it is thought probable that
the Bulgarian commander at Seres be-
came alarmed at the situation, as a
comparatively small Bulgarian force
was isolated there.

Although a rupture is not believed to
be imminent, developments are awaited
with anxiety, as the withdrawal of the
troops is not regarded as indicating any
modification of Bulgaria's attitude on
the subject of Salonika.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 26.—The
surrender of Scutari has evoked out-
wardly nothing more than mild expres-
sions of regret. Indeed, the Young
Turks profess that it is a highly de-
sirable consummation, inasmuch as the
garrison, a majority of whom are Al-
banians, have been fighting not for the
Ottoman Empire, but for an autonomous
Albania.

It is remarked that Essad Pasha, who
is taking the garrison to Tiviana, is
likely to play an important role in Al-
banian politics, in which he will not be
hampered by political or other scruples.
There is much speculation on the fu-
ture relations of Essad Pasha's army
and the forces of Djavid Pasha, which
are reported to be at Evlona.

TASMANIAN COAL

OUTCROPS FOUND

HOBART, Tasmania, April 25.—
The Assistant Government Geolog-
ist (Lofius Hills) has recently made a
geological examination of alleged coal
bearing areas in the Table Cape dis-
trict. His report states that no coal-
bearing strata exist in the vicinity of
Wynyard, and there is not the slightest
chance of coal seams being discovered.
But at Preolenna, 19 miles inland from
Wynyard, there is certainly coal of
first-class quality.

Some prospecting has been done upon
sections leased for coal, and this seed
outcrops have proved two 2-foot seams
of excellent coal and a 16-inch seam
between the two. All these would pay
for working if a railway were supplied
to Wynyard. There are also other
seams at present undeveloped and there
is a large expanse of excellent milling
timber in the district, which awaits
means of transport to render it available.

HELD FIELD MEETING

Members of Natural History Society
Participated in Most Enjoyable
Excursion, Yesterday

The Natural History Society held its
first field meeting of the season yester-
day afternoon, when about fifteen
members, officiated by Mr. E. A. Wal-
lace and Mr. Charles Pemberton, vice-
presidents, and Mr. J. R. Anderson, sec-
retary, started out from the corner of
View and Broad Streets in B.C., tal-
lyho to spend a few hours in the
country, Thetis Lake being the objec-
tive point. Glorious weather favored
the outing, which was greatly enjoyed
by all.

On dismounting from the tallyho, the
members of the society broke up into
small groups, some rambling over the
hills gathering wild flowers, while
others strolled down to the beautiful
little lake. The party returned to the
city about 6 o'clock. The society hopes
to hold several other meetings of a sim-
ilar nature during the summer months.

NAME SECRETARY OF INDIAN COMMISSION

Mr. J. G. Bergeron, of Mont-
real, Gets Post Declined by
Mr. Cook—Scope of Import-
ant Inquiry.

It was ascertained yesterday that Mr.
J. G. H. Bergeron, ex-M.P. of Montreal,
has been appointed solicitor and secre-
tary to the Indian Affairs Commission,
recently appointed for this Province.
Mr. Fred Cook, the well-known news-
paper man, of Ottawa, had been offered
the post, but he was compelled to de-
cline.

The commission consists of Hon. Mr.
Wetmore, chairman; Messrs. White and
McKenna, representing the Dominion,
and Messrs. J. P. Shaw, M. P. E., and
D. H. MacDowall, Provincial appointees,
who will meet in this city very shortly
for organization, and will then arrange
an itinerary which will embrace visits
to every part of British Columbia.

It is expected that the important
work of investigating and determining
all questions relating to Indian reserve
lands in this Province will occupy con-
siderable time.

Terms of Agreement

The agreement between the Federal
and the Provincial authorities in this
important matter was originally con-
cluded September 24 last between the
Prime Minister of British Columbia,
Sir Richard McBride, K. C. M. G.,
acting for the Province, and Mr. J. A.
McKenna, representing the Dominion
—being subsequently confirmed under
Federal and Provincial orders-in-coun-
cil. These provided that the acts and
proceedings of the commission shall be
subject to the approval of the two in-
terested Governments and that these
Governments agree to favorably con-
sider the commission's report whether
interim or final, with a view to giving
effect so far as reasonably may be to
the proceedings, findings and recommen-
dations of the commission.

GUNS FOR MERCHANTMEN

London Times Refers to Difficulty
Caused by American Part Own-
ership of White Star Line

LONDON, April 26.—In view of the
movement now in progress to equip
British liners with guns supplied by the
Admiralty for the purpose of defence in
war time. The Times this morning dis-
cusses the position of the White Star
Company, which, though registered in
this country, is controlled by the Inter-
national Mercantile Marine Company of
America.

The Times says: "In this question of
armament there is no room for a twin
nationality. If the White Star line is
thoroughly British, then it should be
one of the first lines to be equipped
by the Admiralty with an offer of guns.
If the line is not thoroughly British—
and, frankly on the facts known, it is
impossible to see how it can be so re-
garded—then how can the Admiralty
lend the guns? Then if the line does
not fall in with the scheme because of
its nationality, it would seem para-
doxical for its ships to continue to fly
the British flag and work under British
conditions.

"The only satisfactory solution to the
difficulty would seem to be for British
financiers to acquire the whole of the
Morgan interests. Otherwise, since
under the new circumstances doubtful
nationality is out of the question, it
would hardly be surprising to find the
whole fleet transferred to the American
flag."

As the Times further points out,
similar conditions apply to the Atlantic
Transport, Dominion and other lines.

Eucharistic Congress

MALTA, April 26.—Cardinal Ferrata,
the papal legate to the Eucharistic Con-
gress, celebrated pontifical mass at the
cathedral yesterday. After Cardinal
Bourne, of Westminster, accompanied by
the Duke of Norfolk, carried the Euchar-
ist in procession through the streets.
During the session of the congress yester-
day a telegram from the Pope was read,
in which he acknowledged the receipt
of a dispatch announcing the open-
ing of the meeting and sent his benedic-
tion. Cardinal Bourne read a paper on
"The Eucharist in the Family."

Centenary of French Writer

PARIS, April 26.—Celebrations in hon-
or of the centenary of the famous writer,
Antoine Frederic Oganon, one of the
founders of the Society of St. Vincent
De Paul, began here tonight with a bril-
liant reception at the Catholic Institute.
Cardinal Vincent Vautoulli presided.
Representatives from all parts of the world
are present for the celebration, includ-
ing the Right Rev. Father Donohue of
West Virginia, representing the St. Vin-
cent De Paul Societies of the United
States.



OUR ASSETS

Authorized Capital
Capital Subscribed

\$5,000,000
\$1,568,900

Capital Paid Up, 320,000
Surplus 200,000

Our Advisory Board for
Victoria and Vancouver Is-
land consists of two of our
Directors, who are men of
long business experience in
local conditions.

We Transact a general
Trust Company business,
acting as fiscal agents for
corporations, and handling
debentures and securities for
cities and municipalities.

We Act as trustees under
wills; the investment of such
funds we guarantee.

The Interest in our Sav-
ings Department is calcu-
lated quarterly on the mini-
mum monthly balances, and
we will shortly offer to the
public a special inducement
for the handling of small
savings funds, which we will
announce in this space.

When you are making your
next deposit, permit us to
explain the advantages of
our Savings Bank system.

We offer you the facilities of
our Company in all its branches.
Give Us an Opportunity to Serve
You



W. Q. ARNOLD, Manager
606 View St. Phone 839
Union Bank Bldg., Victoria, B.C.

SPECIAL MEETINGS

VICTORIA HALL
1415 Blanchard Street

Today (Sunday), 27th

Addresses by John Smith, of Cleveland,
Ohio, and W. P. Douglas, of
Petersboro, Ont.

3:45 p.m. for Christians, and 7 p.m.,
Gospel.

All Welcome

No Collection

CLAY'S CAKES

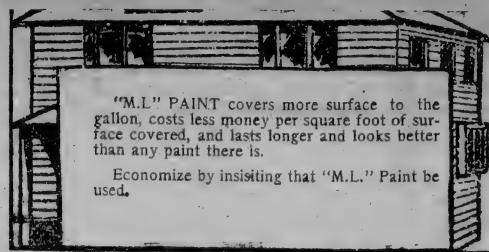
Pastry and Confectionery tempt the appetite, and, being wholesome
and good, promote health.

THE BEST IS NOT TOO GOOD FOR OUR PATRONS

CLAY'S, Bakers and Confectioners
619 Fort Street

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY COLONIST

"M.L." Paints For Interiors and Exteriors



"M.L." PAINT covers more surface to the
gallon, costs less money per square foot of sur-
face covered, and lasts longer and looks better
than any paint there is.

Economize by insisting that "M.L." Paint be
used.

Slatine Roofing

IS WEATHERPROOF, WATERPROOF, DURABLE AND PRESERVATIVE

Rex Building Paper

Unaffected by acids, alkalies, gases or continued dampness. For the following purposes it is
indispensable: Sheeting walls to keep out heat in Summer and cold in Winter; for use in floors
to deaden sounds and keep out dampness. For underlining metal roofs, to protect them from
rust by dampness or corrosion by gases and to prevent sound of metal when shaken by wind;
for insulating cold storage, ice houses.

Boeckh Brushes



POSITIVELY THE VERY BEST MADE—THE BRISTLES WON'T COME OUT
For house and sign painters, varnishers, kalsominers, paper hangers, grainers, artists, dec-
orators, carriage and coach painters, BOECKH Brushes make the best work possible and
easier.

Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Store Phone 59

544-546 Yates Street

Office Phone 2043

Captured by Turks, but Escaped

Passed Toronto April 9th

Due at Victoria May 1st

Magnificent Turkey Rugs

Here is a chance to get something good at old-time
prices. This \$10,000 shipment, with our present \$30,000
stock, should interest

Rug Buyers

Our Stock Consists of:

Kazaks, Sennas, Mesheds, Cabistans, Beloujistsans, Spar-
tas, Cassabas, Shirvans, Kirmanshahs, Gorovans, Irans,
Bokharas, Sarouks, Kazajas, Mousouls, Samarkands,
Bergams, Ladiks, Fereghans, Tabriz, Serebends, Jaipurs,
Amritsars, Shiraz, Hammadans, Ghordez, Tien Sen,
Koolas, Anatolians, Prayer Rugs, Numdahs, Mirzapores,
Cashmeres, Sultanabads.

Also a Large Stock of Farakabad Curtains, Phulkaries
and Durries

OUR STORE IS A VERITABLE MUSEUM
VISITORS WELCOME

George Carter & Son, Ltd.

"The Exclusive Rug Store of the West"

719 Courtney Street

Opposite Alexandra Club

ARMAMENT RACE PRESAGES PEACE

Conscripts' Refusal to Fight
and Call of Trade Exposed
to War Instinct Expressing
Itself Now in Europe.

LONDON, April 26.—There never was a time when it seemed less as if nations were inclined to beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks, and yet there is a distinct though altogether indefinable consciousness in the world that the days of war are numbered. It seems as if the instincts of centuries, which have made the soldier the dictator of nations, were gathering themselves together in one last effort to dominate humanity before the palace of peace takes the place of the arsenal.

It is certain that the operative, the small shopkeeper, and the ordinary business man, are paying the last of their taxes with safety extracted from them in the way of war taxation. The proposed new levy on the fortunes of the reigning houses and more prosperous citizens of the German Empire is an indication of the height to which the tide of taxation for military purposes has mounted. When the allotted share of a single armor baron, under the new dispensation, is reckoned at 5,000,000 marks it is obvious that the casting of armor plates is likely to be less profitable in the immediate future.

What distinguishes the present competition from the competitions which have gone before it is, perhaps, that it has infected all sorts and conditions of powers, from the war lord of Germany, the controller of the greatest and most perfect military machine the world has ever seen, down to little Belgium, with her frontiers guaranteed by these same great powers, and from the shores of Britain, off which are stationed the mightiest fleet the world has ever known down to the Austro-Italian lake, known as the Adriatic, where the shipwrights are feverishly laboring to turn out dreadnoughts from Pola and Trieste.

Democracy Shows Strong.
Yet it is the age in which democracy is stronger than it has ever been before, when the Socialist party in the Reichstag outnumbered any other party in that assembly, when the Conservative element in the French Chamber has, for upwards of a generation, been dismissed as a bagatelle, and when the Labor party at Westminster holds the balance between the two historic parties which for centuries have faced each other across the floor of the House.

M. Herve, after months in prison has been released to preach anti-militarism in France; the followers of M. Jaures in the Chamber greet the appearance of the war minister with the new French estimates at the tribune with a hurra of slammed desk lids; yet when M. Jaures steps on to a public platform at Nice to preach the gospel of peace and to protest against the extension of the period of service in France from one to three years, a public meeting, open to every one, decides to hear him, and drives him, with cries of "To Berlin and the Prussians!" from the building. In the Reichstag Herr Bebel marshals 110 votes against the new credits, but the Reichstag remembers that when the country was in the throes of a great crisis, some 18 months ago, it was Herr Bebel who declared that, at the call of patriotism, the Socialist would march shoulder to shoulder with the Agrarians against a common enemy. It is not very much wonder, in such circumstances, that Germany remembers that famous Strassburg dictum, "Scratch a Socialist and you find a Chauvinist."

Key to Schlieffen.
The present competition in armaments may be said to have its roots in the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine. The Iron Chancellor launched the tears of Jules Favre pleading for the retention of those provinces. France, however, as Moltke foresaw, would not content herself with tears. Germany, said the great soldier, will be compelled to stand at arms for half a century. For the three years of that half century are gone, and at their close, Germany is adding 160,000 men to her peace establishment, and is contemplating a fortune tax to raise a non-recurring military charge of one thousand million marks. France, richer in gold than she has ever been before, uncrossed by the milliards which crossed the Rhine to the fortress of Spandau, finds her whole difficulty in a question of population, and balances that account by a treaty with Russia, under which, in return for huge loans, millions of Cossacks and peasants from Livonia stand massed along the Vistula. So it has come about that Germany has found, in the expensive phrase of Field Marshal von der Goltz, that she had two frontiers, and the race for armaments has spread to all the Russias, and spread in a remarkable way.

Searching about for an ally against the dual alliance, Berlin drew nearer and closer to that so-called south German power, Austria-Hungary. It was in defence of the closeness of this alliance that the ill-fated expression "the friend in shining armor" was flung into the military museum. It was there, have sounded pleasant enough in Vienna, but in St. Petersburg it had a sinister echo. Russia began to get ready, not only along the Vistula, but along the Pruth, with the result that Austria-Hungary began to discover that what she termed her skeleton companies must be brought up to a higher peace footing, that her bronze guns should be replaced by batteries from Essen, and that something more than garbions would be necessary in the Adriatic.

England Aids France.
Meanwhile, Theophile Delcassé had made the discovery, in his room on the Quai d'Orsay, that no country could safely indulge in two first-class quarrels at the same moment. It was Marchand and Fashoda in one scale, and it was Baseline and Metz in the other. Marchand and Fashoda kicked the beam on the Nile, the scales came down with a bang where Alsace-Lorraine follows the windings of the Rhine; and so King

Edward came to Paris, and the Camélot who, a few months before, had shouted "A bas d'Angleterre!" along the boulevards, proclaimed "L'ami de France!" on the same spot. Then the British fleet was concentrated at Cromartie, the French fleet poured into the Mediterranean, and it became more than ever necessary that the revolvers at Fiume and Pola should quicken the ringing of their hammers.

Years before this, no man knows why, a cablegram had gone out from the office of Marshal von Bieberstein, in the Wilhelmstrasse, to President Kruger in Pretoria. It was the most fateful message sent from a European foreign office during many years, and gradually it expanded into the rivalry between Kiel and Portsmouth, and that adding of dreadnought to dreadnought on either side of the North Sea.

Balkan War Raises Cry

Having sent his or the Kaiser's cablegram, Marshal von Bieberstein took train to Constantinople. There he watched the gathering of that war cloud over the Balkans, at first no bigger than a man's hand, but gradually gathering and gathering until, about the time when he left the Bosphorus for London it burst in the Slav tidal wave which deluged Macedonia and Thrace, rushing southward to meet the tidal wave from Thessaly and the Morea plunging northward. Once more there came from every chancellery in Europe the whisper of a country in danger, and once more, from the expectant war offices and admiralties the cry for more ships and more guns, more men, more aeroplanes. Even Belgium, her frontiers guaranteed by the three parties to the quarrel capable of harming her, began to look askance at all of them, and from Brussels, as from everywhere else, came the cry for a bigger army.

The Catholic Government of Spain, the secular Government of Italy, began to bestir themselves. New keels began to be laid down at Spezia, whilst Madrid, unable to build for herself, sent orders to the dockyards of the United Kingdom. Only in the far north was there no sign of alarm. Russia, busy on the borders of Austria and Germany feverishly busy in Armenia, and in Teheran, Russia, preparing to annex the huge country known as Mongolia, Russia, friends for the time being with Japan, but not forgetting Port Arthur, this Russia was supposed to be too busy to give trouble beyond the Torne Elb. Then suddenly came the Russian Revolution of Finland, and the visit of the King of Denmark to Berlin. It did not require much political sagacity to see what was in the wind; to see that the miasma of fear was rolling up into the northern latitudes.

Armor Baron Profits

It was the hour of the armor baron. The cry went forth, honestly enough, no doubt, from every soldier and sailor for more armaments, and from every financier for more loans, loans to be expended on the non-productive services, loans to be expended, not on education but on devastation, not on beating the swords into plowshares, but on collecting the reaping frogs and fashioning spear heads from them, and Field Marshal von der Goltz courageously stood forward to declare that it was in this way peace was maintained.

It is an interesting fact that, after a quarter of a century of such methods, the military spokesmen of every country declare that that country is in a relatively worse position than it was before. The United Kingdom, with a navy which would have sunk the ships which followed Nelson through the line at Trafalgar more easily than Nelson could have sunk a Ramage fishing fleet, has lost, so the Navy League declare, the control of the seas. Germany, with an army which would have made the army which saved Prussia in the seven years' war a veritable "Potsdam guard," declare that hundreds of thousands of men and millions of marks are required to protect her from the powers which surround her. France, with an army which could have crushed the grand army of Napoleon more easily than that army crushed Prussia at Jena, and Austria at Austerlitz, explains that if she is to live she too must have more men and more millions. And though the revolvers are working day and night on the Tyne and on the Ruhr, and though the puddlers are straining round the turnaces at Spezia and Pola, no one is any better off except a group of contractors, of armament makers and of financiers who lend their money that it may be invested in their own allied industries.

Conscripts Shape Bases

In spite of all this, the world dimly perceives that a force stronger than the bundle of chancellors is shaking the political kaleidoscope of Europe. A great Austrian official declared confidently not very long ago that within a few years a conscript army would not be got to fight, not from cowardice but from a truer perception of social and political values. The shadow of this has already fallen across the camps of Austria in Galicia and on the Serbian border. And again, from the great organ of South German Catholicism has come a demand for a stay of this soaring pyramid of men, guns and money, the foundations of which are no more stable than those of Babel. The Socialist may be a Chauvinist in disguise, but the men who are making the guns, equally with the men whose lot it will be to take those guns, and the men out of the profits of whose businesses has to come the money to pay for them, are not Chauvinists, and are every day beginning to understand a little more and more that the men who are doing these things on the other side of their frontiers are no more Chauvinists than they are.

Norman Angell has been telling a story of how, as he lectured in Germany, there came from his audiences everywhere the same cry of astonishment surprise that the United Kingdom should not want to fight Germany, or that anybody in the United Kingdom should imagine the Germans wanted to attack the United Kingdom. Germany and the United Kingdom are each other's greatest customers. A war in which Germany was engaged, even if it were not with the other, would mean a loss of business which could only end in silent machinery and unemployed operatives. It is the same everywhere else, and education is teaching the boy in the street, and the boy in the street of yesterday is the conscript of today, and there is no more to be said.

ANTI-WAR PACT IS IN BUT LITTLE FAVOR

Nobody in Europe Aside From
Germans Seems to Take
Kindly to Suggestions Made
by George Bernard Shaw.

LONDON, April 26.—Nobody, except the Germans, seems to take kindly to the suggestion of Mr. George Bernard Shaw that England, France and the Fatherland should unite in a Triple Alliance Against War. It seems to strike Londoners as quixotic that Sir Edward Grey should be called upon to dish Russia for Germany, and the French are huffed at any suggestion of stretching the entente across the Rhine. Even G. B. Shaw finds it hard to explain his way out of the difficulty of trying to satisfy everybody, which, in the end, means pleasing nobody. Yet he strikes on note which awakens many echoes of sympathy.

"The United States," he says, "following the famous doctrine of Washington, is far stronger with her continued policy of 'no entangling alliances' than is England with alliances which provoke instead of averting wars."

Famous Man to Be Moved

They are going to root up the famous title barn at Maidstone and transplant it across the Atlantic, where it will be set up, stone by stone, as a Summer house on an estate recently purchased by Mr. Jacob Schiff. Once more arises the wall of the "defenders of the antiquities of England," for this old barn, which is truly not much to look at, dates from the early part of the fourteenth century. For years it formed a part of the palace built by Archbishop Courtenay, who was mixed up on both sides in the wars of the roses. There are some quaint old carvings and a couple of fine examples of the early art of portraiture in stained glass.

England Losing Illusions

England is losing all her illusions, all her cherished idols. One of the most popular superstitions of the "navy" partisans until just now was that, if the worst came to the worst in a war on the high seas Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, just lately put on half-pay, could lick all the other admirals of all the other big powers.

All a dream. So it seems from the hot words which fall from the ink of another British admiral's pen.

Admiral Sir Percy Scott, also just lately taken from the active list, has paused in the course of a bitter controversy to remark:

"Lord Charles very rightly says that the sailor can only learn his trade at sea. In point of view of his education I have always thought that the admiralty treated Lord Charles very badly by not giving him sufficient opportunity 'at sea' to acquire the necessary knowledge for establishing a reputation as a seaman. Out of the 31 years of his service in the navy as a commander and captain he only served in a ship of war at sea for five years. This could not, and did not, make a seaman of him. I cannot find anything to support the assumption that Lord Charles ever had a reputation as a seaman."

This is really awful, and it is worse when you hear that Lord Charles returns the compliment to Sir Percy Scott, saying that the hero of the relief of Ladysmith may be "a very decent gunner, but as an admiral he never amounted to a pinch of snuff."

Next week the curtain will go up on Rudyard Kipling's first play. Stage versions of his stories, such as "The Light That Failed," and "The Man Who Was," have, of course, been produced; but a new and original play from his pen is a novelty to which we all look forward with the liveliest curiosity.

Messrs. Vedrenne and Eadie will present the piece, in the first instance at any rate, at an afternoon performance. Tuesday has been fixed for the presentation of a double bill, which will be repeated on the following Friday afternoon, and on the same days during the two succeeding weeks.

"The Harbor Watch" is the title of Kipling's one act piece, which will be given then for the first time.

Messrs. Vedrenne and Eadie are a little reticent regarding the nature of the story, desiring that it shall come as a complete surprise to the public. Beyond admitting that the play is thoroughly characteristic of its author, and that a number of soldiers and sailors figure in the cast, they prefer to adopt the policy of Brer Rabbit and say nothing.

FALLS FROM HIS HORSE WHILE PLAYING GOLF

BERLIN, April 25.—King Alfonso's Accident. The King Falls From His Horse While Playing Golf and Is Slightly Injured. With these and similar headlines over the story of the recent polo mishap of the King of Spain, many leading German papers showed how far from widespread in Germany is real knowledge of sport, in spite of the interest taken by everyone in Germany, from Hohenzollern down to the humblest clerk and messenger, in the coming Olympic games in Berlin. Golf, too, has just been placed on the programme of the coming Olympiad by the German committee as a truly international form of sport.

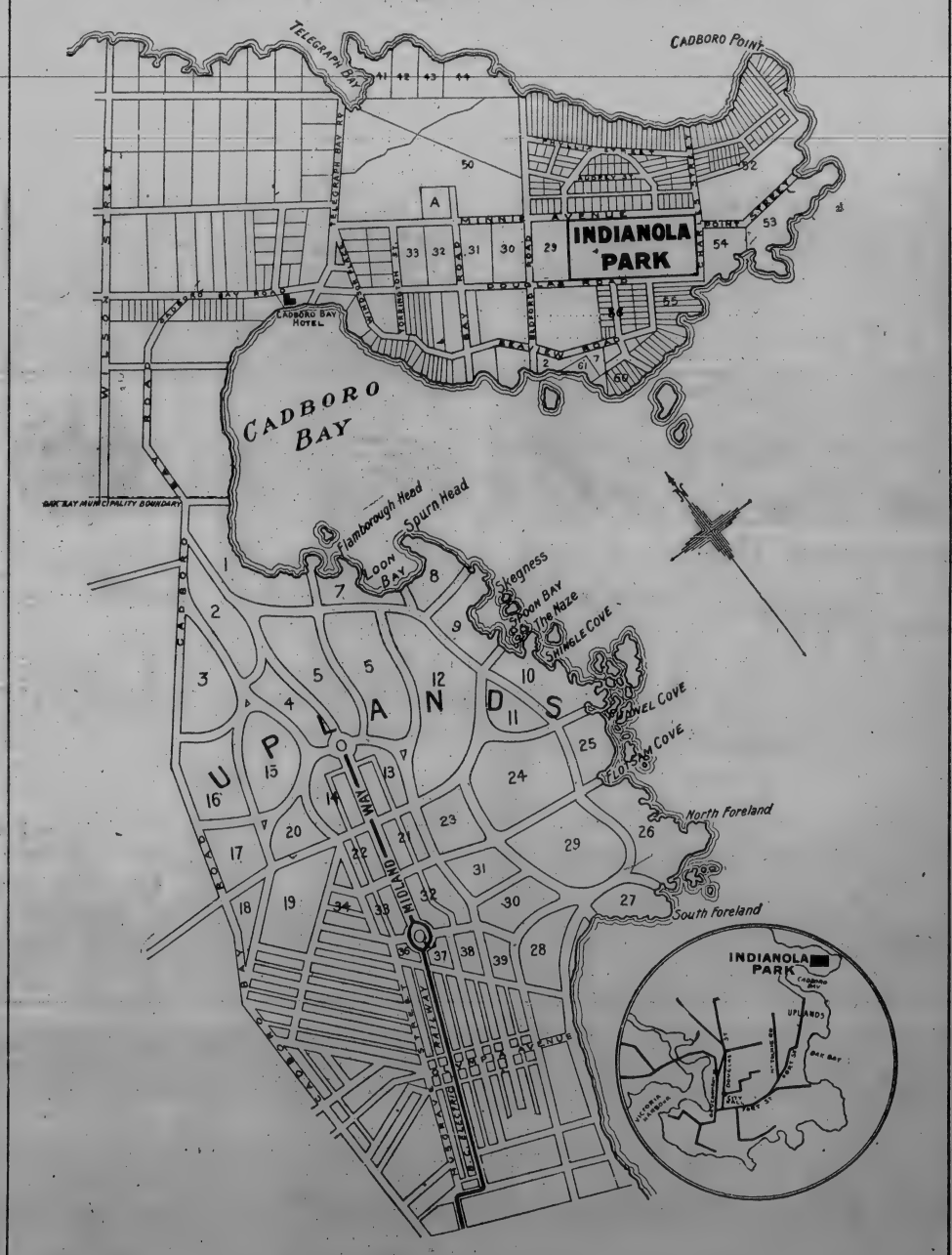
That all is not smooth sailing for the German committee in charge is shown by the remarks of Privy Councillor Goetz, head of the German Turners' Association, who declared at a meeting of the executive committee that the Olympic games had proved themselves "quite superfluous, and in general an enormous humbug."

The "Turnerschaft" and the "Polenstern" represent all that is really national in German sport, and the contempt for the Olympic games of the leader of some of the million "Turners" testifies to the general attitude in Germany on the broader field of athletic competitions.

For a Few Days Only The Original Prices of INDIANOLA PARK

Will Obtain. After May 1 the Prices on All
Unsold Lots Will Be Advanced

MAP OF CADBORO BAY DISTRICT



Size up the Situation: Cadboro Bay District is the
highest class property near Victoria today.

GET IN ON THE GROUND FLOOR
Present Prices \$900 to \$1250

THE WOODWORTH CO

401-2-3 Campbell Building
Phone 5176

Unanimous Verdict IN THE CASE OF THE I.X.L. Vacuum Washer

Before the Court of Public Opinion That It Does Excel in Every Way All Others

Thousands of women who are using them have rendered an unqualified verdict in favor of the I.X.L. VACUUM WASHER, and these women have used every make of Washing Machine, and are fully qualified to judge merit.

Saves You \$2.00

If you do, YOU WILL concur in the verdict, as it WILL demonstrate to YOU that it will wash anything and everything, from a horse blanket and overalls to the finest and most delicate laces without injury, as THERE IS NO FRICTION.

YOUR CLOTHES WILL WEAR THREE TIMES AS LONG

Washes a Full Tub of Clothes in Three Minutes—No Severe Exertion Required

It's so easy to operate, a child can do an ordinary family washing and have it ready for the line in one hour

Sent You Under a Money-Back Guarantee

IT IS THE MOST POPULAR WASHER ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT

ITS POPULARITY IS THE REWARD OF MERIT

SEND FOR ONE TODAY AND BLUE MONDAY WILL BE ROBBED OF ITS TERROR FOREVER

You will never regret it. You will be delighted

DAILY "COLONIST" COUPON

Present or mail this Coupon and \$1.50 to Dominion Utilities Mig. Co., Ltd., 482½ Main Street, Winnipeg, Man., and you will receive one I. X. L. VACUUM WASHER.

All charges prepaid anywhere in Canada on condition that your money is to be refunded if the Washer does not do all that is claimed. 20-4-13

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
PROVINCE _____

Sick headaches—neuritic headaches—splitting, blinding headaches—all vanish when you take
Na-Dr-Go Headache Waters
They do not contain phenacetin, acetanilid, morphine, opium or any other dangerous drug.
25c a box at your Druggist's. 123
NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED.

New Hotel, Vancouver, B. C.

JUST OPENED

ABBOTSFORD HOTEL

EUROPEAN PLAN W. DRINNAN, MANAGER

Centrally located in the heart of business section. New fireproof building, elegantly furnished rooms with bath and shower, single or en suite. Cafe in connection.

Tourists and the traveling public are invited to inspect the Abbotsford. 921 Pender Street



NA-DRU-CO ROYAL ROSE TALCUM POWDER

THE dainty embodiment of the queenly rose's fragrance. Made of best Italian Talc, ground to impalpable fineness, to which are added soothing, healing, antiseptic ingredients, Na-Dr-Go Royal Rose Talcum Powder keeps the skin soft, comfortable, healthy and beautiful. It is a toilet delight.

25c a tin, at your Druggist's—or write for free sample to

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED, - MONTREAL.

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY COLONIST

AT THE CITY CHURCHES

ANGELICAN
Christ Church Cathedral
Burdette Avenue. The fifth Sunday after Easter (Palm Sunday). Holy Eucharist at 8 a.m.; Matins and Litany with sermon at 11 a.m.; preacher, the Rev. Paul Bay District; Service in house adjoining Woodward's Nursery, Fairview Road, at 4 p.m. Evening service with sermon at 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. W. H. Dawe. Ascension Day, Thursday, May 1. Holy Eucharist at 7 and 8 a.m. Week days: Holy Eucharist on Thursdays and holy days at 8 a.m. Matins daily at 10 a.m. with the Litany on Wednesday and Friday. Evening service at 8:15 p.m. On the Sunday after Ascension Day members of the Cathedral Branch of the Church of England Men's Society will make their corporate communion at the Holy Eucharist at 8 a.m. Service of communion will follow.

St. John's
Corner of Meade and Quadra, off Pandora Street. Rev. Percival J. Jones, the Rector, will preach in the morning at 10 a.m. and in the evening at 8 p.m. Matins: Organ Prelude; Venite, Kings; Psalms for 25th morning; Te Deum; Burial; Benediction; Burial; Organ Postlude. Evening: Organ Prelude; Cantata, Woodward, Deus Miserere; Hosanna; Anthem, "If I go not Away, Calicut, E. M. Carr; Amen, MSS.; Veasey, MSS.; Organ Postlude.

St. Paul's
Royal Naval Station and Garrison Church. W. Baugh Allen, Services for the fifth Sunday after Easter. Holy Communion 8 a.m.; Matins and Sermon, 10:30 a.m.; Sunday School, 2:30 p.m.; Evening, 7 p.m. The Rector will be the preacher for the 25th Sunday after Easter. On the 25th Sunday after Easter, the Rector will be the preacher for the 25th Sunday after Easter. On the 25th Sunday after Easter, the Rector will be the preacher for the 25th Sunday after Easter.

St. Mark's
Bolshevik Road. Rev. J. W. Flinton, Rector. Holy Eucharist at 8 a.m.; Matins and Sermon by the vicar, at 11 a.m.; Sunday School at 2 p.m.; Evening and Sermon at 7 p.m. Preacher, J. Elkin.

St. Saviour's
Victoria West, Regent Street. Holy Communion 8 a.m.; Morning Prayer and Litany, 11 a.m.; Sunday School, 2:30 p.m.; Service of Morning Prayer and Intercession, 7 p.m. Evening, "The Ascension of Christ."

St. James'
Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and 10:30 a.m.; Sunday School at 2:30 p.m.; Evening and Sermon at 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and 10:30 a.m.; Sunday School at 2:30 p.m.; Evening and Sermon at 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet.

ROMAN CATHOLIC
St. Andrew's Cathedral
Corner of Blanchard and View Streets. The Right Rev. Alexander MacDonald, D.D., Bishop of Victoria. Rev. Joseph Letorne, Rev. Donald A. MacDonald and Rev. John P. Silver. Masses: Sunday, Low Mass with five minute sermon, at 8 and 9 a.m.; High Mass with sermon at 10:30 a.m.; Vespers, Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 7 p.m.; Holy days of obligation: Low Mass at 8:30, 9 and 10 a.m.; High Mass at 10:30 a.m.; Rosary and Benediction at 7:30 p.m. Week days: Low Mass at 7 and 8 a.m.; confessions are heard on the eve of all feast days, every Saturday and every Thursday before the first Friday of the month; in the afternoon from 4 until 8 o'clock and in the evening from 7 until 8 o'clock. Masses are performed Sunday afternoons at 8 o'clock.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL
Church of Our Lord
Corner of Humboldt and Blanchard Streets. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. T. W. Glatton will preach at both services. Morning subject, "Christ Jesus a Popular Preacher"; evening subject, "A Heart Not Fixed." Thursday next being Ascension Day, there will be service in the church at 11 a.m. and the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. There will be no Friday afternoon service this week.

PRESBYTERIAN
First
Rev. John Gibson Inkester, B.A., Pastor. In the morning the Pastor will preach the annual sermon to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in the evening he will answer the most momentous question ever asked by mortal man, Bible Class 12:15; Sunday School, 2:30; Men's Club at 8 o'clock Monday; Daffodil Club Wednesday; and Prayer meeting on Thursday.

St. Columba
Hulton St. Oak Bay. Rev. R. A. Macdonnell, Pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday School at 2:30 p.m. Young People's meeting at 8:30 p.m. Congregational prayer meeting Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

METHODIST
James Bay
Rev. John Robson, B.A., Pastor. The services on Sunday will be at 11 and 7:30. Mr. W. E. Hodges will preach in the morning; in the evening the Pastor's subject will be "The Church of the Bible." The Epworth League will meet on Monday at 8 p.m. address "The Silent Period of Jewish History" by the Pastor. Prayer meeting on Thursday at 8 p.m. and Junior League on Friday at 7 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL
Corner of Quadra and Mason Streets. Rev. Herman A. Carson, B.A., Pastor. Morning service, 11 a.m.; Preacher, Mrs. N. C. Bunt; evening service at 7:30; 8:30; 9:30. All men invited. Monday, Fellowship Tea, all men invited. Tuesday, 8 p.m. social meeting of the Young People's Society in the lecture hall. All friends are invited. Wednesday, 1:30 p.m. ladies' Aid sewing meeting in the parlour of the new church; 8 p.m. Finance Board; 8:30 p.m. Building Committee; 7:30 p.m. Troops 7 and 8 Boy Scouts. Thursday, 8 p.m. monthly church meeting. Friday, 7:30 p.m. Girl Guides; 8 p.m. Choir Practice.

LUTHERAN
Grace (English).
Corner Blanchard and Queen's Avenue. Rev. D. J. O. Westheim, Pastor. Sunday School at 10 a.m. Services as follows: Morning service, 11 a.m. theme, Ask, Seek, Knock. During the Spring and Summer months the Sunday School meets in the morning at 10 o'clock. Catechists' classes, Monday and Thursday at 1:30 p.m. German classes for children, Saturdays, 10 a.m.

MISCELLANEOUS
First Church of Christ, Scientists, 925 Pandora Avenue. Services are held on Sundays at 11 a.m. Subject for Sunday, April 27th, "Probation After Death." Testimonial meeting every Wednesday at 8 p.m. Progressive Thought—A meeting will be held in the Castle Hall, 800 of J. North Park Street, Sunday at 8 p.m. Mrs. C. Reese, B.D., will speak on "The Capabilities of Man's Soul." Messages after lectures. Good music. Lecture meets at 2:30 p.m. Progressive Thought—Meeting in the Progressive Theatre, Sunday at 8 p.m. Dr. J. W. Butler will speak on the subject, "The Psychology of Morals and Civic Government." Wednesday evening in the Unitarian Hall, 1230 Government Street, meeting of special interest to all.

Royal Victoria College
McGill University, Montreal
For Resident and Day Women
Students are prepared for degrees in Arts, Pure Science and Music. Scholarships are awarded annually. For all information apply to the Warden.

Used in Canada for over half a century—used in every corner of the world where people suffer from Constipation and its resulting troubles—
Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills,
stand higher in public estimation than any others, and their ever-increasing sales prove their merit. Physicians prescribe them.
25c. a box.

Maypole Straw Hat Polish
Makes old hats like new. Any shade you like—15c per bottle.

AT HALL'S
THE CENTRAL DRUG STORE
Phone 267 703 Yates St.

JUST ARRIVED
A new line of 1913 "JACKSON CARS"
All are invited to call and inspect

MAYNARD'S
Photo Studio House
558 Pender St.

Make your Car sure-footed

Men buy Goodyear Non-Skid Treads because they have overcome the faults common to other skid-preventing treads.

GOODYEAR NON-SKIDS GRIP. This perfect Non-Skid Tread, with its diamond-shaped blocks, its countless angles and edges facing in every direction, gets a firm grip of the road and adds much to the power and safety of the car.

GOODYEAR NON-SKIDS ARE SPRINGY. Heavy bars of rubber or uneven projections make hard, dead tires that jolt the motor and working parts of the car out of adjustment. Riding over Goodyear Non-Skids will prove that they are as springy and full of life as plain tires.

Fit all Standard Rims
GOODYEAR
NO-RIM-CUT NON-SKID TIRES

GOODYEAR NON-SKID BLOCKS DISTRIBUTE THE WEIGHT. Widely separated projections of hard rubber have been found to press in and bruise the fabric. The Goodyear diamond-shaped blocks are close together and wide at the base. Under pressure they spread out. The weight of the car is carried evenly over the whole tread.

GOODYEAR NON-SKIDS ARE SKID-RESISTING TO THE END. When, after thousands of miles, the centre blocks wear down, the angles and edges of the side-blocks take up the work.

GOODYEAR NON-SKIDS DO NOT OVER-HEAT. Most heavy tires heat up quickly. Goodyear Non-Skids are air-cooled. The small blocks are separated by deep air channels which keep the rubber cool.

WHERE can you get another such tread? AND this perfect Non-Skidding Tread comes on a No-Rim-Cut, 10% oversize Tire—the tire that saves the waste of rim-cutting—the tire that gives extra TIRE MILEAGE.

Do you want to STOP SKIDDING? Do you want INCREASED MILEAGE?

Look up the Goodyear Dealer.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada
Head Office, TORONTO
Limited
Factory, Bowmansville

Branches at Victoria, Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg, Hamilton, London, Toronto, Montreal, St. John.

751 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

All kinds of Rubber Belting, Hose, Packing, Bicycle and Motor Cycle Tires, Truck Tires

Two Sets of Traveler's Samples, as Well as a Big Purchase of a Manufacturer's Stock, Will Be Placed on Sale Monday



A Good Collection
of Carpets and
Rugs Specially
Marked for
Monday's
Selling

WE have a few broken lines in carpets and rugs which we have got together and marked at special clearing prices for Monday's selling. This is a good opportunity for those who require a good, serviceable carpet to buy one at a specially low price.

Assinister Squares, made with deep, rich pile, all woven in one piece; size 9 x 12; colors are very artistic and in all the leading shades of greens, browns and blues; suitable for any style of room. Special price for this square on Monday **\$30.00**

Wilton Squares, a good serviceable square, with interwoven borders, plain and fancy centres; a large range of colors to choose from, and suitable for any style of room. Special selling Monday **\$24.00**

Wilton Velvet Squares, all woven in one piece, some are self-toned, others with combination colors; a square that will give good hard wear; size 3 x 3 1/2 yards. Special for Monday's selling **\$22.50**

Brussels Square, 22 only, extra quality Brussels squares, made with interwoven borders and combination centres; a large range of colors to choose from. Special for Monday's selling, each **\$16.00**

Brussels Square. A good square for small rooms, halls or dens; size 6 ft. 9 x 9, made with interwoven borders and combination centres; a large range of colors to select from. Special for Monday's selling **\$9.00**

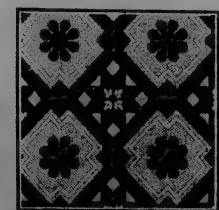
Tapestry Squares, made with only one seam down the centre. A beautiful range of artistic colors and designs; suitable for any style of room; size 3 x 4 yards. Special for Monday **\$9.75**

Tapestry Squares. 24 only, to clear on Monday. A very suitable square for bedrooms, and a good range of colors to choose from; size 3 x 3 yards. Special price Monday **\$7.50**

Moravian Squares, all made from heavy jute, dyed in beautiful colorings and copies of the best quality Smyrna rugs. These squares are reversible. Size 3 x 4. Special for Monday's selling **\$12.75**

Moravian Squares. We have a few only small size Moravian squares, 2 x 3 yards; suitable for halls or small rooms. To clear on Monday, each **\$6.75**

Japanese Stencilled Squares, very useful for Summer wear, Summer cottages or tents. They have good patterns and good colors, and look well when laid. Size 9 ft. x 10 ft. Special for Monday's selling **\$1.95**



A Choice Selection
of Well-Seasoned
Floor Coverings

Inlaid Linoleum. 500 yards good Scotch inlaid linoleum, made with pattern going right through to the back. They come in block, tile and floral effects, both in light and dark shades, and thoroughly recommended for hard wear. Per square yard **85c**

600 Yards Printed Linoleum, in a good heavy quality, well painted and well seasoned, in block, tile and floral patterns. Suitable for any style of room, halls or bathrooms. Special selling Monday, per square yard **39c**

Oil Cloth. Good heavy quality, 2 yards wide, a good range of patterns to choose from, in tile, block and floral effects, suitable for any style of room. Special selling Monday, per square yard **25c**



Serviceable
Bedsteads at
Special Prices
Monday

SPECIAL offering for Monday is a good serviceable brass bedstead, made with 2-inch posts and half-inch fillers, in either bright or dull finish. A very handsome looking bed, at a special price Monday **\$24.75**

White Enamel Beds, with 1-inch post finished with brass knobs and rails. Made in 4 ft. 6 in., 3 ft. 6 in. and 3 ft. A good strong bed and splendid value at **\$5.90**

Comfortable Felt Mattresses

25 only, all pure felt mattress, covered with good ticking, nicely tufted and quilted; and made up in sizes 4 ft 6 in., 4 ft., and 3 ft. 6 in. Clearing Monday at **\$5.90**

Pure Feather Pillows

A remarkable line, but there are only 50 pairs, so that an early visit will be necessary to secure a pair. Size of

THESE are from the foremost makers of whitewear in Canada, and include a varied assortment of nearly everything ever shown in whitewear. The special advantage of this sale of samples is that we have two sets, enabling customers to purchase two garments of a kind.

Besides the samples, a big special purchase of Gowns will be sold.

\$1.75 and \$1.50 Gowns for ... \$1.15 **\$1.25 Gowns for 85c**

Corset Covers from \$1.15

The sample garments will be sold as follows:

25c Garments for 15c **\$1.25 Garments for \$1.00**

50c Garments for 35c **\$1.50 Garments for \$1.15**

75c Garments for 50c **\$1.75 Garments for \$1.25**

\$1.00 Garments for 75c **\$2.50 Garments for \$1.75**

And so on up to \$5.75 for \$7.50 values

A New Shipment of Waists at \$3.75

They Are the Season's Newest Styles and the Best Values We Have Seen at This Price

WE always have a large selection of waists at this price to choose from, for it's one of our best selling lines, and we are safe in saying that you never saw waists that can compare with these in point of quality, material, workmanship or beauty sold at this price. Samples are now being shown in the View Street windows, and one glance at them will give you a far better idea of their value than is possible for us to convey through this advertisement. They are beautiful waists, and you will say more than this when you see them.

They come in muslins, French voile, lawn and mull, made up in a variety of pretty designs and styles, with V-shaped, high, Dutch and round necks, prettily trimmed with Valenciennes and Cluny lace and clusters of pin-tucks, with three-quarter or full length sleeve, variously trimmed with lace insertions and frills of lace.

Waist Department—First Floor

Inexpensive Curtains That Make Your Windows Look Neat and Attractive

TAKE your curtains down, and note how bare and empty the room looks—hang a pair of curtains in an empty room, and at once it gives the room an appearance of being partly furnished. Curtains are therefore important, and your choice should be in keeping with your room.

We have curtains here for your drawing-room, dining-room, bedroom, or any other style of window in a large variety of patterns and designs, and there's a quality at a price that will suit you.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 50 inches wide and 3 yards long. These curtains come in white and ivory, and are very attractive in design. Some of them have point d'esprit centres and handsome borders; others with all-over effects and finished with lockstitch edges. Price per pair, Monday **\$2.00**

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 36 to 40 inches wide, 2 1/2 and 3 yards long, both in white and cream. A good range of patterns to select from. Special Monday, per pair **75c**

Bungalow Scrims, 36 inches wide; some of these come in plain centres with floral combination borders, and have all styles of color combinations. They come in ivory and cream, also Arab. Very suitable for small windows and drapery effects. Price, per yard **25c**

Nottingham Nets, 50 inches wide, both in the fine and heavy makes, in white and cream; beautiful effects; all reversible. Suitable for any style of window. Price, per yard **45c**

Shadow Taffetas, a new shadow taffeta, all reversible, and is made in very delicate art shade. A full range of colors to select from, and is practically unfadable. Price per yard **75c**

Cretannes. We are showing a large range of cretonnes in all the leading colors suitable for covering furniture, or drapery purposes; 31 inches wide, a good strong heavy fabric. Price, per yard **25c**

Tapestry Curtains, 25 pairs only heavy quality, 50 inches wide, all reversible, with heavy knotted fringe top and bottom. Colors red, brown and green, the majority of them in red. These curtains are worth double the price we ask for them. Special Monday, per pair **\$1.75**

New Shipment of Our Famous Open Stock Dinner and Tea Sets Just Unloaded

IT is a hard matter to keep a set of Semi-Porcelain complete for any length of time; accidents will happen, and then the set is spoiled. This means that at just the time when you want the set to look its best, odd pieces have to appear at the table.

With the open stock patterns, this annoyance is avoided because the pieces are so easily replaced, and at a small cost, too. The common idea that the open stock patterns are of an inferior order is a great mistake, and those who inspect this line will be satisfied that they are as good as most people can desire them to be.

Small Tea Plates, per dozen **85c**
Large Tea Plates, per dozen **\$1.00**
Dessert Plates, per dozen **\$1.25**
Covered Vegetable Dishes **\$1.50**
Meat Plates, per dozen **\$1.90**
Soup Plates, per dozen **\$1.50**
Fruit Plates, per dozen **75c**
Egg Cups, per dozen **\$1.20**
Tenueps and Saucepans, per dozen **\$2.00**
Bonille Cups, per dozen **\$3.50**
Platters, 8-inch, each **25c**
Platters, 9-inch, each **35c**
Platters, 10-inch, each **50c**
Platters, 12-inch, each **75c**

Platters, 14-inch, each **\$1.00**
Platters, 16-inch, each **\$1.25**
Platters, 20-inch, each **\$1.95**
Covered Vegetable Dishes **\$1.00**
4-Piece Soup Tureen **\$4.75**
4-Piece Sauce Tureen **\$1.25**
Sauce Boats **25c**
Tenueps **75c**
Covered Sugar Boxes **25c**
Cream Jugs **25c**
Fiddle Trays **25c**
4-Piece Serving Bowl **25c**
4-Piece Serving Bowl **25c**
Covered Butter Dish **75c**

Solid Oak Buffets at Reasonable Prices

IT'S surprising what a pleasing difference a nice buffet makes to a room, to say nothing of the usefulness of the cupboards and extra drawer room. We are showing a few very special lines on Monday that are made up in solid oak, finished with British beveled mirror, 2 cupboards, large linen drawer and 2 drawers for silver. You can choose from Early English, golden oak or fumed oak, and the prices range from \$29.75, \$32.50, \$37.50 and **\$39.00**



A Good Strong Buffet in surfaced oak, with British plate mirror, 2 drawers for silver, 2 cupboards, and large linen drawer. Your choice from Early English or golden oak, at **\$15.75**

Dining-Room Chairs That Are Built for Service

WE are showing an extensive range of dining-room chairs to suit every requirement, in Early English, golden oak, fumed oak and mahogany. They are sold in sets of 5 small chairs and 1 arm chair, with either spring or padded seats covered in leather. Prices range from, per set, \$22.50 to **\$98.00**

Dining Tables Built on Soundly Constructed Lines

THE extension dining table is quite a business in itself, the manufacture requiring special attention throughout every process. A good table should be perfect in every detail. We make a specialty of this branch of our business, and buy only from manufacturers of repute, and whose goods can be relied on to give entire satisfaction. Our stock of dining tables never was as large as at the present time, and comprises all the latest novelties and styles of design in both square and round. We stock them in Early English, golden oak, fumed oak and mahogany, in a wide range of prices from \$12.75 to **\$75.00**

Quick Turnover and Large Contracts Make Low Prices for Towels at Spencer's



TOWELS are in constant use in every home. They are a necessity; therefore, it is important when buying to see that you get good value for your money.

A good useful towel should be absorbent, of a firm texture, and soft to the skin; while towels for special use, such as cold water or sea bathing, require a coarser terry, which adds friction and assists circulation.

The towel trade is a special study with us, and our quick turnover enables us to place large contracts with manufacturers, who give us special prices. Therefore, don't judge the quality of these lines by the prices quoted. Come in and see the goods, compare values, and if you don't think they are the best values obtainable, then don't buy. If we were not sure of our ground, we would not say that.

Honeycomb Towels, commonly known as barbers' towels, come in two sizes, have red borders and figured edges. Per dozen, \$1 and **80c**

Huckaback and Turkish Towels. A close weave, very absorbent, and a large size. Special price, each **15c**

Huckaback Towels. A large size, neatly hemmed, and a quality that will stand hard wear. An excellent face towel. Special price **25c**

Turkish Towels, either white or colored, the product of some of the best English mills; a generous size and an excellent quality. A thick and heavy towel that is very absorbent. Special **25c**

Turkish Bath Towels. Your choice from either white or the colored style. They are a good bath towel and come with either figured or plain hems. Price, each **80c**

Linen Roller Towelings. A hard wearing quality, has a red border, is 18 inches wide, and is finished with a selvedge edge. A variety of qualities at, per yard, 15c and **12 1/2c**

Our Special in Bath Towels, a heavy woven towel, very absorbent and in a large size. In white or colored stripes. Per pair **78c**

Extra Large Bath Towels, in a pure white and a generous size; with a good thick terry, plain or fringed borders. Each, \$1.00 and **75c**

Bath Sheets of a high grade quality; size 45x72 inches, and an excellent value at, each **\$1.25**

Turkish Bath Mats come in a variety of qualities and in a wide range of colors. Various sizes are here, and the prices range from \$2.25 down to **\$1.25**

Kitchen Towels. Here is a big assortment of check linen towels finished with a neat hem. Either the pink or blue check. Prices, each, 20c, 15c, 12 1/2c and **10c**

Linen Glass Cloths. These are specially large glass cloths and are a quality that will dry and polish the glass and leave no lint on the glass. A close weave that will stand lots of wear and are finished with pink borders. Price, each **30c**

Every Home Needs a Kitchen Cabinet

They are a necessity for keeping the home tidy; they add to your comfort, for you know just where to find the little things you use most. Thus they save time and worry. We are showing a very extensive range of these useful cabinets, in the natural and golden oak finish, and also in a cherry finish. Our special sells at **\$31.50**

Strong Kitchen Tables

A strong, serviceable table, made of selected white wood, with turned legs, nicely stained. Our leader at **\$2.50**

A Special in Kitchen Chairs Monday at 55c

We have an exceptionally large range of kitchen chairs in stock at the present time, but space will not permit our showing them all. One very special

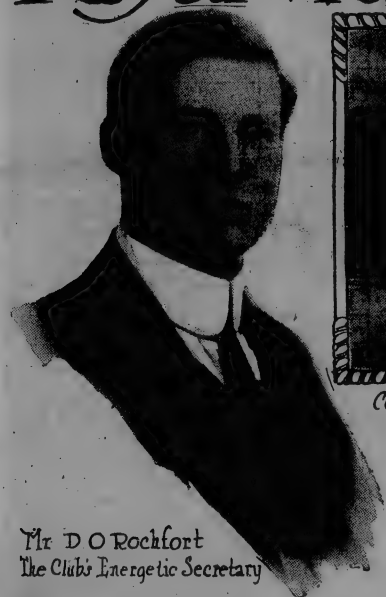
David Spencer Ltd.



Royal Victoria Yacht Club's
New Quarters
at Cadboro Bay

The Revival of a Great Sport

Royal Victoria Yacht Club



Mr. D. O. Rochfort
The Club's Energetic Secretary



Commodore J. Musgrave's Boat
"Ernani"



"Natoose"
Captain Ashe
Vice-Commodore



"Spirit"

THOUGH it is not generally known the Royal Victoria Yacht Club is the oldest yacht club in British Columbia, and among, if not the oldest, on the Pacific Coast. During its lifetime it has passed through a number of ups and downs, some of the latter threatening to prove the finale of what ought to be Victoria's foremost sporting institution. As the welfare of the Club has changed from time to time so has the site of the club's abode changed, and with each change the status has been raised, and the hopes of yachting men soared away into dreams of the grand old sport being placed on high only to be sunk again, as the rapid growth of Victoria made the old premises look out of date, and the increased shipping of our inner harbor turned boating on that water from a pleasure to a menace. Till at last those who foresaw the end of the Club fast approaching unless some immediate steps were taken to find a home for the Club far from the smoke and dirt of the city, and safe from the ever increasing steamship traffic of Victoria's harbor. By a fortunate coincidence a number of the members visited the beautiful site of the Uplands, and found on the shores of Cadboro Bay a spot, that from every standpoint promised to be the Mecca of a yachtsman's desire. Then arose the question of water, light, phone, and last, and most important, street car service. On approaching the authorities of the Uplands, all these were promised and more still. When it came to realize the dreams of a commodious club house on the shores of beautiful Cadboro Bay, with its quiet anchorage, safe from the dirt and danger of commercial shipping, the yachtsmen were to learn that even the time-honored sport of yachting must bow to the "almighty dollar." It was then that the very feature that

for years had been the ban of the Club's existence was to prove a boon in disguise. The site of the Club from which its members were so glad to flee had become by virtue of the growth of shipping and industry a valuable asset. The lot for which Messrs. W. Pigott, J. S. Gibb and G. V. Cuppage and a few others had struggled so hard with the assistance of some of our merchants to pay \$3,500 had become worth nearly as many thousands. Then it was that the amateur sailors began to see blue sky and calm seas ahead, the long dream of hopes of the Club began to take shape and become tangible facts. General meetings were called, at which lengthy discussions took place on the style, size and cost of the new abode. These in turn were followed by numerous committee meetings until the present building was evolving.

ed. Since then the life of Commodore Musgrave has been one not to be envied. All the old friends of the Club have awakened to active interest again and great numbers of new ones. All day long the secretary's phone rings, and the oft repeated questions are: "When will the new Club be finished," or "I have a friend who wants to join the Club will you put him up?" In 1910, when the Victoria Yacht Club held what was said by all the visiting yachtsmen to be the most successful regatta held in these waters, the Club had a membership of some one hundred, today there are over two hundred and fifty. The tonnage of the boats flying the burgee of the Royal Yacht Club is the largest on the coast. Such boats as Mr. Dunsaul's Dolora, Mr. J. A. Seyward's May (Continued on Page 13)

Literature Music Art

DAYS TO REMEMBER

To all the loyal hearts who long
To keep our English Empire whole!
To all our noble sons, the strong
New England of the Southern Pole!
To England under India's skies!
To those dark millions of her realm!
To Canada, whom we love and prize,
Whatever statesman holds the helm!
Hands all round!
God the traitor's hope confound!
To this great name of England drink, my
friends,
And all our glorious Empire, round and
round!

—Tennyson.

Dates from "The Empire Day by Day"

April 28th, 1559—Act of Uniformity passed.
April 28th, 1770—Cook landed at Botany Bay
and named the country New South Wales.
May 1st, 1707—Union of English and Scotch
Parliaments.
May 1st, 1769—Duke of Wellington born.
May 1st, 1851—Great Exhibition opened in
London.
May 1st, 1876—Queen Victoria proclaimed in
London as "Empress of India." (in India,
January 1, 1877).
May 2nd, 1660—Dollard repulsed the Iroquois.
Canada.
May 3rd, 1655—William Penn captured Ja-
maica.
May 3rd, 1747—Anson won naval battle off
Finisterre and captured 38 of French fleet.
May 3rd, 1841—New Zealand proclaimed a
separate colony.

1770—CAPTAIN JAMES COOK

Captain James Cook was one of the most eminent among England's celebrated navigators, and was born October 27th, 1728, at Marton, in Yorkshire, where his father was an agricultural laborer. At first apprenticed to a haberdasher, he afterwards went to sea, and having spent some years in coasting vessels, entered the royal navy, in which he soon rose to the rank of master. The charts and observations which he drew up as marine-surveyor of the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador, introduced him to the notice of the Royal Society, who offered him the command of an expedition to the Pacific Ocean, to make an observation of the transit of Venus over the face of the sun. The voyage being one to his taste, Cook immediately accepted the offer, and set sail from Plymouth on the 26th of August, 1768, in the Endeavor, a small ship of 370 tons. The expedition arrived at Tahiti or (Otaheite, as he named it) on the 13th day of April of the following year; and the transit was witnessed in a most satisfactory manner on the 3rd of June. Leaving Tahiti on the 13th of July, Cook visited New Zealand, which had not been touched at by Europeans for a century and a quarter, and after exploring the coast for six months, sailed westward reaching, on the 19th of April, 1770, New Holland, now Australia, which he called New South Wales, and took possession of in the name of Great Britain. Having explored a large portion of the coast he steered for New Guinea, passing between Australia and that island, and thus proving what had heretofore been doubted, that the two were distinct lands. Continuing his voyage by Java, Batavia and the Cape of Good Hope, Cook anchored in the Downs on the 12th of June, 1771. This voyage, besides vastly increasing geographical knowledge—one of the important results in this being, that it proved that neither Australia nor New Zealand belonged to the southern continent at this time supposed to exist, and that to the northward of lat. 40 deg. no continent could exist—also added not a little to the sciences of botany and astronomy. It would be out of the scope of this article to follow Captain Cook through his three years' navigation of the Pacific and Southern Oceans in the course of which time he sailed upwards of 20,000 leagues. It can only be stated generally, that his voyage proved the non-existence of land of any extent between the 50th and 70th parallels. Cook arrived in England again on the 30th of July, 1775. Cook wrote an account of his second voyage himself. The belief in a North-west Passage, notwithstanding the failure of attempts extending over two centuries, still held possession of men's minds, and Cook had no sooner returned from his second voyage, than he offered his services to the Admiralty, who had resolved on another effort for the discovery. They were gladly accepted, and Cook determined to seek the passage by way of Behring's Strait, instead of Baffin's Bay and Davis Strait, the routes formerly attempted. In his old ship the Resolution, accompanied by Captain Clerke in the Discovery, Cook sailed from Plymouth on the 12th of July, 1776. In this last voyage Cook met his death at the hands of savages on the island of Hawaii, while endeavoring to recover a boat which had been stolen from the Discovery. This tragic event occurred on the 14th of February, not, however, before Cook had made valuable additions to our geographical know-

ledge of the coasts of America and Asia in the region of Behring Strait. The news of his death occasioned deep and general regret in England. He was one of England's greatest navigators.—Chamber's Encyclopaedia.

THE JUDGMENT HOUSE

Sir Gilbert Parker's last book is one of the best, perhaps the best of his since the old days when he gave us "Pierre and His People," and "When Valmond Came to Pontiac." It may be that only a prejudiced mind would give it second place beside these earlier works, yet there was a mystical charm about Parker's Canadian stories, which of necessity is lacking in tales of very modern people and things.

Just as one retains vague impressions of places one has seen and loved for a brief time in a long-ago youth, but the definite landmarks of which are forgotten, so that when we try to recall the picture, the details are all misty and mingled, the one blending and inseparable from the other—a long green lane, ending in a riot of sunset clouds, a church spire and the gleam of a river, nothing distinct, nothing tangible; just so we retain impressions of stories we have read and which have held us in the thrall of their beautiful romance, the stories themselves, their plot and most of their characters we have forgotten, but we can recall vague, blending and overlapping memories of the tale; we remember that it was a story to make one laugh and cry at the same time, so that one felt when one had finished reading it as refreshed as the grass after the swift, sweet shower; we remember that we were inspired to do all sorts of valorous deeds upon the conclusion of a story that had for its hero a soldier, whose name and fame we have forgotten. Now, for instance, there are W. W. Jacobs' stories: one could not recall any of them definitely, but when one thinks of them, one can see the jolly faces of his sailor-men, the ripples on a far blue sea, the white of bellying sails, and smell the tar and the salt and feel the fresh wind.

It seems to me that Gilbert Parker's first stories had more vitality than his later ones. They were more rugged, more primitive perhaps; recalling them one can see the sheen of the sunlight on vast snowy stretches, or the twilight of the lonely timber lands; one can taste the breeze with its Springtime, earthy odors; one can hear the rush of the waterfall cascading down to the swollen river, or the howl of the wolves in the stillness of the Northern nights; one feels a little of the thrill of youth's power and passion, of youth's high, high hopes and wistful dreamings. There are plenty of vital things about "The Judgment House"; primitive passions are there too, and wonderful descriptions of wild and kopies and harrowing and vivid accounts of battles; but over it all, and through it all, one seems to detect the hand of discipline, not curtailing, and in no sense depriving, but subduing. Perhaps I am wrong. It may be that what one seems to miss in these later stories of Parker's is simply the spirit of youth that guided his hand in the earlier days, or perhaps it is only because he was writing of our own, that made his Canadian stories so dear to us, but it seems to me that Pierre and Valmond will live brightly when Parker's older books and all their characters are quite forgotten.

There are a fine lot of men and women in "The Judgment House," nevertheless. There is Byng, the South African millionaire, a man schooled by the rugged discipline of nature, and who has won his wealth against heavy odds, good-natured, courageous, tactless, in no sense a man of the social world, attracting by the mere force of his virility; there is Ian Stafford, a man of most winning personality, a diplomat born, college-bred, handsome, brilliant in conversation, a fine type of English gentleman; then there is the woman, Jasmine, who is perhaps the most consistently drawn of all of the characters. Beautiful, brilliant, wilful, a leader of the smartest and most intellectual of London's society, she has all the primitive instincts of her old-time ancestresses, "women who had a thousand lovers," and her life is a constant warfare between her primitive and her modernized emotions. Byng and Stafford are both in love with her, and she marries Byng, partly because her feelings pull her so strongly toward Stafford, that she believes the very strength of her attachment to him is a proof of its unwisdom, besides Stafford has not Byng's millions. Later on, when it is too late, she appreciates that she really loved Stafford, and has deprived him and herself of happiness by choosing Byng. Then it is that for a time the primitive woman is paramount, and she makes an honorable course very difficult for Stafford. His feelings toward her undergo a slight modification when he finds that beside himself Jasmine has several lovers, all of whom she has deliberately encouraged, and most of whom have made love to her, though none of whom she cares for beyond "pour passer les temps." Byng is also made aware of his wife's coquetry, though from first to last he has no knowledge nor no suspicion of his wife's and Stafford's attitude toward one another, and Byng's slow passion is aroused to fever heat, and he is on

the point of committing murder, when Stafford opportunely intervenes.

Stafford fills very much the martyr's place in the story. Deprived of the woman he loves, there seems to be no other to fit her place, and Gilbert makes him die a soldier's death at the last, with Jasmine's arms about him as a small solace for all he has suffered.

The scene of the story shifts from England to South Africa, after the war breaks out. Stafford and Byng are in the thick of the fighting. Byng and Jasmine have separated by mutual consent, but meet one another at the front, whither Jasmine has gone as a nurse. The separation, the arduous life, the necessity for eternal self-sacrifice, the inspiration of heroic example, begin to awaken all Jasmine's dormant and better instincts. Finally she seems to realize to the fullest extent her own duplicity and the great worthiness of the two men who have loved her. Such an awakening can have but one result, husband and wife are reunited, and for them at least the curtain rings down upon a happy finale.

Among the minor characters, that of Krool, Byng's Kaffir servant, holds easily first place. Krool plays a very conspicuous and interesting part in the story.

"The Judgment House"; Gilbert Parker: Copp, Clark & Co., Toronto.

MUSICAL NOTES

When Clara Butt and Kennerley Rumford reach Melbourne in May they will begin their second tour of Australasia by formally opening the new concert hall that has been built in Melbourne at a cost of nearly \$200,000. This hall has a seating capacity of 2,000, which can be reduced to 1,000, as occasion may require.

Culp—Julia Culp suggests as a new profession for women the opening of a bureau where authors and playwrights might learn how to costume their heroines properly, according to the exigencies of their plots. "That would be the only occupation in which women of your country are not actually engaged," said Mme. Julia Culp to a reporter for The New York Telegraph. "It would be a boon authors could not resist." Some of your men who now spend a week in writing a novel could complete it in twenty-four hours. You have no idea how the nerve goes out of a man when it comes to describing a woman's frock."

Although music lovers unite with all other Americans in deploring the recent flood disasters throughout the Middle West, floods and music seem to be such unrelated elements that these persons may not realize at first thought how directly the catastrophe may be expected to influence musical conditions in that section of the country.

Not only has the terrific loss of life left a depression which will cause a disinclination for immediate musical entertainment, but the material losses of each community are apt to result in a giving up of luxuries, of which music is one of the first to be dispensed with in times of financial distress.

With the losses to the piano industry in Ohio amounting to \$1,000,000, one forms an idea of the general process of recouping which must be followed in various lines. In Zanesville, for instance, the Munson Music Company sustained a loss of \$40,000 through the collapse of its building. Such drains upon the resources of heads of families will mean a tightening of the purse strings of the women, who practically support the musical industries.

Very few and very far between are Claude Debussy's appearances on the concert stage. Consequently, when it was announced that he would play some of his own piano compositions—his new Preludes—at a concert in Paris the other day it was to be expected that there would be many piano students in the audience eager for a first-hand lesson in interpretation. To join these "professional students" went Fanny Davies, the English pianist, who afterward gave Robin H. Legge the benefit of her impressions in a letter to The London Daily Telegraph's critic:

"The Debussy group came second in the programme, and I think it worthy of note that he ordered the lid of the piano to be half closed as in ensemble playing. Then he arrived, quite simply, with his music in his hand, and after arranging it and his chair he played three of his new Preludes deliciously, all perfectly simply, in strict but never stiff rhythm, always flowing but never forced. His touch is beautiful, very sonorous in pianissimo passages—it creates an atmosphere of calm serenity and absence of all fuss—his tempi are most moderate; in fact, he strictly followed his own directions in each case. He has that hineinlegen in the soft chords that Frau Schumann always wanted, which carries the chords into the air."

Louis Persinger, the American violinist, was a traveler on the "Pennsylvania Limited" recently.

"Our waiter in the dinic-car got it into his head that I was Kubelik," said Persinger, afterwards. "He leaned over me confidentially and

asked, 'Say excuse me, mistah, but ain't you Mistah Kubelik?' I disclaimed the honor, but he evidently thought I wanted to travel incognito, and spread the news all through the train. Whenever I moved after that I could feel the people staring at me, and caught several whispered comments, 'Yes, ten thousand a night,' or 'Oh, no, only three pairs,' meaning the famous twins, of course, or stories of how I had risen from Bohemian barber to violinist!

"We had a compartment so that I could practise on the train, and every time Chotzin-boff, my accompanist, went out into the corridor, he would find the colored maid glued to the door listening with all her might. She confessed to him that she was ashamed to neglect her work and listen to that man's playing, but she couldn't afford to go to hear him in public. 'Why, I s'pect it would cost a thousand dollars to hear him in op'ry, now wouldn't it?' She also wanted to know 'if he had to practice every day to keep his fingers in tune.'"

THE FAITH OF THE NATIONS

Praise the Lord all ye nations. Praise Him all ye people.

For his merciful kindness is great toward us, and the truth of the Lord endureth forever. Praise ye the Lord.

PROVERBS XVII.

Let a bear robbed of her whelps meet a man rather than a fool and his folly.

Whoso rewardeth evil for good, evil shall not depart from his house.

The beginning of strife is as when one letteth out water; therefore leave off contention, before it be meddled with.

He that justifieth the wicked and he that condemneth the just, even they both are abomination unto the Lord.

Wherefore is there a price in the hand of a fool to get wisdom seeing he hath no heart to it?

A friend loveth at all times and a brother is born for adversity.

A man void of understanding striketh hands, and becometh surety in the presence of his friend.

He loveth transgression that loveth strife; and he that exalteth his gate seeketh destruction.

He that hath a forward heart findeth no good, and he that hath a perverse tongue falleth into mischief.

He that begetteth a fool doeth it to his sorrow; and the father of a fool hath no joy.

A merry heart doeth good like a medicine, but a broken spirit drieth the bones.

A wicked man taketh a gift out of the bosom to pervert the ways of judgment.

Wisdom is before him that hath understanding; but the eyes of a fool are in the ends of the earth.

He that hath knowledge spareth his words; and a man of understanding is of an excellent spirit.

FROM THE KORAN

In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful.

Praise be to God, the Maker of the Heavens and the Earth, Who employeth the Angels as envoys with pairs of wings, two, three and four; He addeth to His creatures what He will. Truly God hath power over all things.

The mercy which God layeth open for man, no one can keep back, none can afterwards send forth. And He is the Mighty, the Wise.

O men, bear in mind the favor of God toward you. Is there a Creator other than God, who nourisheth you with the gifts of Heaven and Earth? There is no God, but He. How then are ye turned aside from Him?

If they treat thee as an imposter then before thee have apostles been treated as imposters. But to God shall all things return.

O men, assuredly the promise of God is true; let not then the present life deceive you; and let not the Deceiver deceive you as to God.

Satan is your foe. For a foe then hold him. He calleth his followers to him that they may become inmates of the fame.

The unbelievers—for them is a terrible punishment.

But believers and doers of good works, for them is mercy and a great reward.

It is God which sendeth forth the winds which raise the clouds aloft; then drive we them on to some land dead from drought, and give life thereby to the earth after its death. So shall be the resurrection.

If anyone desires greatness, all greatness is with God. The good word riseth up to Him and the righteous dead will He exalt.

FROM THE TALMUD—REWARDS AND PUNISHMENTS

Samson slept in the Lord, through his eyes as it is written, 'I have been a woman all the days of my life.'—Talmud.

take for me since she pleaseth my eyes." "Therefore through his eyes was he punished," as it is written, "And the Philistines seized him and put out his eyes."

Absalom was proud of his hair. "And like Absalom there was no man as handsome in all Israel, so that he was greatly praised; from the soul of his foot up to the crown of his head; there was no blemish on him. And when he shaved off the hair of his head, and it was at the end of every year that he shaved it off, because it was too heavy on him so that he had to shave it off, he weighed the hair of his head at two hundred shekels by the king's weight." Therefore by his hair he was hanged.

Miriam waited for Moses one hour when he was in the box of bulrushes. Therefore the Israelites waited for Miriam seven days, when she became leprous. "And the people did not set forth until Miriam was brought in again."

Joseph buried his father. "And Joseph went up to bury his father." There was none greater among the Children of Israel than Joseph. Moses excelled him afterwards, however, therefore we find "And Moses took the bones of Joseph with him." But the world has seen none greater than Moses, therefore 'tis written, "And He (God) buried him in the valley."

FROM THE GOSPEL OF BUDDHA

Yashas, the youth of Benares. At that time there was in Benares a noble youth, Yashas by name, the son of a wealthy merchant. Troubled in his mind about the sorrows of the world, he secretly rose up in the night and stole away to the Blessed One.

The Blessed One saw Yashas, the noble youth coming from afar. And Yashas approached and exclaimed, "Alas, what distress. What tribulations."

The Blessed One said to Yashas "There is no distress. There are no tribulations. Come to me and I will teach you the truth, and the truth will dispel your sorrows."

Then the Blessed One preached about charity and morality. He explained about the vanity of desires, their sinfulness and their evils, and pointed out the path of deliverance.

Instead of disgust at the world, Yashas felt the cooling stream of holy wisdom, and having obtained the pure and spotless eye of truth, he looked at his person, richly adorned with pearls and precious stones, and his heart was filled with shame.

CONCERNING DREAMS

Almost all scientific observers agree that the materials of which dreams are made are memories of past experience of the individual. Curiously enough the memories that occur most frequently are those of the previous day and those of early childhood. The former class are to be found in every dream, and are probably an essential condition of its formation; the latter (recollections of childhood) seem to be of even greater importance, since they contribute much of the hidden meaning of the dream.

In many cases where the incidents of a dream seem to be entirely unfamiliar it has been shown by careful investigation that they correspond to actually experienced events that have escaped the memory of the waking self. Delboeuf records an interesting example of this. In 1862 he dreamt that he found two lizards in the snow. He took them up, warmed them, and placed them in a hole in the wall, together with a small fern, which he knew they liked to eat. The name of the fern seemed in his dreams to be asplenium ruta muralis. Later on in his dream he saw two other lizards come and eat the remains of the fern, and then a whole host of lizards coming to the wall in a long procession which covered the entire street. On waking he could not remember ever to have heard the name of the fern of his dream, although he discovered that a fern called asplenium ruta muralis really existed. Sixteen years later, however, he happened to be turning over the page of a friend's album of dried flowers, and to his surprise came across the very fern, with the Latin name written underneath in his own handwriting. He then remembered that in 1860, two years before the dream, he had met the sister of this friend, and to please her had written the Latin names under the various plants in her album at the dictation of a botanist.

Fifteen years after the dream he also discovered the source of the lizard procession in an old illustrated paper, dated 1861, in which a regular subscriber he must have seen. Innumerable cases of a similar nature are on record, and go to show how remarkably heightened the memory may be in dreams. They also warn us not too rashly to believe that incidents in a dream which seem entirely new are really so.—The Strand Magazine.

"Who painted Subbub's house?" "He sold me the name of the concern. I think he said it was by Fitz and Startin."—Boston Transcript.

MEXICO—The Land of Unrest



FELIX DIAZ
Nephew of Former
President PORFIRIO DIAZ

The Real Ruler of the
Present Mexican Government.



Scenes in and around the Mexican
Capital - Buildings showing the
effect of shell fire.



GENERAL HUERTA
Now Provisional
President of Mexico



On March 23rd, under the heading, "A Canadian Tells of Troublous Mexico," The Colonist gave a brief outline of the position of affairs in that restless and revolutionary state. Today we are able to picture actual battle scenes which took place about the middle of February in the very heat of the struggle which preceded the murder of the famous President Madero and his influential brother, Gustavo. Nothing more bloodthirsty has been recorded in the world's history for years-past. Reports of the wholesale slaughter and bloodshed on the Turkish battlefields are not to be compared with the stories of the horrible atrocities committed in this Mexican civil war. We have had news of deeds of the direst kind taking place in the Balkans—deeds which have startled Christian people the world over—but, there Nation is at war with Nation. The only real comparison which can be made with the condition of affairs in Turkey and that of Mexico is the revolutionary outbreak among the Turkish soldiers, which resulted in the assassination of Nazim Pasha. Then and then only were the conditions analogous, and-for that period only can a just comparison be made between the two scenes of conflict. Had the internal revolution in the Turkish forces continued there would have been a duplication of the bloody outrages of this protracted Mexican upheaval in Europe to darken the pages of the world's record of progress.

We do not, for one moment, infer by this statement that wholesale bloodshed and massacre in warfare with Nation against Nation is justifiable. Far from it. We merely draw a distinction between inter-racial warfare, and party revolution, because we feel that the moral outrage is greater when father takes up arms against son, brother against brother, in their native country to settle political differences.

If we could eliminate entirely from our minds the picture of slaughter and execution which took place, and imagine that the extent of the damage was limited to the property of the city—to outrages on public buildings—(illustrations of which we reproduce on this page) even then the crime would be inexplicable and without justification; and a demonstration of political antipathy of that kind would be nothing more or less than an exhibition of 'morality' of barbaric crudeness. Unfortunately, we cannot do that. We have to face actual circumstances, and we are thankful today that there does not exist in our Canadian veins a mixture of that Spanish-Indian blood which can make the world shudder by examples of unrelenting, uncivilized ferocity. We are able to give below authentic accounts of the street battles from the pens of correspondents who were there at the time actually on duty, and we

leave you to judge if what we have said above is in any way exaggerated.

Three minutes before the battle on the Zocalo in front of the National Palace began on Sunday morning, February 10th, nothing seemed more remote than a fight. A long line of cavalry of the first Regiment, the men who had demanded and obtained the release of General Felix Diaz and General Bernardo Reyes from prison, were drawn up in perfect order in front of the National Palace and about fifty feet from it. They were facing the building. Their carbines were resting over the pommels of their saddles.

About forty feet to their front another long line of soldiers, infantrymen, lay prone upon their bellies, their rifles in their hands and all facing the cavalrymen. These infantrymen were about six feet apart and stretched for two-thirds of the length of the building.

Back of the prostrate infantrymen stood another long line of foot soldiers, so close to the Palace wall that their backs almost touched it.

Behind the cavalrymen a great crowd had gathered. They were expectant, but not apprehensive. They were looking for no trouble, immediate or otherwise. What they really expected was that either Felix Diaz or Bernardo Reyes, or both, would appear, shortly on one of the balconies of the National Palace and harangue the crowd and soldiers.

The people who had gathered had shouted themselves hoarse in giving vivas for Diaz and Reyes, interspersed with "muertas" for President Madero. They were good-natured and laughing. Many women and not a few children were with them. It seemed like a holiday gathering, and the soldiers were apparently enjoying it just as were the people. Sud-

denly a heavily built man was seen flourishing a revolver near the entrance to the Palace, threatening a small group of citizens who were gathered around that quarter—no doubt drawn there by curiosity. The little group scattered quickly to get away from the menacing pistol, and less than one minute afterwards there was a single shot, and instantly some officer shouted the order to fire. Reyes was one of the first to fall. In a fraction of a second soldiers lying on the ground, and those against the Palace wall fired a volley point blank at the cavalrymen, and emptied many saddles. But the cavalry were quick to return the fire, and then the battle was on.

Infantrymen stationed on the roof of the Palace and in the towers of the cathedral added their rifle shots to the battle, and then came the terrible muffled roaring of the machine guns on the roofs. The crowds ran in panic

to get off the Zocalo, that very ancient battlefield where, during the many centuries so many thousands of men have died.

And many more dead were added yesterday to the long list. They fell in scores, both soldiers and non-combatants, among the latter being women and children. It is said, and the number seems a moderate one, that more than two hundred persons were killed on the Zocalo that day, and probably five hundred were wounded.

For fully half an hour the firing continued, half dying away at times, and then coming suddenly with greater fury than ever. Finally, distant bugles were heard sounding "cease firing." Then there were a few scattering shots, and then a welcome silence.

Looking from the window of one of the upper floors of a business building one could see foot soldiers stretched along both curbs of the street from the Zocalo as far south as the eye could reach.

An evidence of the execution wrought by machine guns is shown in the occurrences which

these guns, toward the Ciudadela, is another piece of heavy artillery facing the two short blocks of Minerva.

At five minutes past ten, the gun covering Balderas opened on the Madero artillery stationed in the Rinconada de San Diego. Immediately the challenge was taken, and the rapid fire guns on adjacent roofs began to sweep the wide thoroughfare below, while the heavier piece in the street reloaded and sent a heavy ball crashing down towards the Rinconada. The federal artillery answered, joined by the Mausers from the roof of the Y. M. C. A. building and the crags from the Sixth Comisaria. From the Belem side of the Ciudadela great guns hurled shell far down Arcos de Belem, the clock on Bucarelli splintered in fragments as the artillery on Enrico Martinez and the little park of Tres Guerras threw their missiles far down Limantour and toward the Imperial Hotel, in the unused apartments of which government forces had mounted their sharpshooters and field pieces. From the south-west corner of the Ciudadela Gardens came the sound of dull firing, telling of the shots sweeping Lucio, away towards the Piedra; from the National Theatre a storm of steel bullets flattened, against the concrete walls of the Y. M. C. A. The San Juan market contributed by sending shells high into the air above the streets of Bucarelli, where they burst and showered shrapnel into the patios below. Shot and shell screamed across the roof of the Casa Colorada on Sixth Ayuntamiento; the rapid fire gun on the roof of the Escuela de Comercio poured steel into the slowly advancing ranks of rurales six long blocks away by the San Juan market, sending horses and men to the pavement in heaps. All this time the guns at the head of Balderas continued their bombardment and the 1,500 careless soldiers lolled along the curbs of First Ancha and First Revillagigedo in fancied security.

Suddenly from the north-east corner of the Ciudadela a slight figure in grey and puttees emerged and walked quickly across to the three guns. A few orders were hurriedly given and two youths, evidently from the Tlalpam School directed eight men in volunteer uniforms to lift two rapid fire guns and fill their arms with brass clips filled with thirty needle-like cartridges. They disappeared quickly down San Antonio Street, only to reappear at once in the little park of Pescaditos Street. Darting across the juncture of Pescaditos and Revillagigedo one of the young men ran to the corner of Ancha, while his companion quickly adjusted his spider-looking piece upon the sidewalk of Revillagigedo.

The boy at Ancha worked feverishly to mount his gun and get the range; turned and waved to his companion, and then he

took place within an hour after the fighting began on Tuesday morning, February 11th, at the corner of Pescaditos and Revillagigedo and Ancha. By sunrise the Madero forces, numbering nearly 1,500, cavalry and infantry, with 3-inch guns, began to move slowly down Nuevo Mexico and Independencia from San Juan de Letran, where they had encamped the previous night. By 8 o'clock they reached Revillagigedo, into the first block of which about 800 soldiers stopped and unstrapped their guns and sat down alongside the curb to await orders. The balance of 700 remained in the first block of Ancha, just off Jaurez Avenue, where they also broke ranks, and prepared to await orders to go into the conflict.

At the corner of Balderas and San Antonio are two Felicista cannon, one pointing down Balderas, and the other at right angles pointing along San Antonio. A

TALES OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

(Continued)

Fabius had no intention of meeting the great soldier in the open and forcing him to do battle; he very well knew that he would stand no chance of victory in such a case. When he came near to the enemy, he encamped on the highest ground, so that Hannibal's cavalry could not reach him, but when they marched, he always followed them, keeping steady pace with them, though always above and beyond hurt from their arms. By this means he hoped in time to wear out the great army of the enemy and then force an engagement, which would result in victory to the Romans.

One day Hannibal, wishing to draw off his army and to refresh his horse on some good pasture grounds, gave orders that he should be guided by Casinun. His pronunciation was so bad that the guides misunderstood him and proceeded to lead him to the town of Casilinum, which the river divides into two parts. The place is enclosed by high mountains. Now Fabius had word of the movements of Hannibal and succeeded in reaching the town before the Carthaginian general arrived. He then placed his men in all the mountain passes, and after Hannibal had entered and was securely within the walls, Fabius closed all exits from the place and caught the enemy in a trap. For a little while Hannibal was completely nonplussed, and it looked as though there was no means of escape. His soldiers began to grow restless, some of them were plainly terrified; then Hannibal's marvelous wit came to his aid.

Fabius, when he learned of the trick that had been played, quickly called the soldiers together, and fell upon Hannibal's rear. By this time it was broad day, but the ground upon which the two armies fought was so broken that it was impossible to preserve order. Hannibal called upon his select body of Spanish mountaineers to aid him, and these so nimbly and cleverly attacked Fabius' heavy-armored soldiery that they killed a great many, and wounded many more, and forced Fabius to retire to his camp.

dred and fifty drachmas apiece. There were four hundred Romans who remained with Hannibal waiting the redemption money, and this the senate refused to pay.

Then Fabius, with characteristic generosity and good faith, not having any money with him, sent his son to Rome to sell his father's land and return with sufficient to set the prisoners of war free. All four hundred were finally released, and many of them desired to return to Fabius their ransom money, but Fabius would not accept it.

And now the time came when Fabius must return to Rome, and, as dictator, assist the priests with the sacrifices. He was loath to go, and he charged Minucius that during his absence he must on no account offer to do battle with Hannibal. However, as soon as he was safely away, Minucius seized the first opportunity to disobey. Hannibal had sent the greater part of his army on a foraging expedition, and Minucius fell upon the remainder, and killed many of them.

(Continued)

THE STORY OF FRANCE

From 1620 to 1642 the story of France was that of Armand Jean du Plessis, Duc de Richelieu, a Cardinal. This remarkable man was born in 1585, and died in 1642; but in this by no means long career he gained for himself an influence unsurpassed by any statesman of either ancient or modern times, and a fame which has made him seem almost apart from other men. The name 'Richelieu' has come to signify the very incarnation of mental force and shrewd diplomacy. Doubtless romance has had a great deal to do with this, but that he stood head and shoulders above his contemporaries must be conceded. He was daring, reckless, extravagant, unscrupulous. Everything was with him only a means to an end, which was the exercise of power. He appears to have loved power for its own sake, and while he established the absolutism of the French monarchy upon a solid foundation, he only did so because he was able by that means to carry out his own plans to dominate the nation and all western Europe.

Richelieu was trained for military life, but when his elder brother intimated his intention of resigning the bishopric of Lucon, Richelieu devoted himself to religious study, and having passed the examination of the Sorbonne, he applied for the ecclesiastical post and was consecrated when he was only twenty-two years of age. His extreme youth made his candidature for the see of Lucon unacceptable to the Pope, but he was able to remove the objections of the Holy Father on that score, and the zeal and energy with which he devoted himself to his duties justified his claim that his inexperience was no bar to his usefulness. For seven years he labored inconspicuously in his bishopric, but in 1614 he was chosen as a clerical delegate to the States-General. The young bishop saw that his opportunity was at hand to enter a wider sphere of activity, and an address, which he delivered in the presence of the young king, Louis XIII., so attracted the favorable attention of Marie de Medici, the king's mother, who was regent of the kingdom, that at once he found himself in line for political preferment. Two years later he was made secretary for war and foreign affairs.

having heard of his coming, quitted Paris for Versailles. Thither Richelieu followed. The King refused to see him; but the Cardinal forced himself into the royal presence, completely overawed the King, and returned to Paris with his influence strengthened and his power so secure that no one thereafter dared to question it.

One of the most important acts of Richelieu's regime was the complete overthrow of the Huguenots as a political power. To accomplish this he laid siege to Rochelle, which was their great stronghold, and compelled its surrender. The other Huguenot towns yielded without a struggle. Richelieu did not abuse his success. His objects were political, not religious, and when once the political power of the Protestants had been destroyed, he readily granted them privileges, which made them quite content under his administration.

His next effort was to weaken the power of the nobility and strengthen that of the crown. In this he was completely successful so that Louis XIII. was clothed with absolute power. Although he himself did not exercise it, the absolute ruler of France being the former Bishop of Lucon, now a cardinal and a duke and the foremost figure in the western world. We saw last Sunday how his influence led to the exile of Marie de Medici from the kingdom, which she had once ruled, and how she died in abject poverty. Some of the nobles who resisted his plans, Richelieu sent to the scaffold; others were condemned to life-long imprisonment. He allowed nothing to stand in his way. The Richelieu of romance, courageous, unyielding, merciless, is not materially different from the real man.

The same spirit characterized his conduct of the foreign relations of France. His one object was the humiliation of the power of Austria, and anything that would contribute to this end was adopted. Himself, an ardent Roman Catholic and a Prince of the Church, he formed an alliance with Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, the champion of Protestantism, who was engaged in hostilities against Catholic Austria. With the same object he supported rebellion in Spain, where the House of Hapsburg reigned, and sought to overthrow Spanish power in the Netherlands. Austria was the only obstacle to French hegemony in Europe, and the plans of Richelieu were only a prototype of those which Napoleon nearly two centuries later so nearly accomplished. He aimed at doing for France what Bismarck aimed at accomplishing for Germany, and it is noteworthy that both the great Emperor and the great Chancellor took as their first step in the accomplishment of their plans the overthrow of Austria.

Richelieu died in 1642.

THE EARTH'S SURFACE

If the land surface of the earth could be levelled off at the present sea level, and the solid mass thus removed were thrown into the sea, it would not nearly fill up the depths of the ocean. In such a case the sea would cover the whole surface of the globe; but there would remain vast cavernous depths. The proportion of the land surface of the earth at the present time to the water surface is as 2 to 5; that is for every 2 square miles of land there are 5 square miles of water. We have said at "the present time," because the proportion is constantly changing, and although the change is very slow it amounts in the course of ages to a very great deal.

In most popular references to the subject it is stated that the whole surface of the globe was at one time water. In a late magazine devoted to popular treatment of scientific and mechanical subjects, we read of "the universal ocean," and "the primal ocean," the idea sought to be conveyed being that when the ocean first existed, it covered the whole surface of the globe. This is quite possible, but it is a pure guess: The water constituting the ocean would not have been precipitated from a condition of vapor until the earth had become solid, and it is highly improbable that the solid mass presented a uniform surface: Indeed it is very probable that, when the vapors, which enveloped the globe, began to condense and become deposited in the form of seas, the surface upon which the water fell was exceedingly rough and uneven. How long it took these vapors to be converted into seas must remain forever unknown, but we may reasonably infer that it required a very long period, during which there may have been many changes in the land surface. The deposit of the water, by placing an enormous weight upon the cooling surface of the solid globe, must have had a tendency to alter its character.

found cemented solidly together, clearly indicating that the southern part of this island was once beneath the sea, and this is probably true of the whole island. The formation of coral reefs is taken as demonstrating that the land surface under the Pacific Ocean has slowly subsided. In the introductory chapter to "Coral Reefs," Darwin wrote: "From the limited depths at which reef-building polypifers (corals) can flourish, taken into consideration with other circumstances, we are compelled to conclude that both in atolls and barrier-reefs the foundation to which the coral was primarily attached has subsided; and that during this downward movement, the reefs have grown upward." In the recapitulation of his theories and arguments relating to the coral formation, he claims that the facts demonstrate the existence of a vast mountain range, with many peaks of approximately the same altitude, which at one time towered in the air in the centre of the Pacific Ocean. This great range, which must have been far larger than any now in existence, unless we include the mountains of North and South America as forming one range, has slowly subsided, and as it sank and the water took its place, the corals have been steadily at work erecting their wonderful structures.

A question that will naturally suggest itself in this connection is as to whether there has been any elevation of land corresponding to this subsidence. Sufficient data are not available to warrant any one in saying that the occurrence of such an elevating process has been demonstrated, but Darwin directs attention to the fact that a large part of South America is slowly rising. We have seen that there is evidence that Vancouver Island has been elevated from beneath the sea at a not very ancient date, geologically speaking, but as to the existence of evidence showing whether or not this process is now in progress we are not able to speak. Possibly no very great amount of attention has been paid to this branch of Island geology. Such a movement might easily be going on and yet attract no notice. Darwin points out that the gradual rising of the Scandinavian Peninsula was unobserved through many centuries of civilization. There has been a very considerable subsidence of the parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which face Northumberland Strait, but although it has been going on since the early days of the French occupation, that is within three hundred years, no one has been conscious of it, and it is only by reference to certain conspicuous landmarks, such as stumps of trees now seen beneath the water at low tide, the ruins of an old French fort and other things of that nature, that the subsidence of the land can be proved. Scientific observations, which at the best have only been meagre, have embraced the Northwest Coast for a very short period, and too few data have been collected to warrant any definite attempt at theorizing as to the probability of any changes being now in progress on Vancouver Island affecting its elevation as respects the sea-level.

One of the older geological theories is to the effect that all around the Pacific Ocean, from Cape Horn northward to Behring Strait and thence southward to Tasmania, there is a great dislocation of the earth's surface, and great dislocation of the earth's surface, and that in all the area within this line of dislocation mountains which form the western portion of the American continent have been elevated simultaneously with the depression of the mountains which once stood where the coral islands now are. If this theory is correct there is no reason for believing that the two processes ceased, for, if the subsidence is to be measured by the rate of upward growth of coral reefs, it would be so slow that centuries might pass without its effects being discernible except theoretically. Bearing in mind what was said last Sunday about the relation between the inequalities in the surface of the earth and the bulk of the globe, it is evident that any variations which may be going on in the height of the land as compared with the level of the sea, are so very slight as compared with the bulk of the globe as to be wholly negligible unless we regard their possible effects over millions of years.

EVERYDAY RELIGION

of Pauline Christianity, that is Christianity as explained by St. Paul. The Epistle of James, which is supposed to have been written by the brother of our Lord, does not contain a word relating to a future life, unless it is in the following passage: "Blessed is the man that endureth temptation; for when he is tried he shall receive the crown of life, which the Lord has promised to them that love him." We mention this to emphasize the point that the Founder of Christianity and its earliest teachers laid special stress upon right conduct in the present life, not so much because it fits us for a future life, but because it is our duty to ourselves and our fellows, and therefore to our God.

It was only after some centuries had rolled away, and the tremendous power over men derivable from the inculcation of the doctrine that the Church had authority to decide a man's eternal future, that the greater stress began to be laid upon a life to come, and this idea has been continued until the present, so that very much of the teaching that is given by religious organizations today is devoted to the means whereby we may fit ourselves for existence beyond the grave. The effect of this is to develop a pious selfishness, and to make a so-called religious life narrow and unattractive. There is such a thing as having our eyes so dazzled with the prospects of glory in the next world that we fail to see our duties in this one. But we do not wish to push this thought too far; our only purpose is to direct attention to the fact that the promise of reward in a future world only became the most prominent feature of Christianity, as taught by the Church, after the Church had become political in its ambitions and methods.

What is everyday religion? St. James in his Epistle wrote: "True religion and undefiled is this, to visit the fatherless and the widow in their affliction and to keep himself unspotted from the world." But a greater authority than James laid down a simpler rule when he said:—"Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you." Religion is therefore not a selfish thing. It consists in doing our duty to others. It is not merely a preparation for something that we shall enjoy in the world that is. We are not to sacrifice our selfish desires because thereby we may please the Deity, who will reward us for it by and by, but because thereby we may help those who need our help and show an example to those by whom we are surrounded. We quoted above what St. James wrote about the Crown of Life. May we not venture to say that the Crown of Life is the consciousness that we have lived according to the law of Love as prescribed by the Golden Rule? We are, each one of us, a part of a creation that ought to be harmonious. Our own consciousness tells us that we have it in our power to contribute to this harmony. Why this should be so may be passing out of our mind, but we may be unable to reconcile our freedom of will with the operation of law, but we may not on this account hesitate to yield to the dictates of our consciousness. Each one of us knows that it is in his power to make the world better by something that he can do or say, and in proportion as we do this, we are exhibiting what we have called everyday religion.

But deeds of kindness, great though they may be in their effect, do not constitute the whole of everyday religion. He who said that Love is the fulfilling of Law, also said that we must be born again if we would inherit eternal life. Spiritual rebirth is a possibility, but it is something more than making a profession of religion; it is something more than a consciousness of forgiveness; it is something more than a firm resolve to abstain from what is wrong and to do only that which is right. It is the attainment of that perfect harmony with the Divine of which Jesus so often speaks in His teachings. The importance of this has been too much lost sight of. It has been treated as though it were something unattainable now, however much it may have been within the reach of the Apostles and the early Fathers of the Church. There is a remarkable awakening throughout the world as to the possibility of spiritual rebirth as a factor in our daily lives. The idea is being advanced in various ways and under various names. Possibly some of the things that are claimed in that direction are only very imperfect statements of the truth, but no intelligent person, who takes cognizance of what is transpiring in the world of thought, can deny that the tendency of the day is towards the exercise, in the practical affairs of every day life, of those powers which are referred to in the New Testament as spiritual. To some it may seem as if this were to put the spiritual gifts available to mankind upon a low plane. They associate them with the idea of angels and archangels, but it may be quite possible that the spiritual side of religion is a very much simpler thing than is generally imagined.

Everyday religion consists in acting according to the Golden Rule and in the development of the spiritual side of our natures, so that they may be of service to ourselves and others in the present life. If we do this, we can face whatever future life there may be without fear, and when the end comes can with perfect confidence "fold the drapery of our couch around us and lie down to pleasant dreams."

The KINEMACOLOR THEATRE

Newest Addition to Victoria's Attractions

NOW that the building permit has been issued for the construction of the beautiful new Kinemacolor Theatre, which will cover 120 feet on Government Street, where that street joins Cormorant Street, and nearly opposite the Westholme Hotel, it may be that a few lines of introduction to this new place of entertainment will be of interest to some of the readers of The Colonist.

Although the Island Amusement Company (in whose name the permit is granted and which is responsible for the new theatre) may be a new-sounding name to some, yet it is a name which will bring back happy recollections to others in connection with the Kinemacolor pictures of the Durbar for there are many who will remember that it was by the Company's permission that they were enabled to witness this beautiful and instructive entertainment last month at the Victoria Theatre.

The enthusiasm with which these magnificent Indian pictures were received, and the generous support accorded them on every side have perhaps not unnaturally been most gratifying to the small association of local gentlemen responsible for the formation of the Company, and they feel satisfied that their idea of providing their fellow-citizens with a permanent theatre to display all the wonderful repertoire of colored pictures of the same nature, has been to a large extent endorsed by public opinion, and that Kinemacolor, with its marvelous natural beauty and effect, the very last word in motion pictures, is something which does appeal and always will appeal especially to Victorians, in so far as they, of all peoples, enjoy to the full and appreciate the beautiful gifts which nature herself has so lavishly surrounded them.

Those, however, who witnessed the performances at the theatre last month will realize that a theatre to be a proper setting to these pictures must be something more than a mere picture-house, it must be also a real frame cut and moulded to the pictures enhancing their beauty and setting off their effect, besides being constructed so that a clear and unobstructed vision may be obtained from every one of the 700 seats contained in it.

Messrs. Rochfort and Sankey (the architects who are also engaged upon the new McBride Theatre) have the building in hand, and their promise and that of Mr. Charles W. Carkeek (the well-known contractor of this city, to whom the building contract has been let) viz., to give us a house well worthy of the purpose assigned to it, will undoubtedly be made good.

The interior decorations will be in the most modern and artistic style, the walls being broken by fluted columns supporting a magnificent ellipse ceiling and the auditorium inclining gently towards the stage will afford comfortable and commodious seating for all, while an entirely novel feature will be a fine gallery built specially to contain a row of luxurious boxes to meet the requirements of theatre-parties of friends. The actual color-scheme will be to a great extent arranged upon the lines of the magnificent new Kinemacolor Theatre now nearly completed in the heart of the theatre-centre of Paris. This theatre, which is to cost a small fortune, is situated near the famous Opera House in the new street which is to open on to the Boulevard des Italiens and which is to be called the "rue Edward VII," in honor of the late King Edward, who used so often to be seen strolling on this very boulevard itself.

So much for the new theatre, as regards the interesting subject of the pictures themselves it is by the greatest good fortune that the subjoined article by Mr. Arthur Lotto has been obtained. Mr. Lotto is secretary of the Kinemacolor Company of all Canada (from which the Victoria company holds the franchise) and he may be regarded as one of the very greatest authorities on this subject, and his experience in Kinemacolor is second to none in the Dominion.

It is a matter of the greatest delight to him to see one of these beautiful theatres going up in Victoria and he has been kind enough to write the appended notes specially for the use of The Colonist, although an extremely busy man, and only staying a short time in Vancouver, his home being in Toronto, where are the offices of his Company.

On reading his notes one can hardly fail to appreciate with what truth the French Academy of Science in awarding its gold medal to Mr. Charles Urban (the inventor of Kinemacolor) declared that "the three great triumphs of the present scientific world are:

The Wireless Telegraph,
Aviation and
Kinemacolor.

Kinemacolor is the perfection of animated photography, and beyond it there is nothing



further, nothing to be hoped for. The handiwork of nature is supreme; and these pictures are as true as the Universe—even the color of eyes and hair and complexion are reflected. The sleek coat of a horse, the sparkling rays of jewels, gold and silver, the sheen of silks and satins; these are shown on the screen by this wonderful invention. No longer have we to travel to see the world, nor have we to look at photographs; Kinemacolor brings the world to us, and what a wonderful old world it is as we see it leaning back in our easy chairs, and how happily we may reflect upon its beauty and color.

Kinemacolor takes us into the animal and insect worlds, making plain their long hidden secrets. Again it leads us among the industries so that we can see the manufacture of the things we eat and wear. It brings us then into the palaces of kings and out again amongst the people; it shows us the strange life of our fellow men, important events; men and women in the public eye, history as it goes on before us. Even the aged and infirm can benefit now, and how happy are many old souls who can see what they never in their most sanguine mo-

nature's glorious painting, secured by the action of the sun only. Victorians are familiar with the remarkable process of Kinemacolor, as within the past two years, the Canadian Company which controls the patents, presented in this city the striking series of the Coronation in London of His Majesty King George V. and Queen Mary and their enthroning with Oriental pomp and splendor at the recent Durbar held on Delhi Plain in India.

To attempt to tell the story of how Kinemacolor was perfected by the inventors would be to describe a sixteen years' struggle made by Mr. G. Albert Smith and Mr. Charles Urban, of London, England. Mr. Smith is an Englishman, and an Analytical Chemist by profession, while Mr. Charles Urban is of American parentage, and has resided in London for the past twenty years, and has devoted his life to the study of Kinetics. From the start these two gentlemen worked incessantly to solve the problem of securing a motion picture depicting all the original colors, and to secure these colors by photographic means only. It would be very difficult to convey to the layman the process to secure a Kinemacolor picture, for

film or reprint from the negative. The film allows the proper percentage of red and green light to penetrate through and be thrown upon the screen, and, as the pictures are taken, and also reproduced at a rate varying from thirty-two to seventy-five a second, the results are that one sees upon the screen the original scene reproduced in all its color values.

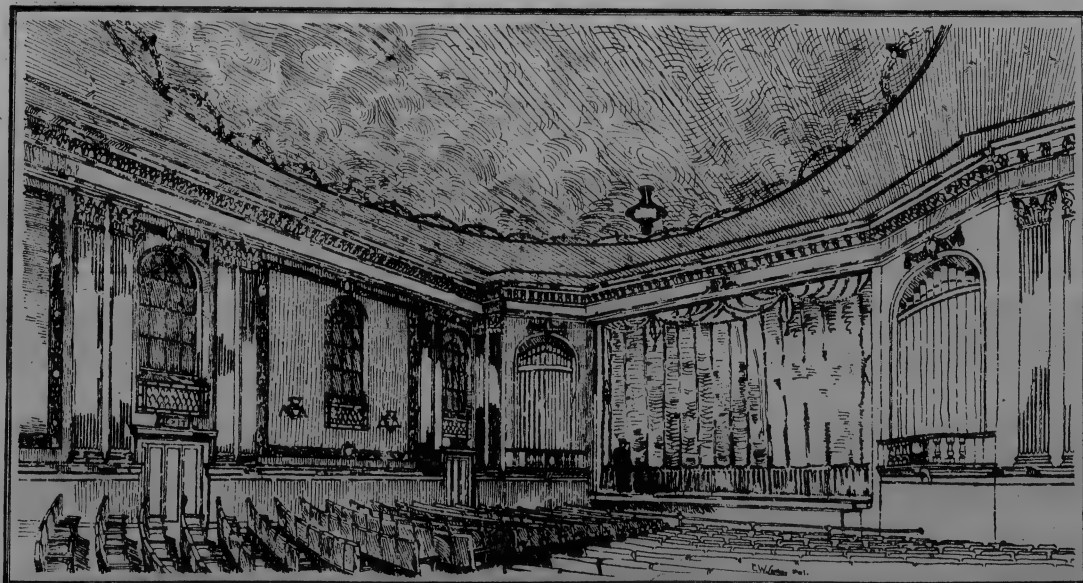
More than three hundred thousand experiments were made by the inventors before they secured any results which seemed to indicate that they had solved the problem of motion photography in natural colors. The first success of Kinemacolor was the recording of the funeral pageant of the lamented King Edward VII. These views created a sensation throughout the world, and his Majesty King George became an ardent patron of Kinemacolor, as his lamented father had been. Another great triumph was scored when the inventors of Kinemacolor were commanded by King George to photograph the scenes of the London Coronation, every facility being given to the inventors and their camera men. Then came the Oriental pageant of the recent Durbar in India, where Mr. Urban and twenty-four

the handsomest playhouses in the world, was a total failure when presenting noted dramatic stars, but became a veritable gold mine when Mr. Charles Urban leased the playhouse, and for the past two years has presented to crowded and fashionable audiences varied programmes of Kinemacolor. In England today there are seventeen theatres controlled by Mr. Charles Urban, and that gentleman is now erecting in Paris a new theatre to be called the "King Edward VII. Theatre," which will be devoted entirely to Kinemacolor.

In all the capital cities of Europe are to be found high-class Kinemacolor Theatres, and in the United States, the Kinemacolor Company of America was the pioneer in presenting in New York City motion photography at the \$1.50 scale of prices; the pictures of the Durbar being presented for nine weeks at the New York Theatre, to capacity audiences nightly.

A few years ago if anyone had predicted that the most prominent business men of the world would be interested in motion picture houses, the prophet would have been received with scorn and laughter. Unfortunately the business of presenting motion pictures, at the start, fell into wrong hands. Store shows were opened, and the men who controlled them had no knowledge of the business or the amusement field, and simply catered with cheap and lurid material, in a mere catch-penny way. But, in the course of time the motion picture business attracted men of solid financial standing. The Kinemacolor Company of America has for its president and general manager, Henry J. Brock, a wealthy business man of Buffalo, and who has accumulated a large fortune by his energy and enterprise in operating high-class picture theatres in the United States, while the names of the directors of the American Kinemacolor Company reads like a page from the American Banking Directory. So it is with Kinemacolor of Canada, Limited, which controls the Kinemacolor patents in the Dominion, and which is fortunate enough to have as its president, Henry J. Brock, while associated with him are such pillars of finance in Eastern Canada as Edward Cronyn, C. B. Charlewood, W. H. Brock, and Sir Henry Pellatt, of Toronto. The directors of the Kinemacolor Companies, here mentioned, have invested millions of money in their respective enterprises, and their returns will be, not only from a financial point of view, but also in that of educationally uplifting the minds of the masses. One can readily realize the vast possibilities of Kinemacolor from the educational standpoint. To be seated in a comfortable opera chair in the new Kinemacolor Theatre in Victoria, and in the course of an hour see reproductions in all their glory of natural color of scenes and events that have happened in all parts of the world, to watch the roses bud and blossom, to see the busy bee at work, to study the Flora and Fauna of the Universe, where could one possibly find a greater educational factor than that of Kinemacolor.

"Your wife doesn't play bridge at all, does she?" "No, she's stopped entirely." "What was the cure?" "She had it in her head, friend." "Let her have it, then, shall we?"



THE KINEMACOLOR THEATRE—INTERIOR VIEW

ments could have hoped to see—"The world in motion."

The Kinemacolor pictures speak a language that is universal, for nature's appeal knows no bounds, and it is in knowledge of this and of the instincts of the inhabitants of Victoria, their ideals and their aspirations, their hopes and their sympathies that the idea of the Kinemacolor Theatre has been evolved.

Written especially for The Daily Colonist by Arthur A. Lotto, secretary Kinemacolor of Canada, Limited:

VICTORIA'S NEW KINEMACOLOR THEATRE

Due to the energy of a number of well-known Victoria business men, this city will soon have an opportunity of enjoying the latest phase of motion photography, namely, Kinemacolor, showing all the tints and tones of

the reason that one must have a knowledge of color photography and the analysis of light and color, to understand the process. Briefly stated, and in terms perhaps understandable to the layman, Kinemacolor is based upon the splitting up of the sun's rays of light into their various component parts, working upon two acknowledged scientific basis, that of tones and tints of color known to the human eye belonging to either the red or green class.

By means of a specially sensitized film, the emulsion is subject to red and green light, and photographs are taken alternately through red and green filters, which split up the various amounts of color and secure a record in monochrome density of the same.

Now by means of the specially constructed Kinemacolor projecting machine, red and green light is thrown alternately through the positive

of his skilled camera operators secured the views of what undoubtedly was the greatest pageant in the history of the world, and which were recently shown in Victoria.

It is not alone in the securing of scenic views that Kinemacolor triumphs. In the daily happenings of the world's life, in the enacting of high-class comedies and dramas, in all branches of educational work Kinemacolor does and must live supreme in the world of kinetics.

One remarkable feature of Kinemacolor is the photographing of delicate surgical operations. These films, of course, are never being shown to the public, but only used in medical schools and hospitals.

That Kinemacolor has revolutionized motion photography is a proven fact. Scala Theatre in

The German in the Air

SIX and a half million pounds sterling for Germany's aerial defence!

This enormous appropriation in the new military credits, providing for an average annual expenditure of over a million and a quarter sterling on airships and aeroplanes during the next five years, is the most convincing testimony to the German Government's unswerving belief in the efficiency of both kinds of aerial craft as adjuncts to the national defence, writes Mr. G. Valentine Williams in London Daily Mail. If further proof were needed it is to be found in the preamble to this chapter of the military credits. "Experiments with airships and aeroplanes," it is there stated, "have shown that the new arm constitutes a valuable extension of tactical and strategic reconnoitring, and in certain circumstances may be usefully employed as a weapon of attack."

No details are furnished in the estimates as to the manner in which the £3,950,000 demanded for army air craft is to be spent, but the particulars given regarding the distribution of the £2,500,000 set aside for naval air defence show conclusively that the costly experiences of the Germans with their airships have not diminished the confidence of the Government in the dirigible. Out of this £2,500,000 no less than seven-tenths, or £1,750,000, is allotted for the construction and upkeep of two squadrons of five dirigibles each, while only £450,000 is reserved for aeroplanes. These show the preponderating importance the Germans still attach to the dirigible.

BELIEF IN THE ZEPPELIN

Since 1 was last in Germany, three and a half years ago, Government and public have changed roles in their attitude towards the dirigible. Though the popular enthusiasm for the picturesque personality of Count Zeppelin was then at its height, it had hardly penetrated to the Government through the iron ring of private influences surrounding the throne. The Zeppelin "boom," however, did not survive the series of sensational wrecks which have marked the history of the rigid dirigible in Germany. There was no return for the large sums of money invested in the airship building companies, for the market was restricted by the Government's prohibition against the sale of most systems to foreign countries.

But while the public, impressed by the growing prowess of the French aeroplanists, turned its attention from the dirigible to the heavier-than-air machine, the Government became alive to the possibilities of the dirigible as a weapon of national defence. The German Government is now a convinced believer in the dirigible, and its confession of faith is seen in the new military credits. Stimulated where once they had been discouraged, Count Zeppelin and his engineers continued to experiment and improve until today, as far as I can learn, they have evolved a standard type of dirigible which can be made entirely by machinery, piece-wise, at the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen. The factory is said to be able to turn out a complete dirigible framework in from three to four weeks.

Though apparently a more important role is attributed in Germany to the dirigible than the aeroplane, it must not be supposed that the Government is neglecting the heavier-than-air machine. The greatest secrecy is maintained regarding the organizations of the army and navy flying service, but that at least it has a vigorous private industry at its back I was able to see by a visit to the Johannisthal Aerodrome, which has been improved and extended in every way since I was last in Berlin. The most noticeable feature about the German aeroplane industry is the endeavor to break away from the French model. The most characteristic German type is the machine with curved pigeon-wings, based on the Austrian Etrich, but all the principal aeroplane builders in Germany are hard at work developing their own models.

From conversation I have had with German authorities I gather that they claim the following advantages for their dirigibles.

ADVANTAGES OF THE AIRSHIP

As a means of defence, they are declared to be invaluable for reconnoitring, as they are able to remain in the air for at least eighteen hours (record non-stop journey thirty-eight hours) traveling at a high speed (maximum fifty-six miles an hour) in almost all weathers and at night. It is pointed out that no Zeppelin has ever met with disaster in the air. It is affirmed that the accidents which have cost Germany already seven Zeppelins were mainly due to the absence of revolving balloon-sheds enabling a dirigible seeking refuge from the weather to enter at any angle and thus avoid being swept by a side wind against the walls of the shed and crumpled up. It is hoped that the erection of these revolving sheds at different points of strategic importance for aerial defence will henceforth obviate the necessity of airships having to anchor in bad weather in the open country and run the risk of destruction by lightning or wind. The application of wireless telegraphy to the dirigible has, the Germans

say, enormously enhanced the scouting value of the airship. Experiments have shown, it is claimed, that a dirigible can send by wireless at a distance of 450 miles from its station and receive at a distance of nearly 750 miles. With regard to the utility of the dirigible as an offensive weapon it is stated that a German airship has already carried and dropped a weight of more than half a ton.

The claim that the dirigible can be regarded as an effective weapon of offence can hardly be admitted. Aerial warfare will probably resolve itself into a series of reckless adventures in which both man and machine will be sacrificed in the higher interest. But the sacrifice of an aeroplane costing £800 is a very different matter from the sacrifice of an airship costing £50,000.

"FAIR-WEATHER" CRAFT

That the German dirigibles are "fair-weather" airships can hardly be contested. As such it is indisputable that they will render invaluable reconnoitring service in land and sea warfare, spying out the enemy's territory during mobilization on the outbreak of war and watching the movements of troops, transports, and warships after hostilities have begun. But though they may hold their own in the air against dirty weather, on the ground the German dirigibles are the helpless victims of the elements, as so many accidents have abundantly testified. An international expert with wide experience of dirigibles in Germany and elsewhere affirms that it is impossible for an airship to make a safe descent on land or sea in a wind of twenty miles an hour. But an airship's movements are restricted by the amount of fuel she carries, and even with an ample supply of benzine a defective motor may compel her to effect one of those "forced landings" (Not landungen) which have spell disaster to more than one of Germany's proud air cruisers.

The Germans obviously estimate that in their dirigibles they possess a powerful counterweight to England's naval superiority. The establishment of airship bases within easy flight in normal weather of England's coasts will necessarily entail an effort in airship construction on the part of the British Government. With an efficient aeroplane corps giant air cruisers may yet be regarded as a luxury for the British army. With the navy it is different. Just as Germany waited and profited by the experiences of France, Great Britain and the United States in the construction of submarines, so the British navy may now derive advantage from Germany's lessons in the building up of an air fleet.

MEXICO—THE LAND OF UNREST

(Continued from Page Three)

before he jumped to his feet and ordered the rapid fire guns to be dismounted and returned to the shelter of the big guns at the end of Balderas. In less than five minutes, two thousand shots were fired, leaving in their train a heavy list of killed and wounded.

We could go on giving details of murders and battles, writing bloody tales of massacre, of cowardly, as well as heroic deeds, and describing damaged property, but, perhaps we have said enough.

Mexicans themselves have expressed their shame through the organ, Pais, and it is fitting here to quote what that paper has to say:

"With sadness and shame, we confess it—for to deny it would be absurd—in a brief period we have lost our prestige as a civilized nation. Covadonga, La Cima, Tieueman, and now Atlautla are names that constitute a stigma on our fame; they are blots more ignominious and repugnant than all that has been laid to the reproach of the Porfirian Dictatorship; they are our testimonials of savagery—our gonfalon of Kaffirism, worthy of floating over the virgin forests of Africa.

"What is to be done, what is to be thought after this disaster, after this deed of shame, which, unfortunately, in foreign countries undeservedly affects the good name of the entire Mexican people? What will be said of us in France, cradle of the civilization of today? What in our mother Spain, to whose august old age such deeds bring dishonor? What in England? What in the other nations of Europe? And what will not be the outcry of our neighbors to the North, who regard this country as a fit subject for conquest, and almost conquered?"

The position now looks hopeful. We trust that it will continue to do so, and that the country becomes more stable. Provided that no ill-feeling develops between the Generals who now control the affairs of the Mexican people when a President is finally elected, a peaceful Mexico is practically assured—at least for some time to come.

Note—Our thanks are due to Edward Musgrave, Esq., of this city, who so kindly lent the photographs and supplied the details for this story.

In the Spring a lovelier iris lightens mocking-bird and dove; in the Spring the lady kills 'em, pins 'em on her hat, for fave!—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE GIRL WHO WENT TO AILEY

I mind the day she went wid him
Wid all hiey big and frightened eyes,
The day wid all the tears and bells
And all the laughin' and good-byes.

I mind how white and shmall she stood,
Beside that glowrin', towerin' man,
Wid all his Ailey twists av tongue
And furrin-lookin' coat av lan.

But faith, he took her off wid him
Beyond his leagues av brine and rack;
And wid her seemed to go the sun;
And niver word nor sign came back.

(Och, such a wistful eye she had,
And such a slow and meltin' smile,
Ye'd carry off the thought av her
To lighten up your longest mile!)

But tales they told av how she pined
To see the hills av home again,
To see the bogland and the whin,
The Arran wathers soft wid rain.

And me it was they pressed to go,
Aye, me, av all the whispurin' glen,
To seek her out and send some word
From that grey isle av glowrin' men.

(Still mindin' that, in other days,
The two av us had passed a word
When I was hold as any blade
And she was light as any bird!)

So off I set betimes, to where
The windy isles av Ailey lay,
The worn and bitter Ailey rocks
That seemed a weary world away.

And white she went when face to face
I met her where the kelp-smoke curled
Along those wind-swept Ailey reefs
That stood in truth another world.

And fair destroyed I was to think
Av her who loved a laughin' face,
And laughin' hearts, and laughin' ways,
In such a lone and ghastly place!

And och, the wistful eyes av her
Across the sea-mist as she spoke,
And like a white ghost questioned me
Av home and all the Arran folk!

"I'll ne'er win back—I'll ne'er win back!"
Sez she without a smile or tear,
"Me husband is an Ailey man,
And Ailey men," sez she, "is queer!"

"But does he treat ye good?" sez I,
And faith her face was like a mask.
"He treats me just," she slowly said,
"He gives me all that wan could ask!"

And pale she was and proud she was;
"And must I tell them that?" sez I.
"O, back in Arran tell them that,
And speak me kindly!" was her cry.

Then out to me her white hands went,
And on me breast, before I knew
Or saw at all, she sobbed and cried:
"Me heart, me heart, 'tis broke in two!"

And when she, faith, could weep no more,
She kissed me wid no shame nor fear.
"O, how this heart av mine," sez she,
"Has ached for you and Arran here!"

"And this, me Thruve Love, now I tell,
For back to Arran ye must go
And speak me proud—but O, me Love,
'Tis only us shall iver know!"
—Arthur Stringer, in The Forum.

A PICTURE OF THE REMOTE PAST

Our history is complete. We can picture to ourselves the wild promaze growing on the plateaus of Mexico and Central America thousands of years ago. A towering prince of grasses it was, bearing its tiny seeds on loose spikes at the ends of the branches. Conditions changed. The perfect flowers separated into two kinds, bearing organs of the different sexes. A type with shortened side branches appeared, giving the seeds greater protection from feathered and furry enemies. This was probably the grain that some wise man among the forerunners of the Toltecs discovered and made the foundation of American agriculture. From that time forth cultivation made possible the selection of variations that would not have survived in the wild. Variation must have been plentiful, and our aboriginal corn breeders less foolish in agriculture than they were in commerce, as is demonstrated by the numerous varieties improved by long selection presented to the white man in return for a few patry beads of colored glass.—Professor E. M. East, in Popular Science Monthly.

"I shall probably go through life with one ambition ungratified."
"And that is?"
"To know what the Chinaman really writes on my laundry ticket."—Kansas City Journal.

He that hath pity on another man's sorrow shall be free from it himself; and he that delighteth in and scorneth the misery of another shall, one time or other, fall into a sorrow.

Progress of Civilization

AT the International Congress of Historical Studies, at Lincoln's Inn Hall, Lincoln's Inn, in the absence of the president (Mr. James Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States), Dr. A. W. Ward (master of Peterhouse) presided over the congress. The large hall was crowded, and among those present were Sir George Trevelyan, Sir Lewis Dindin, Sir R. G. Kenyon, Dr. Prothero, and the Greek and Chilian Ministers. The gathering was one of the most representative of its kind ever held. It consisted, in the picturesque words of the chairman, of Britons and Americans and delegates from many a nation which of old owed allegiance, real or shadowy, to the Holy Roman Empire.

Dr. Ward, in his introductory remarks, referred to the previous meetings of the conference at The Hague, Rome and Berlin. Each succeeding meeting, he said, must possess characteristic features of its own; and in London, Colonial history would necessarily call for special attention, while, especially in the times in which we lived, naval and military history were safe against neglect. Dr. Ward then referred in terms of sincere regret to the unavoidable absence of the president of the congress, and said that Mr. Bryce had been, and was, an historical force in the generation to which he belonged (applause).

Mr. Bryce's presidential address was then read by Dr. Ward. A large field of work lay before the congress. In its scheme of work all the main lines of human activity were included as departments of historical study. Its field of study had widened, and that widening was primarily due to a larger conception of history, which had now come to be regarded as a record of every form of human effort and achievement, concerned not any more definitely with political events and institutions than with all the other factors that had moulded man and all the other expressions which his creative activity had found.

FIELDS OF INVESTIGATION

Three of these fields might receive passing mention. One of them was the study of primitive man. If any one event were to be selected as marking the beginning of what was really a gradual awakening to sources of knowledge that had theretofore lain unnoticed, the discovery of the lake dwellings in Switzerland about 1860, might, perhaps, be taken as a point of departure. Since then, what investigations all over the world! Weapons and other implements of stone, traces of human dwellings, drawings, which though rude were often full of spirit, and, above all, human remains had been discovered, sometimes in spots where they must, as geologists told us, have been deposited at epochs many thousands of years ago, when animals of species long since extinct were living besides the men whose bones we found in caves or layers of glacial gravel. Archaeology had thus given us data which extended the history of man from the Bronze Age back into neolithic times, and from those into one palaeolithic period after another, until at last osseous forms were reached which were only just recognizable as human. Thus we could faintly discern the outlines of a process of the slow and sometimes interrupted development of mankind in the Old World (for no human remains of any great antiquity had yet been discovered in the Western Hemisphere) during a period each one of the divisions of which was longer than all the time that had elapsed since our first historical records began.

Concurrently with those additions to our knowledge of the earlier stages of man's progress, the swift march of geographical discovery had brought within our ken the habits and manners, the religious ideas and rudimentary political institutions of a number of backward races and tribes scattered over the earth. Speaking as a traveler rather than a student, he pointed to an aspect of the present age of the world that had a profound and novel meaning for the historian. The world was becoming one in an altogether new sense. More than four centuries ago the discovery of America marked the first step in the process by which the European races had now gained dominion over nearly the whole of the earth. The last great step in that process was the partition of Africa between three European Powers a little more than twenty years ago.

SPREAD OF CIVILIZATION

Now nearly every part of the world's surface, except the territories of China and Japan, was either owned or controlled by five or six European races. Eight Great Powers swayed the political destinies of the globe, and there were only two other countries that could be thought of as likely to enter after a while into the rank of Great Powers. Similarly, a few European tongues had overspread all the continents except Asia, and even there it seemed probable that those few European tongues would before long be learned and used by the natives in such wise as to bring those continents into touch with European ideas. It was estimated that 5,000 more than nine-tenths of the human race would be speaking fewer than 100 languages. Already, there were 1,000 languages spoken in the world.

world. Within a century the minor religions might have gone, and possibly only three great faiths would remain, with such accelerated swiftness did change now move.

World history was tending to become one history, the history no longer of many different races of mankind, occasionally affecting one another's fortunes, but the history of mankind as a whole, the fortunes of each branch henceforth bound up with those of the others. The conditions in which the world now found itself, those closer relations of contact between the great nations in their transmarine possessions, as well as in their European homes, suggested a final observation. It was this: One duty that was always incumbent on the historian had now become a duty of deeper significance and stronger obligation. Truth, and truth only, was their aim. They were bound, as historians, to examine and record facts without favor or affection to their own nation or to any other. Their common devotion to truth was what brought them there and united them in one body, divided by no national jealousies, but all alike animated by the spirit of scientific investigation (applause).

THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD

A return was issued by the British Admiralty as a Parliamentary paper showing the comparative strength of the fleets of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary, the United States of America, and Japan on January 1, 1913, omitting battleships and armored cruisers over 20 years old from date of launch, and distinguishing, both built and building, battleships, cruisers of various grades, torpedo vessels, torpedo-boat destroyers, torpedo-boats, and submarines. The returns may be summarized as follows:

Battleships Built—Great Britain 55, building 11; France, 21 built, 7 building; Russia, 9 built, 7 building; Germany, 33 built, 7 building; Italy, 9 built, 5 building; Austria-Hungary, 13 built, 3 building; United States, 33 built, 4 building; Japan, 17 built, 1 building.

Coast Defence Vessels Built—Great Britain, none; France, 6; Russia, 1; United States, 9; Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Japan, none. Building in each case, none.

Cruisers, Armored, Built—Great Britain, 34; France, 20; Russia, 6; Germany, 9; Italy, 9; Austria-Hungary, 4; United States, 14; Japan, 13. Building, none.

Cruisers, Light Armored, Great Britain, 8 (building); other countries, both built and building, none.

Cruisers, Protected (Second Class) Built—Great Britain, 38, in addition to 2 for naval service of Dominion Government; France, 4; Russia, none; Germany, 30; Italy, 2; Austria-Hungary, 3; United States, 15; Japan, 43. Building—Great Britain, 4, in addition to 3 for naval service of Australia; Germany, 4; Italy, 1; Russia, 2; United States and Japan, none.

Cruisers, Protected (Third Class) Built—Great Britain, 15; Dominion Governments, 1; France, 5; Russia, 2; Germany, 11; Italy, 14; Austria-Hungary, 3; United States, none; Japan, 4. Building—Italy, 2; other countries, none.

Cruisers, Unprotected, Built—Great Britain, 5; Germany, 4; Austria-Hungary, 3; United States, 3; Japan, 4; France, Russia and Italy, none. Building—Great Britain, 2; other countries, none.

Scouts, Built—Great Britain, 8; Italy, 1; United States, 3; other countries, none. Building—Italy, 2; other countries, none.

Torpedo Vessels Built—Great Britain, 28; France, 4; Russia, 3; Germany, none; Italy, 3; Austria-Hungary, 11; United States, 2; Japan, 3. Building—Great Britain, 1; other countries, none.

Torpedo-boat Destroyers Built—Great Britain, 188, and Australia, 3; France, 73; Russia, 96; Germany, 124; Italy, 23; Austria-Hungary, 12; United States, 46; Japan, 59. Building—Great Britain, 38; France, 11; Russia, 9, and 36 ordered but not yet laid down; Germany, 9; Italy, 10; Austria-Hungary, 6; United States, 4; Japan, none.

Torpedo-boats (new type)—Great Britain, 36 built.

Torpedo-boats Built—All Classes—Great Britain, 73; France, 166; Russia, 26; Germany 80; Italy, 77; Austria-Hungary, 70; United States, 22; Japan, 50. Building—Italy, 24; Austria-Hungary, 8; other countries, none.

Submarines Built—Great Britain, 65; France, 73; Russia, 29; Germany, 18; Italy, 12; Austria-Hungary, 6; United States, 25; Japan, 13. Building—Great Britain, 20, and Australia, 2; France, 8; Russia, 8; Germany, 14 (further numbers uncertain); Italy, 8; Austria-Hungary, none; United States, 22, including 8 not yet laid down; Japan, 2. Russia has also 12 submarines ordered.

Vincent Bryan, the song writer was breakfasting—at 1 p.m.—in a restaurant not many miles remote from Forty-second Street and Broadway. A process server who wanted Bryan for a witness in a lawsuit slipped in and dropped a subpoena in his lap as he sat at the table.

"Ah," said Bryan, "the service here is improving!"—New York Times.

Field Sports and Outdoor Pastimes

ANOTHER UNIQUE FISH STORY

The writer was a member of a party that for a number of years hunted in the South Branch of the Petawawa River, in the Province of Quebec. We were, and still are, seasoned and experienced still hunters, discarding the use of hounds. There was no tenderfoot in the party. Every man could take care of himself, and we had no fear that any one of our number would get lost. Each knew the fitness of all the others, and we had full confidence in the judgment and competence of one another in all matters of woodcraft and hunting.

While we used no hounds, we usually took with us a spaniel or two for partridge hunting on the side. These birds were very numerous in the woods surrounding our usual place of camping. Sometimes we hunted deer in "concert," that is to say we would take up positions near the "runways" and send one of the party with the goods into a likely swamp in the vicinity with instructions to hunt partridge and, incidentally, to "kick up all the racket" possible in doing so. Frequently this procedure had the effect of sending out one or more deer on the runways.

One morning we had tramped the mountain south of the river without success, and at mid-day lunch our chief proposed a "gang hunt" for the afternoon. Dispositions were accordingly made, and it fell to my lot to guard a runway near by a lake. A deer followed by hounds any where near would not doubt take the water at this point, otherwise it would pass on southerly towards the Bonaventure country. It was a calm, sunny afternoon in November. Not a breath of wind was discernible, nor was there any sound audible save the faint tap, tap of a woodpecker, the stirring near by of a lethargic porcupine, or the occasional yapping of the dogs in the green bush a mile to the north. The lake beneath was perfectly tranquil and glasslike. No deer had come my way, and, as it was drawing toward the hour for returning to camp, I stood up to take a final look at the brute that lay to the north and east. In doing so I noticed a commotion in the lake close to a steep rock that rose sheer from the water to a height of twenty feet and that formed part of the shore. "A muskrat," thought I, or perhaps a mink. Stealing quietly down to the shore within twenty yards of where my amphibian had dived, I saw the head of some animal popping up from the water at intervals of a few seconds and snapping at a cluster of red berries that hung within a few inches of the water. A tiny bush had found a precarious subsistence in a crevice of the perpendicular rock, and with its berries overhanging the deep water. In the growing dusk it was impossible to decide whether it was the head of a bird, beast or fish. It was a good-sized head at any rate, and it certainly was not human. One could have no compunction therefore in risking a shot. Apparently the deer hunt was over for the day, and the report of a rifle could do no harm. Training my 45-70 Winchester on the spot where the unclassified head had last appeared I waited. Up it came on schedule time, and the big Winchester reported promptly. For a long minute there was nothing in sight but smoke and a miniature storm on the water under the berry bush. Nor could I reach the disturbance without some means of navigation. From the top of an adjacent rock I was able to see my game lying white with belly up. It was a big fish! No available pole was long enough to reach to where it lay, but get that fish I must even though there was no way to get it but to swim, which in November was not an alluring prospect. However I remembered a device of boyhood days, and began throwing stones into the water beyond the fish so that the waves thus made would move it towards the shore. It took a tedious time, but at last I was able to reach it with a pole. It was hanging on a tree before the tent when the others reached camp, and was, by their unanimous vote, declared to be a grey trout. I am sorry that I cannot round this out as a complete "fish story," for we had no means of weighing it, but by the same vote it was conservatively estimated at twenty pounds. Though in this one particular the story is incomplete, it is nevertheless true, and a curious fact is that neither before nor since has a fish of any kind ever been taken, as far as anyone knows, from that lake, which is a respectable body of water half a mile in diameter. The day following the shooting of the trout one of our party went home and returned with all manner of fishing tackle, spears, nets, lines, etc., and a canoe. Rafts also were improvised, and every known device resorted to in order to get at least another fish, but without result.—D. G. B., in Rod and Gun.

A FLIGHT OF SNIPE

In the heart of a bog hard by the sea was a green island rich with the vegetation common to all such marshes. Thither I had found my way equipped with waders and accompanied

by a favorite old retriever one evening in January at the hour when most men, wildfowlers excepted, make tracks homewards to the snug fireside and tea. There was a gale blowing from the north, and for my purpose the conditions seemed ideal.

As I reached the island a wisp of snipe rose as though protesting with noisy cries against this intrusion on their territory. "Scape," "scape" sharply echoed across the marsh as the birds flew away from their resting place. One fell to my right barrel, and a pack which rose close to my feet at the sound of the shot was secured with the second. Both were quickly gathered by the old bitch, Nell, and transferred to the bag.

There was little time to waste, for dusk was fast approaching, and already the sun was setting like a red ball of fire glowing in the banks of haze on the horizon far out to sea. I chose a snug corner among the rushes, screened on every side by the vegetation of the marsh. All was silent around, save the sighing of the wind across the bog; the waders and day feeders had gone to sleep on the uplands, the night feeders had not as yet come to the banquet. On all sides of me stretched the bog, full of many pitfalls for the unwary, deep, black holes of unknown depth where huge eels dwelt in the mud-and-slime below. It was a wild, desolate spot to any but wildfowlers, and man seldom found his way through its mazes. An old wildfowler, long since dead, had shown me the way, and its very loneliness and inaccessibility had had made it a sanctuary for wildfowl. Nell curled herself up beside me, but ever with one eye open towards the sea, for she knew the game of old. At length she pricked her ears and sat listening. In the far distance the faint clamor of a passing flock of geese heralded their approach, "honk," "honk," coming gradually nearer as the great birds traveled towards their resting place by the sea. Would they come within shot, or would their line of flight take them over the far side of the mark? No, they were coming sure enough, flying slowly, beating up into the wind. I could see them dimly in the distance against the scurrying clouds, and they were coming straight towards my hiding place. Nearer and nearer they came, and I crouched low among the rushes, Nell following my example. Now they were almost overhead, scarcely twenty yards up, a huge gaggle traveling in V-shaped formation. I must plead guilty to browning them, for the temptation was too great to be resisted, and at such close quarters it was not likely that any would be wounded. Both barrels were fired into their midst, just where they seemed thickest, and five birds fell headlong into the marsh, the remainder quickening their pace and rising to a great height as they made for the open sea. This was an unexpected piece of good fortune, and Nell was soon busy retrieving the fallen. Two were strong runners, and the old bitch had a hard struggle to catch them in the bog.

The sun had now disappeared below the horizon, and through a rift in the clouds the moon, nearly at its full, pierced through from time to time. A party of redshanks flew past whistling, followed by a belated lot of green plover, of which one was secured. A heron flew past on silent wings, and, needless to say, was spared, for the writer is not among those who grudge the long-legged fisherman his share of heaven's bounties. An owl mouse hunting in the bog hovered over us, as though wondering what manner of creature lay thus concealed.

Now the duck began to move in from the sea, the widgeon from the mudflats and estuaries, the mallard from the far end of the bog and from other marshes round. A pair of teal settled just out of shot, and the drake's whistle sounded low and plaintively across the water. Another joined them, and all three swung into the air, giving me a rocketing shot as they passed. A drake was killed, apparently stone dead, the rest went on unscathed. Widgeon settled somewhere in the distance, their shrill "whee-you" mingling with the quacking of the mallard around, for the wind had fallen, and every sound could be heard for miles in the stillness of the marsh. On my right was a patch of open water and mud, on which the rays of the moon fell aslant. Here with a sudden "scape" a snipe settled, and I could see the bird plainly by the moonlight. For some time it fed quite unsuspiciously, digging its bill into the mud in search of the dainties which no doubt abounded in the decaying vegetation. Another joined it, and both went on feeding together. I had not the heart to shoot, and felt well repaid for my forbearance when the first came within a few feet of the retriever beside me. Nell was astonished, and apparently could not make up her mind why I did not shoot never taking her eyes off them while they remained. It is one of the privileges of the wildfowler to be able to watch birds at close quarters in such fashion.

A single duck roused me to action once more, and a mallard fell behind, the snipe vanishing at the sound of the shot. A bad miss with both barrels at a flock of widgeon follow-

ed, but a right and left of teal was some compensation a few minutes later. Then silence settled once more upon the bog, and the clouds rolled away from around the moon. It was a gorgeous Autumn night.

Far above me the hurrying wings of passing fowl sounded from time to time, probably migrants moving south by the light of the moon. With slow, heavy flight the heron passed by again and croaked harshly as though bidding me farewell. A pair of ducks whose wings seemed too short for their bodies flew overhead, and the leading bird was secured, a pochard drake, as I rightly surmised, for the flight of pochard is unmistakable. Then came another piece of good fortune, for a big flock of widgeon whizzed in from behind and settled in the open where the first snipe had pitched. One shot as they floated on the water and another as they rose, well bunched against the sky, resulted in seven birds being secured, and, well pleased with my success, I sent Nell to gather the cripples, a task which she accomplished more easily than had been the case with the geese.—H. B. Macpherson, in Field.

NO CRUELTY IN ANGLING

The angler, being a practical fisherman, never subjects his game to unnecessary pain, in playing the fish or in the actual killing of it. Fishes hooked in the lips—the only correct place to hook them from the standard of sportsmanship—do not suffer any pain from the hook, as there are no nerves in the lips of fishes. This is the reason the hooked fish plays so gamely. Fishes hooked in the tongue or belly do not fight or play as freely as the fish that is hooked in the lip. Hooks going into the stomach of a fish without the point penetrating the flesh do not seem to bother the fish in the least. I have often caught trout and pickerel with two hooks in their stomachs. John Harrington Keene tells of catching a pike that had a large hook deeply buried in its throat—the very hook Keene had cast a few seconds before the pike took the second hook. Does not this go far to prove the comparative insensibility of the predaceous fishes, at least to pain? asks Keene. The same angler tells of catching a trout with two gaping wounds on its body, evidently made by a pike or hawk. Yet this specimen came at the fly with all the customary vim of its nature, and fought nobly. Last Summer a large pickerel took my bait (angle worm) and swallowed it at once. He did not run away with the bait or even mouth it; he just swallowed it instantly. The water was clear and shallow and the fish quite near me; so it was very easy for me to see the operation. I struck at once, of course, and the big fish darted away. Then he stopped suddenly, and, turning back a few yards and facing me, he gave a severe tug and the leader—a delicate trout leader—parted. The hook was well down in his stomach and about a foot of the leader dangled from his mouth. I thought at the moment that he was a lost fish; that no angler would ever hook him again, and that he would die of the wound made by my hook. He didn't move an inch after the leader parted, and when I had rigged up with a new leader the big fellow was still in the same position, looking straight at me as though asking for more bait. Now, I have always found the pickerel of clear, shallow waters to be just as wild and smart as a brook trout, but this particular pickerel proved to be a startling exception. He must have been crazy with hunger. Anyway, when I tossed a new bait off to one side of him and dragged it life-like past him about a yard from his nose, he made a rush for the big worm, grabbed it precisely as he took the first bait, and, to my increased astonishment, swallowed it as he swallowed the first mouthful—without a second's mousing or the slightest attempt to run away. I struck him, and he went off into the weeds and lily pads like a frightened tiger. The leader held this time, and in a few minutes I had the pickerel on the grassy bank at my feet. Dispatching him instantly, I examined his interior, and there found my first hook soundly imbedded in his stomach, and close to this was a common-eyed fish hook twice the size of mine. These old pickerel that never seem to feel the hook always remind me of a certain old Michigan woman I once knew when I was a boy. This hardened female used to pick lighted coals out of the fire with her bare fingers and thus light the old clay pipe she used to smoke. To avoid all cruelty in fishing, one should kill his catch the instant it is boated or landed unless there is some practical arrangement to keep the fish alive in water without the least suffering. Fishes should not be allowed to slowly die. Either kill them on the instant or keep them alive in a large fish tank.—Charles Bradford, in Outdoor Life.

SEA OTTER

Knowledge gained by a whole life's experience is necessary to give an unvarnished account of the sea otter, to have found them where never hunted and living under natural

conditions, up to date, the hardest hunted animal on earth. Legendary lore of the Aleutes and parasitic information give distorted facts, and lead astray those who would like to know.

The sea otter appears to be a link of the last former generation of animals. The body is the size of a shorn sheep, weighing between 90 and 120 pounds. A semi-amphibious mammal, rearing one young, which requires nearly as much care as a human child. The mother, lying on the surface of the water on her back in the shape of a bow (which position is kept indefinitely without exertion) holds her baby in her arms. Lulling the baby to sleep, she turns it on its back, settles gently from under it and dives to the bottom for food.

The favorite food is sea urchins, which are everywhere plentiful. While diving, the otter swims like a dog, detaches a dozen urchins, sticks their barbs into her fur, rises under the baby, belly up, and may not even wake it, and eats this rich mollusk, the barbs of which, as soon as warmed, collapse into a vegetable pulp. The shell of the urchin is most all ground up to get the meat inside. It is rich food for a mammal. The otter having finished the sea-eggs, baby asleep on its back, settles again from under it, dives to the bottom, and detaches five or six blades of young kelp which barely reaches to the surface, gathers them in her arms and comes up, belly up, and makes a little raft of herself, turns baby over, and around where its pleasant fountains lie. The mother eats the tender part of the kelp. Crabs and small cuttlefish (octopus) are gotten also. Since being much hunted, not daring to go near shore, cod and halibut is their food in fine weather off shore; to be changed for their favorite food as soon as a gale comes, when they are not likely to be molested.

They are semi-carnivorous, their mouth, except larger incisors, being the same as that of the human. They are very affectionate and timid. The great northern volcanic belt is their home, and they are found nowhere else on earth, live nowhere there even except in the cold waters of the North Pacific, not entering Okotk, or Bering Sea excepting close to the islands. The apex of the great northern volcanic belt has most otter. From the north end of Yesso to California and from southeast Alaska south, they are only stragglers and physically poorer and smaller, living mostly in kelp patches for fear of the tinturera and other sharks. Quite many have been taken off the southern California coast, very inferior skins.

The anatomy of the sea otter is somewhat strange. The tail is fairly thick, but flat and shaped like a railway spike twelve to fourteen inches long. The hind legs are like the hind flippers of a leopard seal; the fore legs like the fore legs of a Newfoundland pup, excepting that the toe nails set a little further back. I saw an article in a magazine where the writer stated that they are fond of clams, dig them, take one in each hand and smash them together and get the meat on its breast. They cannot dig, and would do no better than a Newfoundland pup, as the toe nails are small and set back; therefore they can hold nothing, but use the two to hold something between. They know nothing about clams. There is only one kind of sea otter, but it came to pass that these that were hunted severely gained in brain power, in physical strength, size, and a better fur than the never-hunted kind loitering around and hiding among the rocks, sleeping on the rocks, where the garish light of day and sun play havoc with their fur. The fur of the sea otter is the most beautiful conceivable sable; the Summer skins are as good as the Winter ones, and never shed, the same as the human hair.

The sea otter do not migrate; they like to live around small islands, always retreating before a gale into shelter to leeward. They are fearful of cold northwest and north gales, and haul out on rocks during the severest times so as not to drift away from the land. Any southerly wind, let the swell be ever so bad, they do not mind, running in the water. If a gale last long some drift away asleep, but on waking up make for the nearest land. Their food is plentiful everywhere, so they remain there if not molested. In that manner some get as far south as California and the island of Yesso from the apex of the great northern volcanic belt, along the peninsula of Alaska. Otter like to live inside of certain zones, in schools at sea, since being much harassed. The locality of these zones is such that, during any kind of gale, should they fall asleep, the otter will meet with land to leeward, and then know exactly where he is.

Their brain power within the last forty years has remarkably developed. The last remaining few are crying in the wilderness for a little protection. The last forty-odd years have changed them much. Draw a picture of an old, unkempt draft horse as the former, and the finest, well-groomed race horse as the latter, and it would be a correct comparison. Among 100 skins formerly, you would find one good one; now, among 100, you will hardly find one bad. Sea otter sadly need protection.

There is an old saying that the eleventh hour has struck for something; with

otter, it is five minutes to twelve. A thorough knowledge and eternal vigilance and love of the subject may yet keep the otter from extermination. Minute details about pelagic hunting, and all other questions connected with sea otter, I will cheerfully answer, as I earned my living from 1870 to 1900 in sea otter hunting only, mostly in Asiatic waters.

Regarding propagation, sea otter have no season, breeding any time in the year. Adult females are not less than five years old. A yearling is yet helpless; after two years, half grown, it gets along without the mother's care. Being driven off shore, it has the following enemies to contend with. Hunters, thrashers (fox-shark), the larger cuttlefish (octopus), and occasionally squid (mollusk euphephus). Danger from these animals is much less or absent near rocks and kelp, their natural home.

Supposing you take 100 skins from near the apex of the great northern volcanic belt and lay them out in very clear daylight. An expert, a man who has handled thousands of them, will pick therefrom one, the kingpin, which is akin to a rare diamond or pearl and which may bring \$10,000; he will get the next best 9 per cent to 10 per cent that have a value of \$1,000 to \$1,500, the rest making a fair average, but ranging between \$400 and \$600 each. The choicest skin is black fur, with bright silver-tipped stiff hair, not too plentiful; then comes the nickel-tip, manganese bronze, broken steel and ashen gray. Jet black fur with black tip comes next after silver. It is almost impossible to find two skins alike, and they are hard to match, but as the skins are so large that you could sew a fair-sized man inside of it, one skin is large enough for a lady's coat trimming.

A large otter will make a piece of fur, without the tail, 6 feet by 32 inches, without any loss, and is prettier and harder than any other fur.—Alberta Soto, in Outdoor Life.

WHEN THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT WENT TUNA FISHING

While visiting Cape Breton His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, had an experience which must have been a welcome change from the customary receptions and hand shakings, etc., which are the prerogative of the representatives of royalty en tour.

The Duke went fishing. Do not imagine for a moment that His Royal Highness took a trout rod and spent the day beside a babbling brook. That is not the way to fish in Cape Breton. The proper thing to do is to go to St. Ann's Bay after the giant Tuna, and endeavor to catch one of these marine monsters with a hook and line. The Tuna at St. Ann's weigh all the way from 400 pounds to two tons, and to take one with a hook and line is a feat of which to be proud. A few of the smaller ones have been taken in this way. The larger ones simply furnish a theme for fish stories at the club afterwards.

So, it was to St. Ann's Bay the Duke went. In fact, the Government steamer, Earl Grey, took all the Viceregal party there. The bay is a magnificent sheet of water, extending for many miles inland from the rugged and picturesque Cape Breton coast, and flanked by lofty hills stretching as far as the eye can see in long battalions of the brightest green. Away back in 1629 it was the scene of some stirring history, but today all is at peace, and a few small hamlets are the homes of a scanty population who are more concerned in the fishing industry than in anything else. The proper arrangements had been made for the Duke, who went about the job of Tuna fishing like the experienced sportsman that he is. The Tuna rod used in Cape Breton is a wonderful creation constructed on lasting principles. The hooks used would hold a Bengal tiger, and the stout cord line is guarded by a leader of piano wire. Small fish are the bait which the Tuna takes with the rapidity of a fast express train, and then the fun starts. You do not play the Tuna like a salmon. You just about hold him on a running line, and let him do the playing. If he has happened to have swallowed your hook, which happens sometimes, you may tire him out in a few hours. If he has not swallowed the hook, you will be the one to become tired.

The fish that took the Royal hook evidently did not get it far enough down his "tummy lum," for it held him long enough to give the Governor-General an extremely interesting period of real sport, for he towed the Royal motor boat around at a dizzy pace for some time. The Duke was handling him finely, when the Tuna took a sheer around some salmon nets and the line fouled. With the momentary check the line snapped like thread and the big fish took to the heaving Atlantic billows. Mr. J. K. L. Ross, who made Tuna fishing his specialty, was more fortunate. He landed his Tuna, which

Saved—
her post—
her post—

Great Soldier and Popular British General

LORD WOLSELEY, whose long military career was unique in its varied record of active service, and whose many victories were of splendid service to his country and the Empire, was in his 80th year. He held the honorary distinctions of K.P., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M., D.C.L., LL.D., and O.M. He married, in 1867 Louisa, daughter of Mr. A. Erskine, and is survived by that lady and the one child of the marriage, the Hon. Frances Garnet Wolseley, born in 1872. Under the terms of the creation of the viscounty, Lord Wolseley is succeeded in the title by his daughter.

Garnet Joseph Wolseley, eldest son of Major G. J. Wolseley, of the 25th King's Own Borderers, was born at Golden Bridge House, near Dublin on June 4, 1833. The family from which he sprang was originally an offshoot from a very ancient Staffordshire house, seated in the county from before the Conquest, but his immediate ancestors had for more than a century and a half belonged to that so-called "English garrison" in Ireland, which has given to the country a still more illustrious military hero, and the members of which have learnt by fortunate racial association to combine the steady and sterling virtues of the Saxon with the brilliant gifts of the Celt. A baronetcy among the earliest creations of Charles I. had already been conferred upon the head of the Staffordshire Wolseleys, when Richard, a younger son of the second holder of the title, and a soldier in the service of William III., having acquired property in Ireland, devised it to his youngest son, Richard, who, in 1744, was created Baronet of Mount Wolseley, in county Carlow. It is from William, the younger son of this second Richard, that the late Field-Marshal was in the third generation descended.

MILITARY ANCESTOR

Wolseley's grandfather, like his father, was in the army, and saw service on the Continent as a cavalry officer, but it was a collateral ancestor, Colonel William Wolseley, who first won a place in history for this now famous name. He it was who commanded the relieving force which in 1689 rescued the garrison of Enniskillen after a leaguer little less memorable for the heroism of the defence than the Siege of Derry, and he, too, it was who afterwards commanded the Enniskilleners at the Battle of the Boyne. Macaulay says of him, as well he might, that he seems "to have been in every way qualified for his post. He was a staunch Protestant and distinguished himself among the Yorkshiresmen who rose up for the Prince of Orange and a free Parliament, and had, if he is not belied, proved his zeal for liberty and true religion by causing the Mayor of Scarborough, who had made a speech in favor of King James, to be brought into the market place and well tossed there in a blanket." That the late Lord Wolseley cherished the memory and inherited the sympathies of this sturdy Williamite is well known. In the evil days of the Home Rule agitation, five and twenty years ago, when there was much wild talk about "coercing" the Irish Loyalists into submission to a Parliament sitting in Dublin, rumor credited the then Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland with a very emphatic declaration of his resolve rather to resign than lead them against a community whose only offence would be their obstinate adherence to the allegiance in which they were born. And it can be added that Lord Wolseley always declared that, although Irish by birth he was in reality an Englishman by descent and sympathies.

BURMESE WAR

It was almost inevitable that the eldest son of a house with such a family history should if he showed no disinclination for it be dedicated to the profession of arms; and young Wolseley was attracted to it from his earliest years. He was a boy of studious disposition, and it is stated by a biographer, Mr. C. R. Low, who obtained much of the information given in his very copious memoir from its subject himself, that "when a mere child he had read all the chief works on military history." He was educated at a day school and under private tutors, with a special view to his military future, his name being put down for a commission when only fourteen years of age. He was an apt mathematician, a diligent student of surveying, military history, engineering, and fortification, and appears indeed to have come out of his home and private school training quite as fit for a "sapper" as for a linesman. However, his proficiency in these departments of the art military was far from being wasted, as his subsequent career was to prove. In the meantime it was, we may well believe, with high satisfaction that in March, 1852, when he was still some months from the completion of his nineteenth year, he obtained his commission as ensign in a regiment—the 80th Foot—which was at that moment not only on active service in the second Burmese war, but in such need of reinforcements through the severe depletion it had sustained that the newly-joined subaltern was at once despatched from

the depot to the seat of war with a detachment of recruits.

"DEATH IS MY LIFE"

Here then commenced that career of unceasing activity, of continual enterprise, peril, and hardship, which led Garnet Wolseley to the highest honors open to an English soldier—a career which only unquenchable spirit and inflexible fortitude, an extraordinary strength of bodily constitution, and it must be added, a good fortune which seemed almost providential in his hair-breadth escapes from death, could have enabled him to pursue to its consummation. During the two and thirty years which divide 1852 from 1884 he took an ac-

quainted. As a young officer he exemplified his own rule. Seldom has a subaltern begun literally and not in metaphor to shed his blood for his country at an earlier period in his service than did Garnet Wolseley. His commission was barely a year old, when, on March 19, 1853, while leading a storming party against a Burmese stronghold, he and Lieutenant Taylor, a young officer, at his side, were simultaneously hit, and by a strange coincidence in the same spot—the thigh. In Taylor's case the shot severed the femoral artery, and he bled to death in a few minutes. The large iron ball which struck Wolseley laid the same blood vessel bare, but, fortunately, without severing it.

power fully restored to his injured limb, he was able to take an active and distinguished part in the next great struggle of his country with a foreign foe.

IN THE CRIMEA

As it chanced, the occasion was not long in presenting itself. In the Autumn of the following year the Crimean war broke out, and before the end of 1854 Wolseley was again at the front. For a while, indeed, it seemed that the longings of the ardent young soldier for fresh opportunities of distinction were to be disappointed. The 90th Regiment, to which he was now attached, was under orders for India, and Wolseley, disgusted at the prospect of

this capacity until the close of the war, thus bearing the full brunt of the cruel hardships and privations undergone by our army during the terrible "Crimean Winter." Thus he was present at the capture of "The Quarries," on June 7, and was specially mentioned in the despatch of the Commander-in-Chief as one of the officers "who distinguished themselves on that occasion." Again, he had charge of the third parallel of batteries on the ill-starred June 18, when the gallant and determined British assault upon the Redan met with so disastrous a repulse.

WOUNDED BADLY

It was some six weeks after this that he had his rudest experience of the Crimean campaign—or, perhaps, of any out of the many campaigns in which he fought. On the night of August 30, while conducting sapping operations in the direction of the Redan, the force under his command was attacked by a sortie of the Russians.

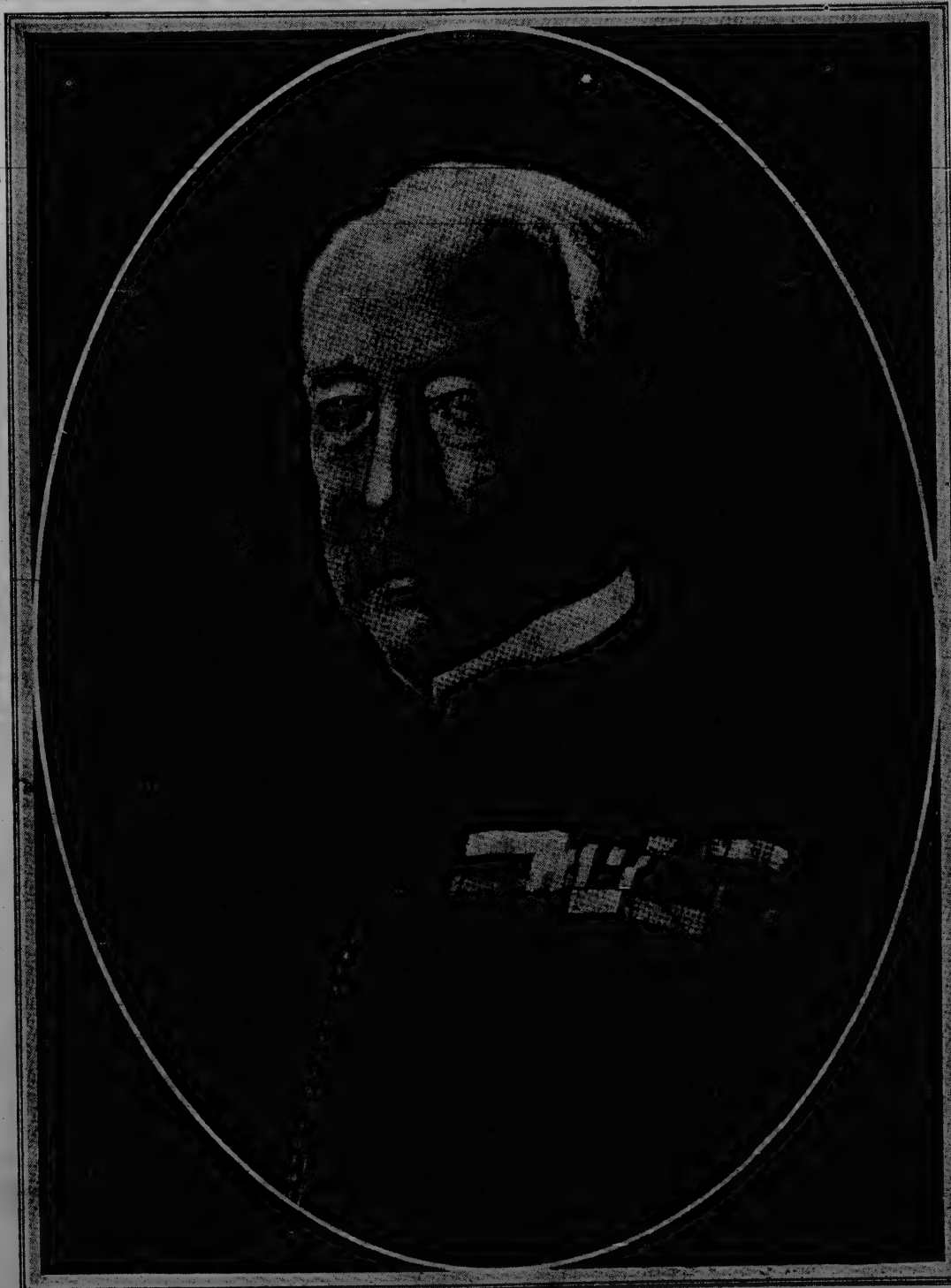
Wolseley, however, having succeeded after a time in rallying his men, they drove out the enemy and recovered the position; but they had hardly done so when their leader was struck down and so badly wounded that the surgeon on the first sight of him pronounced him "a dead 'un." The wounded man had, fortunately, strength enough left to correct this premature diagnosis by the observation that he was "worth a good many dead men yet"; and the doctor then made a closer examination of him. A large stone, which had been hurled at him out of the gabion by the impact of the round shot, was embedded in his cheek, which was half cut away; both eyes were closed, and one of them so badly injured that the sight was permanently lost, and he had received a wound on the right leg to match that which he had received on its fellow-limb in the Burmese War. The sight of the injured eye was only saved with the greatest care and difficulty, and his disablement deprived him of the satisfaction of being present at the then imminent fall of Sebastopol. He remained in the Crimea, however, until the conclusion of the peace, returning to England only in the Summer of 1856.

INDIAN MUTINY

His rest was short. In February, 1857, the 90th was again under orders for foreign service, this time in China, and had embarked on board the *Transit*—a troopship whose title was only appropriate in so far as it suggested a passage from this world to the next. She began by knocking a hole in her bottom in the Solent, and had to put back to Spithead for repairs. At the Cape she sprang a leak, and in the Indian Ocean she encountered such a hurricane that for three days and nights hard pumping was necessary to keep her afloat. And, finally, she ran upon a coral reef in the Straits of Banca, and had to be abandoned, with the loss to Wolseley of his entire kit. The shipwrecked regiment picnicked for eight days on the Island of Banca, when a gunboat arrived from Singapore, bringing the momentous news of the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny. Immediate orders were sent to alter the destination of the 90th. They were re-embarked on board her Majesty's ship *Actaeon*, and conveyed to Calcutta, whence they were, after some weeks' interval, despatched to the scene of the struggle, arriving towards the end of the month of September at Cawnpore. Here they remained until the concentration of troops, under Sir Colin Campbell, at this city of sombre memories, for the second relief of Lucknow, an operation in which the 90th were to take part.

On November 14 the order was given to advance, and two days later the 93rd Highlanders and Sikhs effected the famous capture of the Secunderabad—a deed of daring and devotion worthy to stand side by side with the forcing of the Cashmere Gate at Delhi. On the 17th Wolseley was appointed by Sir Colin Campbell to the command of the storming party detached for the attack on the 32nd Mess-house, and then it was that there occurred that gallant feat of arms which, by one of the strangest of controversial chances, has been claimed alike by their respective partisans for each of the two foremost military commanders of our army. This is not the time or the place to revive this unfortunate dispute, and we shall content ourselves with quoting the account of the affair, as cited by Mr. Low, from "Mutinies in Oude," by the late Commissioner Gubbins, who, in company with General Have-lock, was an eye-witness of the scene from the roof of a palace in Lucknow:

"It is now three o'clock, and if the enemy have any men concealed in that massive pile, the mess-house, we shall soon see, for the red-coats are approaching; they are moving in regular order down the road leading from the Shah Nujzeef, and are now lost to view. Presently a part of them are seen advancing in skirmishing order. They have reached the inclosing wall, they are over it through the shrubbery, and now the leading officer enters at the door which we have been watching, and while a larger body follow, rushing at a double up to the building, he reappears on the roof, and presently a British ensign floats on the (Continued on Page 12)



GARNET JOSEPH WOLSELEY

Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley died at Mentone March 25, 1913.

tive part in every war of any importance, with the solitary exception of the Afghan campaign of 1878, in which the country was engaged, distinguishing himself in each, and from the two earliest of them bearing away wounds which only just missed being mortal, and left their deep marks upon him to his dying day. It is the lot of some successful soldiers to pass through battle after battle without a scratch, while others, equally destined to survive and to succeed, appear to become a target for the enemy's lead and steel from the very first. "Death is my life" was, it is said, the family motto, and once when addressing the Sandhurst cadets Lord Wolseley addressed them: "If you wish to get on, you must try to get

He was, of course, felled to the ground by the shock, but gallantly refusing to be carried to the rear, he lay there waving his sword and cheering on his men to the attack until the position was carried. So grievous, however, was his hurt, that for six months afterwards he had to be constantly attended by a soldier, as a precaution against a possible recurrence of the hemorrhage, in which event there would have been great danger of his bleeding to death unless immediate succor were at hand. And for some time after his return to England he was unable to walk without the assistance of a crutch. Thanks, however, to his vigorous constitution, his recovery was complete, and he only with general health unimpaired, and

inaction, had already made arrangements with a brother officer to exchange into a corps serving before Sebastopol when the military authorities revoked their former decision, and the 90th received orders to embark immediately for the seat of war.

Landing at Balaklava on September 14, by the following day Wolseley was in the trenches before the beleaguered town. Here his assiduous reading and self-training in the scientific branches of the profession stood him in good stead. He was soon after selected for the post of adjutant-general—one of several officers who were held off to reinforce that ad-

THEATRES

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.
This Evening, THURSDAY, February, 25, 1913.

His Majesty's Servant will perform Shakespeare's Tragedy of

MACBETH.

Duncan, King of Scotland, Mr. POWELL.
Macbeth, Mr. HAMBLIN, Donalbain, Miss CARR.
Banquo, Mr. BENGOUILL, Macduff, Mr. H. KEMBLE.
Lennox, Mr. MARSHALL, Rosse, Mr. HOLLAND.
Fleance, Miss A. CARR, Seward, Mr. R. PHILLIPS, Seyton, Mr. LEY.
Physician, Mr. Mallocks, Sergeant, Mr. Coveney, Murderers, Messrs. Cooke, Minton.
Lady Macbeth, Mrs. W. WEST.
Gentleman, Miss TIDSWELL.
Hecate, Mr. SMITH, First Witch, Mr. GATTIE.
Second Witch, Mr. KNIGHT, Third Witch, Mr. WATKINSON.
Apparitions, Mr. MINTON, Miss C. CARR, Master R. CARR.
After which, a Series-Comic Operatic Bombastick Piece, called

AMOROSO.

The Music and Mr. DLEY OVERTURE arranged by Mr. T. COOKE.
Amoroso, (King of Little Britain), Mr. HARLEY.
Rosalinda, (his Cook), Mr. KNIGHT.
Blunderbus, (Yeoman of the Guard), Mr. SMITH.
1st Lord in waiting, Mr. J. SMITH, 2d Lord in waiting, Mr. WOLF.
Lord in waiting, Messrs. Elsworth, Clarke, Dibble, Oddwell, Saunders, Evans.
Cupid, (Queen of Little Britain), Mrs. BLAND.
Mollidusa, (Maid of the Redchamber), Mrs. ORGER.
To which will be added, the Farse of Tr

Sleeping Draught.

Doctor Vincoia, Mr. HUGHES, Farmer Bruno, Mr. GATTIE.
Rinaldo, (first time) Mr. HAMBLIN, Gabrio, Mr. COVENEY.
Yieldo, Mr. EBSWORTH, 1st Fellow, Mr. DUNTO, 2d Fellow, Mr. MINTON.
Signora Francesca, Miss COOKE, Nona, Mrs. HUGHES.
In obedience to the wishes of the Public, the General Committee have determined upon the experiment of reducing the Prices of Admission to the Boxes and Pit, which will be as follows:
Boxes 2s. Second Price 3s.—Pit 2s. Second Price 2s.
Vivats Real No Money to be returned. Richard, Printer, Theatre Royal, Drury-Lane.

HEROINE; or, a Daughter's Courage,

Performed (for the 2d time) on Tuesday Evening, excited the most powerful interest throughout the representation, and having been honoured with the complete and unanimous approbation of the whole Audience, will be repeated on Saturday next.

HIGH NOTIONS; or, a Trip to Exmouth.

Having completely succeeded in the favour of the Public, and continuing to be received with the greatest and most unequivocal approbation throughout, accompanied by incessant runs of laughter, will be repeated on Monday next.

The 10th representation of the new Dramatic Romance of FLODDEN FIELD, which on every night of performance has been honoured throughout with the most complete approbation, will be duly announced.

MR. K E A N,

Will perform Macbeth, this Evening, *Lucius Junius*, in the popular new Tragedy of BRUTUS, on Monday; and will shortly appear in a new Character.

A new Grand Dramatic Romance, in 2 Acts, with new splendid Scenery, Machinery, Orchestre, and Decorations, to be called

The CASTLE of WONDERS:

And a new Trag-Comedy in 5 Acts, in which Mr. KEAN will perform a principal Character) called

The DWARE of NAPLES,

Are in a state of active preparation, and will shortly be produced.

To-morrow, there will not be any Performance at this Theatre.

On Saturday, 3d time The HEROINE. With the Musical Entertainment of ROSINA.

Belville, Mr. WOLF, (his first appearance in that Character).

On Monday, (in consequence of the inclement and continued inclemency in its next representation) 4th time, BRUTUS, or the Fall of Tarquin. Lucius Junius, Mr. KEAN.

With 11th time) HIGH NOTIONS; or, a Trip to Exmouth.



MARGUERITE
at the Empress Theatre this week

COMING THEATRICAL EVENTS

At the Victoria—Eugen Ysaye, Monday, April 28.

"Richard III.," Motion Pictures, Wednesday and Thursday next.

"The Isle o' Dreams," Friday, May 2. Empress—Vaudeville.

Princess—"Little Miss Flotsam."

Majestic—Moving Pictures.

Crystal—Moving Pictures and Vaudeville.

COMING OF YSAYE

The coming recital by Eugen Ysaye, the purest type of lofty genius that the world holds today in violin music, will afford all music-lovers the keenest enjoyment of which the human soul is capable. For there is no instrument that is capable of playing upon the emotions as does the violin; and Ysaye is king of violinists, by universal acknowledgment. He is regarded as almost a god by the younger generation of talented violinists, who care not to claim any greater honor than to be his pupil, if for only a day. No emperor of the world has received greater homage than Ysaye. His lofty nature, the thrilling appeal of his music, have made him worshipped by European audiences. In Paris and Berlin he has no rival in popular favor. In Brussels, the orchestral concerts which he inaugurated, and of which he is the sole director, have had remarkable vogue, although he has never had a subscription list or guarantee as is the common custom elsewhere, relying only upon the marvelous power of his music to draw humanity thither. The response was astonishing, both from the standpoint of art and financial success; and these "Ysaye Orchestral Concerts" became the wonder of Europe, making him famous as a conductor as well as a soloist on the violin. No artist of this generation can produce such an electric effect upon an audience by means of the wonderful sweetness and fiery emotional qualities of his violin tone. Ysaye's Victoria recital will take place Monday night, April 28th, at the Victoria Theatre.

BIG FILM AT VICTORIA

Manager Denman has again scored in acquiring for Victoria one of the big masterpieces of Motion Pictures to be presented here Wednesday and Thursday, the 30th and May 1st.

The famous five-part production of "Richard III.," with Frederick Warde, the eminent tragedian, in the title role. Ward owns the sole producing rights in America and abroad to this and other productions in which he is featured, leasing them out to managers in the principal cities and states. Shakespearean plays to be reduced to motography, will be the opening attraction at the Melbourne Theatre on Sunday.

There is 5,000 feet of film in the Warde production, which is larger than the mammoth version of "Cleopatra," recently produced at the Victoria. In the supporting cast are 1,000 persons and 200 horses were used in the famous battle scene.

Special music will be a feature of the performance.

CHAUNCEY OLCOTT COMING

Mr. Henry Miller announces the first performance here of Chauncey Olcott in a new play, "The Isle o' Dreams," at the Victoria Theatre on Friday evening, May 2. A vivid picture of life in the Green Isle a century and a half ago was designed by the author, Rida Johnson Young, and it is claimed by those who know that the picture is drawn with wonderful fidelity to the original. The characteristic atmosphere of the story is one of its chief charms. It deals with the adventures of Ivor Kelway, who was rescued from the sea while an infant by a sterling old priest, and brought up in the atmosphere of the Castle of the O'Doon, on a small island situated off the south coast of Ireland. He and Kathleen, the daughter of all the O'Doons, grow up as inseparable playfellows, and the attachment, a strong one, still exists. Kathleen's brother returns from Paris, where he has been at school, on a visit to his parents, and is mistaken for a French spy by the English troops. When Kathleen asks Ivor to help her brother escape, he thinks it is her lover she is pleading for, and the knowledge then comes to him that he is in love with her himself, and that their old relation of playfellows can no longer exist. He also sees with dismay the difference in social position between them—the daughter of a noble line and the poor castaway of the sea. He fights for her, however, and suffers for her, and in the end is discovered to be of noble birth himself, and ably fitted to mate even with an O'Doon, and the play ends with the faint chiming of wedding bells ringing in the distance. The more exciting accounts of the play are furnished by the military episodes in it. The pursuit of Ivor Kelway as a French spy, his drum-head court-martial and narrow escape from an ignominious death give quite enough excitement for one play, and then the matchless ballad singing of Mr. Olcott in a budget of new songs is an attractive enough feature to please an audience aside from the unusual merits of the play.

AT THE EMPRESS

Beauty is always attractive, but beauty enshrouded in mystery is magnetic; it satisfies the senses without absorbing the interest, and makes a hostage of curiosity. Such is the charm of Marguerite, the chic little lady who plays at the Empress this week. Her identity is not included in her contract. She is a beautiful enigma; one of those things which everybody knows and nobody understands. She is making her debut before a Victoria audience, and her triumph is expected to rank with the others she has achieved along the circuit. What does she do? Why, she sings daintily, dances divinely, dresses sumptuously, and smiles ravishly. Is not that enough?

"The Love Specialist," which is being presented by Mr. Hayden Stevenson, is a delightful sketch in travesty of the everlasting passion. But if it is light and trivial it is provocative of much mirth, and withal it is so delicately handled that none but a skilful player, versed in the subtleties of toning the farcical into the softly humorous could successfully undertake. Mr. Stevenson's wide experience and long association with such players as Tyrone Powers and Constance Collier endows him with the necessary



CARRIE BELLMORE as Angel
JULIUS VELIE as Freckles
in Freckles
Victoria Theatre, May 5.



BYRON ALDEN
in "Little Miss Flotsam" at the Princess Theatre

separable playfellows, and the attachment, a strong one, still exists. Kathleen's brother returns from Paris, where he has been at school, on a visit to his parents, and is mistaken for a French spy by the English troops. When Kathleen asks Ivor to help her brother escape, he thinks it is her lover she is pleading for, and the knowledge then comes to him that he is in love with her herself, and that their old relation of playfellows can no longer exist. He also sees with dismay the difference in social position between them—the daughter of a noble line and the poor castaway of the sea. He fights for her, however, and suffers for her, and in the end is discovered to be of noble birth himself, and ably fitted to mate even with an O'Doon, and the play ends with the faint chiming of wedding bells ringing in the distance. The more exciting accounts of the play are furnished by the military episodes in it. The pursuit of Ivor Kelway as a French spy, his drum-head court-martial and narrow escape from an ignominious death give quite enough excitement for one play, and then the matchless ballad singing of Mr. Olcott in a budget of new songs is an attractive enough feature to please an audience aside from the unusual merits of the play.

sary requisites, and in his hands the sketch is elevated to a plane that otherwise it could never attain to. Miss Louise Valentine and Miss Sylvia Starr render him capable assistance.

There is nothing pretentious about Waterbury Brothers and Tenny, unless it be their musical menage, which, however, they give as so much persiflage to their entirely comical performance. As comedy artists they are superb and unique, but when they add a musical effusion to their list of accomplishments they display unexpected versatility; and when they are through one is left wondering whether they lost anything of their specialties by dividing their attentions.

Lester Leigh and La Grace furnish a daintily costumed turn to the programme. Juggling is the mainstay of their exhibition, but it is of such a remote and exclusive nature that it stands in a class by itself. Added to this feature this interesting couple perform charmingly upon the Saxophone. Indian club swinging completes a most interesting entertainment.

The remaining name on the bill is that of Jere Sanford, but if he is last he is by no means least as patrons this week will speedily discern. "The Chorus Boy" is the subject of Sanford's principal work, and it is adjudged one of the finest pieces of characterization that the Empress has seen for many a day. Sanford is a real artist; and his yodling and whistling diversions stamp him as belonging to a level on the higher stratum of vaudeville. Possessed of a voice of wonderful sweetness and capable of great inflection, he can impersonate vocally in a most remarkable manner.

LITTLE MISS FLOTSAM

A question often asked and nearly always answered the same way is: "Which is the greater love, that of father or mother?" and a few days ago several of the federated wo-

men's clubs debated the question, the majority deciding that mother love was the greater. All the poems submitted, all the heart touching stories, were all of mother's love, sacrifices and devotion, and those of father hopelessly in the minority, which is as it should be, but it goes to show that father has no place in sentiment or song, unless it be, "What's the Matter with Father," and similar rag time. Therefore when a story or play is written in which father makes the sacrifices, when he is shown to rise to the occasion and willingly gives up everything life holds, honor, home, happiness, even personal liberty for his child, everyone goes to see it or reads it, with many tender thoughts for father.

Just such a rarity is the play to be put on at the Princess Theatre by the Williams Stock Company this week, and it is one of the finest, best written plays of the period. A play which will appeal to every one, young and old, with its many scenes of life among the Island people, for it possesses a quaintness, an originality, which is unique in itself. Capt. Amos, honored by all, a genuine hearty old salt, possesses but one child, his motherless girl, known as "Little Miss Flotsam," a slip of a girl, one of Nature's darlings, simple, unaffected, but coming of such sturdy stock, she too faces gravest difficulties and renunciation without a complaint.

Little Miss Flotsam was named by her mother because of a sea tragedy on the night she was born, and how that tragedy was made to make her father's life a tragedy, wreck her own happiness, and cast gloom over an entire community for a time, goes to make up a soul stirring play which ends charmingly after the wrong is righted, and Captain Amos is restored to Flotsam and happiness. There is a pretty love story, that of Little Miss Flotsam and John Hamilton, better known as Mr. Elmer, their separation and final reunion, making many interesting moments.



LOUISE VALENTINE
with Hayden Stevenson and Company
at the Empress Theatre this week.

fairs of Simonsen, housekeeper for Captain Amos and Flotsam, and Ben, and the unmasking of the pretended widow, in reality an old maid, will afford merriment galore. There is a gay society woman, Mrs. Elmer, a society girl, spoiled and selfish, with an attendant lover Howard. These with many quaint fisher people will make "Little Miss Flotsam" a living reality.

Mr. Belasco will have a fine opportunity in the role of the sailor, Captain Amos, with Mr. Howland as Elmer, and Miss Page as Little Miss Flotsam will have a variety of emotions to depict. The others have all been selected for their special fitness for the various roles. The scenery will be picturesque in the extreme, the old lighthouse on Reed Island, the sea-shore, and the home of Flotsam. The time is the present, and the costumes will be modern. "Little Miss Flotsam" should duplicate in Victoria the success she has everywhere achieved.

MISS BELLMORE ON SUFFRAGE

The tendency of people of the stage to stand out as advocates of "Votes for Women" has provoked a courteous retort from one of their own number. She is Miss Bellmore, the young lady known as the Swamp Angel in "Freckles," a dramatization of the Stratton-Porter nature story, booked at the Victoria Theatre May 5.

"I would rather have two 'loving' arms about my neck and a fireside, with rattle-boxes, and talk to the kiddy about his jumping-jacks and his hobby horse than argue about votes, the municipal railway and whether the present commission will consider the advisability of a woman filling a councilmanic position in the present city government," thus spoke Miss Carrie Bellmore during a tea given her recently by some friends.

Miss Bellmore, by the way, criticized her masculine-minded sisters of the stage from a wide experience. Even before she became an actress she had traveled and studied much abroad with her parents. She knows the suffrage question backwards, having gained much knowledge of same while over in England, where things come to one on this question first-hand. Miss Bellmore stood in Piccadilly when Mrs. Pankhurst and her military lady cohorts threw stones at Premier Asquith and Winston Churchill because they declined to press the "Votes for Women" bill in the Commons.

OLD-TIME THEATRICAL POSTERS

Pamphleteering came in with the age of the printed letter, so to speak, but bill-posting as a means of advertisement did not evolve until considerably later. Above may be seen an example of the theatrical poster used in the city of London in the good old days, when the Kembles and the Kears and others of the elder lights of the stage strutted "their feeble hours" before the footlights.

This poster advertises the performance of "Macbeth" at the old Drury Lane Theatre, and the occasion, upon close inspection, may be observed as February 25, 1849. Theatrical advertisement has advanced considerably since then, and the lapse naturally lends interest and distinction to the relics of the past. The above is one of a very rare collection of posters devoted to the same cause, and belongs to Mr. Clifford Denham, the lessee of the Victoria Theatre, and by his courtesy it is herewith reproduced. Mr. Denham is the lucky possessor of a number of such rare posters.

An Idea Here,
the vote?

The Fall of Adrianople

A REMARKABLY vivid picture of what the fall of Adrianople means in the pageant of history has been drawn by Luigi Barzini in The Daily Telegraph. He and another correspondent were the first foreigners to enter the fallen city with the Bulgarians.

"The city of superb mosques, bristling with soaring minarets, like certain landscapes of the legendary East, ceased a few hours ago to be Turkish. For the Turks it represented what Granada was to the Arabs; it was dear and sacred, because it alone bore some deep traces of the beauty and art of Islamic civilization. And as with the fall of Granada Mussulman power disappeared from the Western part of Europe, with the fall of Adrianople Mohammedan domination, already condemned to death, vanishes from Eastern Europe.

SINGING THEIR BATTLE HYMNS

"At ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, when the first Bulgarian troops rode toward the city from the Kaik side, singing their battle hymns in chorus, the national flag waving proudly over their heads, a cycle of five centuries closed, and a new era began, amidst that clash and clamor of soldiers and arms which is encountered at the beginning and the end of every empire.

"How is it possible to describe this great historical event, the importance of which is so much greater than its outward appearance? I have within me a tumult of visions, impressions, emotions, that are still too vivid to permit me to arrange my ideas in logical order."

SECRET PREPARATIONS

Here are a series of pictures drawn by M. Barzini. First of the secret preparations by the Bulgarians.

"The long and careful preparations lasted about twenty days. Cases of shells were slowly transported by night to the appointed positions, which were hidden behind the heights. Conveying the ammunition across pathless fields occupied enormous time. No wagon could carry more than six rounds for the heavy guns, and a good 50,000 rounds were amassed in the casemates of the big batteries. The country was still covered with snow when, unseen by the enemy, the active preparations began.

"These preparations were concealed by the reverse slopes of the distant heights, where hundreds of men prepared emplacements for mortars, shelters and magazines. Immense convoys made a sweep of over seventy miles in transporting the material and projectiles. But meanwhile the siege continued day after day without any variation."

Then the advance by moonlight.

"At three o'clock in the afternoon of March 24 the action began. It began with a general cannonade on all sectors, an intense bombardment from every side, but less intense on the point which had to be taken by assault, for it was necessary to conceal the plan and mislead the defence.

"But at four o'clock in the morning black masses of Bulgarian infantry who had rested on the grassy slope began creeping slowly, in the profoundest silence, towards the Turkish advanced positions.

"The Bulgarians arrived within 400 paces of the Turkish positions, and not a rifle-shot had been fired. One might have thought that the entrenchments had been abandoned if the small, black profiles of the motionless sentries had not been seen outlined on the moonlit sky.

"It took the storming party more than an hour to traverse two kilometres. The first glimpse of dawn was beginning to clear the horizon. Suddenly, at the word of command, all the Bulgarians bounded to their feet, uttering their immense superhuman yell of assault, the terrible, prodigious roar of a people in fury. 'To the bayonet! To the bayonet! Hurrah!' the soldiers shouted, hurling themselves forward. It is curious that they crossed three wire entanglements without raising any alarm. In a few seconds the Bulgarians found themselves at the last barrier, and the Turks, taken by surprise, abandoned their positions, practically without offering any resistance."

THE COMMANDER SURRENDERS

Then the scenes in the city.

"When Chukri Pasha caused a sheet to be hoisted as a white flag on the wireless mast of the Haderlik fort of the northwest sector, 20,000 men were prisoners, and another 30,000 having cast away their uniforms, were hiding in the city. Chukri was to be a prisoner without conditions. Colonel Markoleff approached to ask for his sword. He found him on foot, perfectly calm, together with Colonel Aziz Bey, Governor of the city. Aziz Bey unsheathed his sword and silently handed it to the Bulgarian officer. Chukri replied: 'You see, I am without arms,' and clapped his hand to his thigh, where there was no sword. But it was only a question of etiquette.

THE CHILDREN AND THE CHICKENS

"At midday in the hall of the headquarters a profoundly moving and indescribably solemn scene was witnessed. Chukri Pasha, with dignified gesture, extending his gloved hand, offered his sword to General Ivanoff, who restored it, saying: 'Vous êtes un brave. Tenez

vous epee, general,' and victor and vanquished gravely saluted each other.

"Descending from the tragic corpse-strewn heights, the victorious troops met with their first surprise. In the meadows close to the town great herds of cattle and flocks of sheep were feeding tranquilly, and the fields were cultivated. A few steps more brought them to the suburbs, and in the suburbs, just as in any other Turkish town in the most prosperous period of its existence, were droves of chickens and turkeys, whose mortality did not seem to have been much above the normal.

"Perhaps it was the population that suffered? Not at all. Amongst the first houses of the city poor children were serenely playing, perfectly indifferent to the war and the dramas of the peoples. The sight of these children is reassuring. Two Turkish women, and two peasants with long green tunics and ample trousers pass down the street. Others seated on

tragic circumstances has been seen at its very best, while the behavior of the onlooking crowd and the armed escorts was most admirable during the whole of the march past. It was pleasant to watch the kindly relation between victors and vanquished. It was curious during my stroll to watch people busily engaged in painting crosses, fashioned of any material gathered haphazard, to nail to their doors as a pitiful protection, not against the soldiery, whose behavior is exemplary, but against the Christians of the lowest order, who seized the opportunity for loot, but who are now dealt with in very summary manner by armed patrols."

"And yet," says The Observer, "the lion's share of the honor fairly goes to the indomitable Osmanlis and their heroic leader, who for five long months have kept the Crescent flying over the second capital of their empire. As the Crescent sinks below the horizon of Europe there is a bright ray of glory left by the defence of Adrianople."

Her Needs—He: "She has everything she needs to make her happy."

She: "But it's the things she does not need that a woman needs to make her happy."

GREECE'S VICTOR-KING: THE NEW EUROPEAN SOVEREIGN



—Illustrated London News

SUCCESSOR OF THE MURDERED KING GEORGE I: HIS MAJESTY KING CONSTANTINE OF GREECE

The assassination of George I, King of the Hellenes, raised the Crown Prince suddenly to the Greek Throne, and the news of the tragedy was still unknown by many when Prince Nicholas, third son of the dead Sovereign, officially announced the fact of his father's end to the authorities and military officers at Salonika, and administered the oath of fealty to the new ruler, King Constantine. His Majesty was born at

Athens on August 2, 1868. His recent military successes, particularly the taking of Yanina, have done much to strengthen both the Greek Throne and his own hold upon the people whose head he now is. In October, 1889, he married Sophie, Princess of Prussia, who is a sister of the German Emperor, and was born at Potsdam in 1870. They have five children—three sons and two daughters.

the threshold of a house sift barley, while chickens peck up the scattered grains. These are commonplace pictures, which are important only because they are seen in Adrianople at the end of a siege, and they give testimony to an incredible normality. The children, as is usual at their age when they are in perfect health, are more frank; they run to the threshold in order to get a better view of the new visitors."

Here are a few additional details of this historic siege, told by The Times correspondent: "King Ferdinand," he says, "who arrived in a motor-car, himself received Chukri Pasha's surrender, and returned his sword with a graceful and courteous reference to his magnificent defence of the town."

"The native dignity of the Ottoman in

A Line Chop—A Scotsman on holiday entered a first-class restaurant and ordered a chop. After some delay the waiter returned with a chop of microscopic proportions. "I ordered a chop," said the Scotsman. "Yes, sir; there it is," said the waiter. "So it is," said the Scotsman, peering at it closely. "I thocht it was a crack in the plate."

Smith—Have you taken in the auto show? Jones—Sure! I never miss 'em. Smith—You don't own a car. Why are you so interested?

Jones—Well, once a year I like to look at a bunch of 'em, I don't have to dodge—Judith

The Mystery of Lourdes

L CAME to Lourdes, the "city of miracles and mysteries," which has gained a reputation beyond any other in the world, to look and to listen, and perhaps to wonder, and not to inquire or enter into any troublesome questions, writes "A Traveling Scribe" in London Daily Mail.

And indeed there is enough to wonder at, and Lourdes at the present time is better appreciated by the believers in its associations and is busier in the reception of pilgrimages from all over the world than ever before, though one may hear less of it in England than we did at the time when a great duke sent an afflicted son to drink of the waters there and be bathed in them.

The list of pilgrimages for this year is fast filling up. Trainloads of them are coming from all over Europe.

that then began to flow for the first time, to wash in it, and to tell the priests of its powers for healing that they might summon the sick and wounded from everywhere to receive of its benefits.

Later the Bishop of Tarbes caused an inquiry to be made into these circumstances and into the cures which were said to have taken place there, and he set the official seal of authenticity upon them and the entire story of the Apparition. That was the beginning of Lourdes, and the hamlet suddenly expanded.

Today there is not a town in Europe that, space for space, is more thickly packed with hotels, most of them within a few hundred yards of the famous waters, and more are being built all the time. And at not another place on earth are there so many shops for the sale of mementoes or keepsakes, and it is evident that they all thrive exceedingly. You may buy anything in the way of decoration or ornament with a representation of Lourdes and its great basilica, the grotto, or the Virgin upon it—pictures, brooches, rings, trays, spoons, paper-knives, scarf-pins, anything. The shops are crammed from floor to ceiling with them, and there are streets full of these shops and no others. All these things the pilgrims carry to the grotto and touch against the rock at the very spot where the Virgin is said to have appeared and upon which a statue is placed. This morning I saw a man pilgrim take from a little box a small plain piece of white paper, which he pressed against the stone and then replaced in the box. Always the pilgrims kiss the stone which is worn smooth and shiny.

This Grotto of Massabielle, as it is called is not more than about twenty yards across its opening, which fronts the highway, and it is less than that in height and from front to back. It is just like a shallow cave with an altar in the middle, a longitudinal stand for candles behind, and a vertical stand in front with six rings for candles, one above the other, four or five feet wide at the bottom and narrowing to the top, with a place for a giant candle at the summit.

Not all of the pilgrims that one sees before the grotto are physically afflicted; few of them even. Today I saw some with powerless limbs, and a pathetic case of an Italian guiding his blinded brother; but the majority of this silent throng, who speak not to each other, and whose lips are moving all the time without making any sound, are those who come in gratitude for relief given, as they believe, to suffering relatives or—more—those who pray for such relief to be given to those who are dear to them. On the wall above the grotto and at the sides of it, and particularly on a little ledge at the left, are hung hundreds of old crutches and other appliances for supporting injured limbs and bodies which have been discarded here by successful pilgrims. Here are mysteries into which we do not inquire. It is wonderful; in a way it is awe-inspiring. Here at the roadside are these silent people praying from the full depths of their souls, and the smoke and smell of a hundred and fifty candles come out from the dark cave on which they gaze. The contrasts are impressive. Behind and all about the glorious sun of Southern France is shining upon the green fields and the white-capped hills. But in the nearest field, just on the other side of the road, where the pilgrims pray, are three large, brightly colored advertisement signboards standing up, a yellow one, a blue one, and a red one, all alongside each other, the first extolling the merits of a liqueur, the next proclaiming the excellence of a soup, and the third impressing upon us that a particular soap is the best of all.

To the left of the grotto are three taps where the water may be tasted and the pilgrims lave their faces with it also. A little way removed are twelve other taps, and near by some enclosed bathing halls where sufferers lay their bodies in the water, the baths, each for one person; being made of plain, rough stone, with a form of prayer on the wall in front.

High up above the roadway where the grotto is and the water runs, on the summit of an enormous rock, is the great basilica with its sharp-pointed tower and splendid monumental surroundings dominating the entire view of Lourdes. In the very ornamental interior are the banners and flags left behind by hundreds of pilgrimages, and all the marble walls are given to words of thanks by individual pilgrims. There is a record of a pilgrimage from Korea in 1876, and there is a pictorial representation of a terrific railway collision which occurred in the same year, a carriage containing pilgrims to Lourdes being undamaged. In the darkest crypt below there is almost ceaseless praying. Again, the walls of the passages are lined with testimonies and thanks. I notice among them: "Henri and Marie beg benediction of their union and consecrate to Mary their hearts united by her." At the entrance is a full-size figure of Peter sitting in a chair and holding in his right hand the keys. It is a plaster figure, and the figure is not, which protrudes, is made of stone, for all the people as they pass down and kiss the rock.



Young Folks Paper



CURRENT TOPICS

About half the farms in Alberta were planted before the beginning of the last week in April. This is earlier than usual.

The plumbers of Western Canada held a convention at Winnipeg last week and enquired into many matters connected with their business.

France has launched the Provence, the first to be completed of three great battleships begun in 1911. They are quite different from any that are now afloat.

Dr. Pitblado, one of the most eminent preachers in Canada, died in California on Monday, at the age of 77. He was known from Halifax to New Westminster as a good and learned man.

The people of Oregon who live near the coast have been watching a large balloon that seems to be cruising along the coast. No one knows where it came from or who is steering it.

The Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches of Western Canada are considering how they can work together so as to do most good to the people who are filling up the West so rapidly.

Work has commenced on some of the city streets, and there is every prospect of a very busy summer. Every man who can work, whether at building or at laboring work, will have all he can do.

The McGill examinations will be on this week, and the holidays for all pupils are coming nearer. Two months of honest, hard work will accomplish a great deal, and then will come the happy weeks of freedom and enjoyment.

New Zealand is planning to raise a regiment of 8,000 trained men who can be called to help Great Britain wherever they may be needed. The Government of the Mother Country and that of New Zealand must come to an agreement if this is to be done.

There are a number of empty seats in the Senate of Canada. The gentlemen who occupied them are dead, and Premier Borden has promised to make new appointments very soon. Senators are appointed by the Government for life and are paid a salary of \$2,500 a year.

The Princess Patricia, who returned with her parents, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, to London, is waiting on her mother, who has been very ill, and is still very weak. When the Countess gets better she will go to the south of Europe, where the climate is milder.

The firemen on the Alberta division of the C. P. R. Railway and the company have a dispute. Professor Adam Shortt, J. H. Wellington of Moose Jaw, and Mr. D. Campbell of Toronto, have been chosen as a board of conciliation under the Labor Act. It is not often that such a board fails to give satisfaction to both parties.

Mrs. Flora Drummond, a suffragette leader, has been summoned, with two of her followers, charged with urging people to commit crimes. Some of these crimes were the cutting of telegraph and telephone wires, and the burning of letter boxes. Holyrood Palace in Edinburgh has been injured and a house burned down by women, who, if they are not mad, are very wicked.

Australia wants to buy steel rails from Great Britain or from Canada, but the manufacturers of neither country will undertake to supply the big order of 30,000 tons. This is what Mr. Johnson, the Australian Railway Commissioner, told Hon. G. E. Foster a short time ago. It is to show the manufacturers of this country what Australia needs that Mr. Foster went to the other side of the world.

A young man who says his name is Stevens, from Montreal, has been arrested in Portland, Oregon. He is a good scholar, but the only use to which he has put his education has been to steal money from the railway companies, instead of earning it honestly. He says some of the companies paid too low wages. There was no need of working for them. There is plenty of honest work for a young man to do at wages that will support him.

Montenegro has not yet consented to stop fighting Greece, Bulgaria and Serbia have agreed to an armistice, and will allow the Great Powers to settle the terms of peace. King Peter is still determined to keep Scutari, which has fallen after a long siege. Although it is said that the Powers have determined to give the seaport to Albania, which took no part in the war, most people think that the King of the mountainous little country will not easily yield what he has won at such cost.

All Victoria children should be proud of the bravery of Scout Hibben, who last week received a scroll from the Lieutenant-Governor as a mark of honor for having saved the life of a playmate at Foul Bay. The brave and prompt had had no thought of reward when he swam to the assistance of his drowning comrade and drew him to the shore. He did only his duty. But it is good for us all that such a deed should be remembered. Governor Patterson has shown himself the friend of the children in many ways, and it was like him to honor such an act of courage as Terlin Hibben performed.

Captain Amundsen is preparing to start in the Fram for the Antarctic regions next winter. He has written the War Department of the United States asking permission to make the voyage by way of the Panama Canal. The chief engineer of the canal, Colonel Goethals, hopes that it will be possible to grant his request. Though the work will not be completed, if the workmen are not delayed, the waters of the two oceans will meet in the canal before the end of the year 1913, so that ships may pass through.

The Grand Trunk Pacific will commence to build an elevator at Prince Rupert, which will hold the enormous quantity of ten million bushels. The road will be finished in two years, when it is expected that there will be plenty of wheat grown in the valleys and plains through which the road passes to fill the elevator. By that time ships will sail through the Panama Canal to Europe as well as across the Pacific, where the Chinese and Japanese are learning to use bread made of wheat.

Now that it is almost certain that lumber is to be admitted into the United States free of duty, a big American lumber company, the White Bros., of Chicago, Illinois, and Boyne City, Michigan, will go to work on their big timber limits on the North end of Vancouver Island. Some time ago White Brothers secured 90,000 acres of timber. They will build a very large sawmill in British Columbia. One member of the firm will make his headquarters in the city of Vancouver.

A United States Senator, Chamberlain of Oregon, will introduce a law to abrogate or do away with the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which was made with England in 1901 that the American Government could build the Panama Canal without the interference of Great Britain. To take advantage of this bargain to build the canal and then to withdraw from it because of an advantage they hope to gain looks very much like dishonesty. America is a great and powerful nation, but it cannot afford to break faith with its neighbors.

A fierce forest fire on April 16 burned millions of feet of timber in the Black Hills about sixty miles south of Deadwood, South Dakota. A forest fire in the Spring is unusual. There was little snow last winter in Dakota and everything is as dry as in summer. A fierce prairie fire has done much damage in Saskatchewan between Moose Jaw and Swift Current. It has destroyed the dry grass on which cattle feed at this time of year. There are no reports of loss of life.

The British Parliament has been considering how to carry on its business for the coming year. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Hon. Lloyd George, asks for the vast sum of \$978,200,000. A large part of this must be spent on the army and navy. On the other hand, the country was never so prosperous. Its people are making and selling more than ever before, and there is every prospect of still better times in future. There is no sign in the Finance Minister's speech that Great Britain is losing her place as the foremost nation in the world.

In some ways princes and princesses are to be pitied rather than envied. In these days all other young men and women can marry whom they please. Prince Arthur and his sister are expected to marry royalty, but neither will be forced or persuaded to go into a loveless home. Both are losing their youth. In Canada we all honor them for their independence and hope that for the fair lady a Prince Charming will come to take her heart by storm, and that Prince Arthur will find a woman noble and good enough to share his high rank, whether she lives in a European court or has her home in some lowlier station.

A very sad and a very strange accident took the lives of two men, Arthur Whittick and Henry H. Fulton on Monday while at work in the B. C. Electric Company's building on Store Street. In some way one of them must have touched a live wire carrying the heavy current from Goldstream. It is thought his friend, seeing him in danger, tried to take him away and received the current through his body. Both were strong young men and experienced workers. They were not married and leave no relatives in Victoria. The story shows that in dangerous work no one is so skillful that he can afford to be careless.

What used to be the old Indian Reserve will be a very busy place this summer. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has already begun to build big machine shops and a round house. The Government will spend the very large sum of \$150,000 in beautifying the area it has reserved and in making it suitable for harbor purposes, and the Canadian Northern Pacific will build its stations and shops before long. By next year there will be no sign that this part of Victoria ever was covered with weeds and tumble-down shacks. Instead of being a disgrace, it will be an ornament to Victoria, and one of its busiest and most useful sections.

After twelve years of very hard work as president of the Navy League, Captain Olive Phillips-Wolley has resigned that position. As most boys and girls know, Captain Wolley has been untiring in his efforts to fill the people, young and old, of this Province with admiration of the bravery of the men of the past who have fought and died for the freedom and honor of Great Britain, and with a desire to follow their example. In his speeches at Navy League meetings and in the stories and articles in the School Magazine, he has striven to show all British Columbians that Canada is a part of the Empire, and that it is their bounden duty to prepare for its defence.

President Wilson has sent a telegram to the Legislature and Governor of California asking that the state shall not do anything to endanger the friendship between Japan and the United States. To treat the Japanese residents of California differently from other foreigners would justly offend them. The Governor replied that California did not wish to do anything that would interfere in any way with the foreign policy of the United States. The President then asked Governor Johnson if California would be willing to receive Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State, in order that he should help in the framing of a treaty that would please the Californians, but would not interfere with the good understanding between the United States and any foreign country. Mr. Bryan is a very eloquent speaker, and believes that all nations should be at peace with one another. As each state can

make its own laws, and neither President nor Congress can interfere, this is the most President Wilson can do. In the meantime the Japanese Ambassador is taking no part in the dispute.

People from the British Isles are coming to Canada as fast as the great passenger ships can take them. Nearly 12,000 immigrants will come to Canada by the White Star Line between the end of March and the end of May. Some of these had to be sent by other ships. Most of these people are coming to get a chance to live on free land; others have money to buy small holdings. Industrious men and women are welcome to Canada, and the lazy or the proud will find that if they do not go to work there is no room for them in this country. Canada is glad to have people with money, but the very best capital a man can have in a new country are health and skill and brains and character. He who has these is sure to succeed sooner or later.

It is hoped in England that the new President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, will find some way of coming to an agreement with England about the tolls of the Panama Canal. This great work could not have been undertaken by any country, unless vessels passing through should pay tolls for the privilege. The British Government claims that the treaty which settled this matter declared that ships of every nation would be obliged to pay tolls. Last session the United States passed a bill giving permission for the coastwise vessels to go through free, ocean-going ships of the country paying, as those of England, France, Italy or any other country do. This, Great Britain looked upon as against the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Mr. Bryce believes President Wilson will do what is just in the matter.

The working men of Belgium, who have been striking in order to force the Government to change the laws concerning voting, have gained their end.

he made payable to the Victoria Boy Scouts' Headquarters Club.

The annual report for 1912 is now ready; copies will be issued to each member of the council, and scoutmasters may purchase them at five cents up to the number of their actual strength. Further copies will be on sale in town at ten cents.

At the last monthly council meeting a committee was chosen consisting of Messrs. Selie, Ward and Andrews to select a suitable site for a scout camp during Carnival Week. A committee was also chosen, consisting of Messrs. Hughes, Frampton and Andrews, to examine into the conditions affecting the formation of a Scout Brigade Bugle Band. Mr. W. H. Watson was made a member of the association. Mr. R. V. Harvey was elected as representative of the district to the provincial council.

THE BABY AND THE BEAR

(Continued from Last Sunday)

"From her corner, directly opposite, the baby, too, backed toward it, hitching herself along, and eying the waves in the silence of her terror. They arrived at the same instant. Each was conscious of something alive and warm, and soft, and comfortable, with motherly suggestion in the contact. The baby turned, with a sob, and flung her arms about the bear. The bear, snuggling his narrow, black snout under her arm, as if to shut out the fearful sight of the waves, made futile efforts to crawl into a lap that was many sizes too small to accommodate him. "In some ten minutes more, the wild ledges were past. The surges sang to foaming swirls, and the raft once more journeyed smoothly. The two little voyagers, recovering from their ecstasy of fear, looked at each other in surprise; and the bear, slipping off the baby's lap, snuggled on his furry haunches and eyed her with guilty apprehension. "Here it was that the baby showed herself of

down-stream in search of the runaway raft and its burden.

"The mother of the baby, when she saw the flood sweeping the raft away, was for one moment perilously near to flinging herself in after it. Then her backwoods common sense came to the rescue. She reflected, in time, that she could not swim, while the raft, on the other hand, could and did, and would carry her treasure safely enough for a while. Wading waist-deep through the drowned fields behind the house, she gained the uplands, and rushed, dripping, along the ridge to the next farm, where, as she knew, a boat was kept. This farm-house, perched on a bluff, was safe from all floods; and the farmer was at home, congratulating himself. Before he quite knew what was happening, he found himself being dragged to the boat—for his neighbor was an energetic woman whom few in the settlement presumed to argue with, and it was plain to him now that she was laboring under an unwonted excitement. It was not until he was in the boat, with the oars in his hands, that he gathered clearly what had happened. Then, however, he bent to the oars with a will which convinced even that frantic and vehement mother that nothing better could be demanded of him. Dodging logs and wrecks and uprooted trees, the boat went surging down the flood, while the woman sat stiffly erect in the stern, her face white, her eyes staring far ahead.

"The other mother had the deeper and more immediate cause for anguish. Coming to the bank where she had left her cub in the tree, she found the bank caved in, and tree and cub together vanished. Unlike the baby's mother, she could swim; but she knew that she could run faster and farther. In stolid silence, but with a look of piteous anxiety in her eyes, she started on a gallop down the half-drowned shores, clambering through the heaps of debris, and swimming the deep, still inlets where the flood had backed up into the valleys of the tributary brooks.

"At last, with laboring lungs and pounding heart, she came out upon a low, bare bluff overlooking the flood, and saw, not a hundred yards off, the raft with its two little passengers asleep. She saw her cub, lying curled up with his head in the baby's arms, his black fur matted with the baby's yellow locks. Her first thought was that he was dead—that the baby had killed him and was carrying him off. With a roar of pain and vengeful fury, she rushed down the bluff and hurled herself into the water.

"Not till then did she notice that a boat was approaching the raft, a boat with two human beings in it. It was very much nearer the raft than she was, and traveling very much faster than she could swim. Her savage heart went near to bursting with rage and fear. She knew those beings in the boat could have but one object, the slaughter, or, at least, the theft, of her little one. She swam frantically, her great muscles heaving as she shouldered the waves apart. But in that race she was hopelessly beaten from the first.

"The boat reached the raft, bumped hard upon it, and the baby's mother leaped out, while the man, with his boat-hook, held the two craft close together. The woman, thrusting the cub angrily aside, clutched the baby to her breast, sobbing over her, and threatening to punish her when she got her home for giving so much trouble. The baby did not seem in the least disturbed by these threats, to which the man in the boat was listening with a grin, but when her mother started to carry her to the boat, she reached out her arms rebelliously for the cub.

"'Won't go without my Teddy bear,' she announced, with tearful decision.

"'Ye'd better git a move on, Mrs. Murdoch,' admonished the man in the boat. 'Here's the old war comin' after her young un, an' I've a notion she ain't exactly c'm.'"

"The woman hesitated. She was willing enough to indulge the baby's whim, the more so as she felt in her heart that it was in some respects her fault that the raft had got away. She measured the distance to that formidable black head, cleaving the water some thirty yards away.

"'Well,' said she, 'we may as well take the little varmint along. If Baby wants him.' And she stepped over to pick up the now shrinking and anxious cub.

"'You quit that, an' git into the boat, quick!' ordered the man, in a voice of curt authority. The woman whipped round and stared at him in amazement. She was accustomed to having people defer to her; and Jim Simmons, in particular, she had always considered such a mild-mannered man.

"'Git in!' reiterated the man, in a voice that she found herself obeying in spite of herself.

"'Dye want to see Baby at up afore ye's eyes?' he continued sternly, hiding a grin beneath the sandy droop of his eyebrows. And with the baby kicking and wailing, and stretching out her arms to the all-unharming cub, he rowed rapidly away, just as the old bear dragged herself up on the raft.

"Then Mrs. Murdoch's wrath found words, and she let it flow forth while the man listened as indifferently as if it had been the whistling of the wind. At last she stopped.

"'Anything more to say, me'm?' he asked politely.

"Mrs. Murdoch answered with a curt 'No.' "Then all I hev to say,' he went on, 'is, that to my mind mothers has rights. And when I see a mother, and she's got her baby, and she's got to see her young un, I'll let her have her way.'"

PRIZE COMPOSITION

"THE FLAG UNDER WHICH WE LIVE"

Awarded by Lady Douglas Chapter I.O.D.E. to Gwendoline Hole.



Our flag, the Union Jack, is made up of three flags and has upon it three crosses, the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick.

In olden times, soldiers wore leather coats, called jacks. On these jacks was emblazoned the national emblem.

When Richard I. was on his way to the Third Crusade, he met and defeated the Saracens near the place where St. George is supposed to have slain the Dragon.

The English under Richard I. used the Cross of St. George as their emblem in the Crusade, and were victorious, so when Richard returned to England, in 1194, he adopted St. George's Cross as the national emblem. He ordered that in future the flag of England should consist of a white field with the red Cross of St. George upon it.

The Scotch, long before this, had adopted the

Cross of St. Andrew as their national emblem, and the Scottish flag consisted of a white cross on a blue field. In 1707, in the reign of Queen Anne, the English and Scotch Parliaments united, and the first Union Jack was made. In this new banner, the Scottish flag was the background and the red Cross of St. George on top.

The Irish Jack was the red Cross of St. Patrick on a white field.

In 1801 the Irish and English Parliaments united, and the Irish Jack was joined to our flag, giving us the Union Jack, which is still the flag of the Empire. Our present Union Jack has for its foundation the Scotch flag, on it rests the Irish flag, and on top is the English flag.

"We should be ready to die for our country, or flag, to show our loyalty to God, and Home, and Empire."

N. W. S., Gwendoline Hole, Age 11.

The Government has promised to do away with many grievances of which the people complain. In Canada, the United States and many other countries, every man, rich or poor, gentle or simple, has one vote, and one only. In Belgium some of the rich men had two votes and others three. In this way a minority of the people might rule, instead of the majority, as is the case in Canada. Though Belgium is a very little country, nearly half a million of workmen laid away their tools. They have been perfectly orderly and had not begun to draw their money from the savings bank, but everyone, merchants, manufacturers and rich people suffered from the idleness of the men and women who refused to work. This and the good conduct and reasonable requests of the workers persuaded the leaders of the Government to yield. Everyone is at work again, and happiness and contentment have returned.

PROVINCIAL BOY SCOUTS

Order by Lt.-Col. John A. Hall, Commissioner for British Columbia:

Lt.-Col. W. H. Caniffie will act as district commissioner for Victoria City, pending arrival of warrant from district headquarters.

John A. Hall, Lt.-Col., Commissioner for B. C.

Two rooms for the headquarters club of the Boy Scouts of Victoria have been secured in the Lumber Exchange building on Broughton Street, between Government and Langley Streets, and are now open. The monthly subscription is one dollar for scoutmaster, 50 cents for assistant scoutmasters, and 25 cents for patrol leaders and seconds. These are due on the fifteenth of each month commencing April 15, and should be sent to the secretary-treasurer per rem., Mr. J. C. Anthony, 50 Lewis Street. Cheques should

be made payable to the Victoria Boy Scouts' Headquarters Club. The bear was still uneasy and afraid of her. But she, for her part, had no more dread of him whatever. Through all her panic, she had been dimly conscious that he had been in the attitude of seeking her protection. Now she was quite ready to give it, quite ready to take possession of him, in fact, as really a sort of glorified Teddy bear come to life; and she felt her authority complete. Half coaxingly, but quite firmly, and with a note of command in her little voice which the animal instinctively understood, she said: "Tum here, Teddy!" and pulled him back unceremoniously to her lap. The bear, with the influence of her comforting warmth still strong upon him, yielded. It was nice, when one was frightened, and had lost one's mother, to be cuddled so softly by a creature that was evidently friendly in spite of the dreaded man-smell that hung about her. His mother had tried to teach him that that smell was the most dangerous of all the warning smells his nostrils could encounter. But the lesson had been most imperfectly learned, and now was easily forgotten. He was tired, moreover, and wanted to go to sleep. So he snuggled his glossy, rogues' face down into the baby's lap, and shut his eyes. And the baby, filled with delight over such a novel and interesting plaything, shook her yellow hair down over his black fur and crooned to him a soft babble of endearment.

"The swollen flood was comparatively quiet now, rolling full and turbid over the drowned lands, and gleaming sultrily under a blaze of sun. The bear having gone to sleep, the baby presently followed his example, her rosy face falling forward into his woody-smelling black fur. At last the raft, catching in the trees of a submerged inlet, came safely to a stop, so softly as not to awaken the little pair sleepers.

"In the meantime, two beside themselves with fear

GREAT SOLDIER AND POPULAR BRITISH GENERAL

(Continued from Page 8)

right-hand tower of the Koorsheyd Munzil. It is Captain (Brevet Major) Wolseley, of the 90th, who has placed it there."

The explanation of the conflicting accounts of the hoisting of the British flag upon the messhouse appears simple enough nowadays. Major Wolseley, with impetuous gallantry carried the position, and pushed forward contrary to orders, for Sir Colin was assumed to have liked to hold his Highlanders in leash to launch them at the crucial moments, when fame was to be won and the culminating stroke dealt. Young Roberts went, as commanded by his chief, subsequently to the messhouse, and very pluckily raised the Union Jack.

LIEUT.-COL. AT 26

The messhouse being taken, Wolseley, although without orders to do so, led on his men to the attack of the Motee Mahul, one of the Lucknow palaces, and the last post which separated the besieged from their deliverers. This position was also carried, though Wolseley's temerity in thus exceeding Sir Colin's instructions, afterwards earned him a severe "wiping" from the old General, who, however, wound up by warmly complimenting him on his valor, and expressing his intention of recommending him for promotion. Thus did he a second time obtain the honor of favorable mention in a Commander-in-Chief's despatch. After another month of active service with the Lucknow Field Force, under Sir Hope Grant, Wolseley was gazetted Brevet-Major, and at the final suppression of the Mutiny, which he saw out to the end, taking a personal part in almost the last conflict of the memorable struggle, he received at the early age of twenty-six the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In October, 1859, his general, Sir Hope Grant, was nominated to the command of the troops about to proceed, in conjunction with a French army, to the north of China, and Wolseley, following the fortunes of that dashing leader, found himself once more bound for the country which had been his destination when his regiment was diverted to India two years before. He was present at the capture of the Taku Forts, and at the crowning events of the campaign, the surrender of Peking and the destruction of the Summer Palace. On the conclusion of peace he was despatched on a mission to Nankin, to report upon the position and prospects of the Taepings, which the energy and genius of "Chinese Gordon" were so soon afterwards to stamp out in a three months' campaign. In May, 1861, after four years of almost incessant peril by flood and field, Colonel Wolseley returned to England.

Meanwhile the American Civil War had broken out, and Colonel Wolseley, ever a close student of campaigns, became greatly interested in the conduct of that great struggle. The daring operations and successes of Generals R. E. Lee, "Stonewall" Jackson and J. E. B. Stuart impressed him as much as did the untiring genius of the Northern people to win success in spite of repeated failures. Between 1862-3 he set out for the United States, and, accompanied by the Marquis of Hartington and the Hon. Francis Lawley (correspondent of The Times), ran the blockade across the Potomac River into the Southern States. The writer there met the party, and many years subsequently heard Lord Wolseley repeatedly state that the conduct of the operations by the Southern leaders in Virginia were as brilliant feats of arms as any ever wrought by the great Napoleon. And he often would say that the Americans had created new methods of attack and defence, and brought war up to date.

THE FENIAN RAIDS

Wolseley's bravery and resource, his mastery of all the faculties and acquirements which go to the making of the first-rate military commander, had already been amply demonstrated. During 1866-70 he was sent to Canada to assist in the suppression of the Fenian raids. The time was now come for him to prove his possession of those extraordinary powers of organization and those natural gifts of command which were so conspicuous in the later period of his career. In the course of the year 1870, serious troubles arose on the Red River territory in British North America. At the transfer which had taken place the year before of this almost inaccessible region from the administrative rule of the Hudson's Bay Company to that of the Dominion Government a disaffected section of the people of the Territory, consisting mainly of French half-breeds led by one Louis Riel, refused to accept their new allegiance. They rose in revolt, committed various acts of violence, and, finally, formed themselves, under Riel's presidency, into a so-called "Republic of the North-West." All efforts on the part of the Canadian Government to procure their submission having failed, an appeal was made to the Imperial Power, and it was resolved in Downing-street to despatch a force to Fort Garry, which the rebel Riel had occupied, and to reduce him and his followers to obedience. To the command of this force Colonel Wolseley was with general approval appointed. It consisted of a battalion of the 60th Rifles, two regiments of Canadian Militia, a detachment of Royal Artillery, and one of Royal Engineers, the total of all ranks amounting to a little over 1,200 men.

The purely military part of the undertaking was expected, and proved, to be easy of accomplishment, but its physical difficulties were of the most formidable character. Fort Garry was situated at a distance of eleven hundred and forty odd miles from Collingwood, on Lake Huron, the starting point of the expedition, and for more than 600 miles of the latter part of the route it was necessary to convey this large armed force with all its material of war by a chain of lakes and rivers, some of them rendered almost unnavigable by rapids, and with its links divided from each other by no fewer than forty-seven "portages" (places where boats and stores had to be carried overland to the next sheet or strip of navigable water). The unvarying success with which these difficulties were overcome was due to that remarkable union of patience and thoroughness in the preparation of plans, with energy and swiftness in the execution, which marked the character of the British commander. From early in the month of May until nearly the middle of July Wolseley was unceasingly engaged at the front in examining routes, in pushing on half-completed roads, and arranging ways and means of transport; but when once the force, divided into twenty-one brigades of six boats, each carrying nine officers and men with two "voyageurs" and the necessary stores, had got fairly under way, their progress was speedy and unchecked. In the face of many prognostications of failure on the part of the "experienced," the expedition reached Fort Garry on August 24, within twenty-four hours of the date which its commander had named at starting. The troops, however, arrived at their destination, only to find that the rebellion had collapsed at their approach, that the fort had been evacuated, and that Riel and the other rebel leaders were in flight. Nothing remained for Wolseley to do but to hold military possession of the district until it was completely pacified, and then formally to induct the Civil Governor appointed by the Dominion Government into his now undisputed office. This done he returned to England, where his services were recognized by a K.C.M.G. and a C.B.

VICTORIES IN ASHANTI

It was undoubtedly the signal ability displayed by him in his conduct of the Red River Expedition which designated him for the next important command with which he was entrusted—the first, it may be said, which brought him prominently before the eyes of his countrymen, and made him from that day forth a popular figure. In the year 1873 the outrageous proceedings of Koffee Kalkali, King of Ashanti, proved too much even for the long suffering of Mr. Gladstone, who at last resolved reluctantly on the despatch of a British force for his chastisement. Sir Garnet Wolseley was selected to lead it. While the physical difficulties of an advance were even more formidable than those which had to be encountered on the Red River, the foe with whom we had to deal on this occasion was a far less despicable one than the wretched Riel. Let us add, too, that some of the military weapons with which Wolseley was armed on the Gold Coast were by no means of so trustworthy a character as those which he carried with him in British North America. Beyond a handful of Marines and a West Indian Regiment the force under his command consisted of a body of miserable Fantees, the least warlike of the West African savages, who threw down their arms and deserted their officers at their first brush with the enemy. Nothing could be done, it was evident to Wolseley, without the reinforcements of English regulars for which he had stipulated on his departure. With these, and with the latest "instructions" of her Majesty's Government, as usual nervously anxious to minimize operations, he was not provided till the end of the year, and it was on January 5, 1874, that the first entry into the enemy's country was made.

Accrofoomu was occupied on January 12, and ten days later, after Wolseley's advance to Moinsay, Koffee Kalkali despatched envoys to open those insincere negotiations for peace which he abruptly exchanged on January 31 for an attack upon the advancing British force at Amoafu. This action was long and hard-fought, and the resistance offered by the enemy unexpectedly obstinate. They lost, according to Sir Archibald Alison, between two and three thousand in killed and wounded; but their final rout was complete, and Wolseley, taking prompt advantage of his victory, pushed on to Egghimassie, distant only fifteen miles from the capital. Here the King, evidently disheartened by his defeat, renewed his proposals for peace, only to find them met as before by Wolseley's inflexible demand for hostages, coupled with the notification that he must in any case enter Coomassie, and that it was for the King to determine whether he should do so as an enemy or as a friend. Koffee professed his willingness "to meet your Excellency's demand," adding, with unconscious humor, "only your Excellency's very rapid movement puts me into confusion." His Excellency replied, sternly, "You have deceived me before; I cannot halt until the hostages are in my possession. If you send them to me this evening I will halt my army this side of the River Ordah. As time presses I will consent to accept for today your mother and Prince Mensah. Both shall be well treated by me. You can trust my word. Unless you send them at once my army shall march upon Coomassie." They were, of course, not sent, and at 3 p.m. on the

same day, February 3, Wolseley crossed the Ordah. On the following day he fought and won the decisive battle of Ordahsu, which broke the neck of the Ashanti resistance, and Coomassie was entered and occupied by the British forces at six o'clock the same evening. Koffe and the Royal family had fled, leaving behind them, among other treasures, the famous State umbrella, afterwards presented by the commander of the expedition to her Majesty. Three days were fruitlessly spent in endeavors on Wolseley's part to obtain an interview and arrange a treaty with the fugitive King; but, on its becoming clear that he was only temporizing, and upon the discovery that his envoys were collecting arms and ammunition, Sir Garnet, resolving, as he said, to leave behind him "such a mark of our power to punish as should deter from future aggression a nation whom treaties do not bind," gave orders, which were duly executed, for the destruction of the town and palace, and retired his troops to Fommanah, where the King, now at last brought to reason, sent in his submission, and concluded with us the treaty named from the place of its execution. On March 4 Wolseley and his staff embarked for England and on the 22nd arrived at Portsmouth. This brilliant and dexterous feat of arms earned for his hero the well-merited rewards of a K.C.B., the thanks of Parliament, a grant of £25,000 for his "courage, energy and perseverance," the freedom of the City of London, and a sword of honor. He was the same year appointed to the command of the auxiliary forces, a post which he retained for two years, when he was nominated a member of the Council for India.

The number and variety of the missions for which the Government selected Sir Garnet between 1874 and 1880 afford a remarkable illustration of the versatility of a genius equally fitted for civil administration and for military enterprise. In 1875 he was despatched to Natal to administer the Government of the Colony and advise upon several important points connected with the management of native affairs and the best form of defensive organization. In July, 1878, he was appointed Administrator of the newly acquired island of Cyprus, under the style of Her Majesty's High Commissioner, and Commander-in-Chief therein. In June, 1879, he was sent to South Africa as Governor and High Commissioner of Natal and the Transvaal to reorganize the affairs of Zululand, and on that occasion conducted the difficult operations against Siku-kuni, whose stronghold he resolutely and skillfully destroyed. Returning in May, 1880, he was appointed Quartermaster-General at headquarters, and in April, 1882, succeeded Sir Charles Ellice as Adjutant-General of the army. It was as Quartermaster-General and subsequently as Adjutant-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces that Lord Wolseley did so much for the army and the British soldier.

But the mention of the last date brings us to the crowning exploit of the late soldier's brilliant career. The whole brief but momentous episode of Arabi's rebellion and its annihilation; the rapidity with which Wolseley's preparations were made, and the profound secrecy in which his plans were enshrouded; the brilliant ruse by which a feigned descent on Alexandria was suddenly converted into a dash upon Ismailia, and the British forces as suddenly appeared at the "half-way house" of the Suez Canal with the way clear before them across the desert upon the enemy's flank; then the night march to Tel-el-Kebir, the swift and crushing blow that broke the back of the military revolt and dispersed the army of its leader to the four winds—it all passed like a chapter of romance, and indeed it reads like one to this day. Perhaps the most Dumas-like of all its incidents was the hasty despatch of a handful of cavalry after the battle "to summon," and successfully summon, a fortified garrison of ten or twelve thousand men. The solid value, however, of the whole dazzling performance was fully equal to its brilliancy, and is indeed difficult to over-estimate. For the mere suppression of Arabi's rebellion would hardly have been sufficient to meet the political necessities of the case. It was, politically speaking, of the highest importance that it should be suppressed at a single blow. Had our forces sustained even the slightest check, the delay which it must have interposed would, however brief, almost certainly have sufficed to bring Europe about our ears. The pie had to be made and baked with the utmost despatch, to prevent diplomacy getting its finger into it; but the feat was performed. In the very few days which intervened between the landing at Ismailia and the rout of Tel-el-Kebir, Sir Garnet Wolseley did, in effect, lay the foundation of that beneficent protectorate under which Egypt has developed a prosperity and a strength which she had never before attained throughout her whole history. The title of "Lord Wolseley of Cairo" does no more than justly perpetuate the memory of an exploit which has converted that ancient Oriental city into a centre of British administration for years past, and of paramount British influence for all time to come.

THE TRAGEDY OF KHARTOUM

Egypt, the field of Lord Wolseley's most brilliant success, was, however, destined also to be the scene of the one serious failure—or, lest, by the use of the word failure we should be thought to prejudice controverted issues, let us say of the one grave disappointment—of his career. That the abortive result of the expedition for the relief of Gordon, and the consequent

death of that deserted hero, Wolseley's own attached friend and companion in arms, was a bitter and lasting grief to him we can well believe. It must have been the harder to bear because, whatever dispute there may be on other questions connected with the relief expedition, there is no denying that the responsibility for the selection of its modus operandi—the advance by the Nile route—rests mainly, if not wholly, upon Wolseley himself. There were not wanting those, indeed, who insisted that he was unduly biased in his choice by his Canadian experiences, and that with his whale-boat and voyageur equipment he was evidently counting on a repetition of his Red River performance under conditions totally unsuited to it. Those, however, who in the ardent advocacy of an advance upon Khartoum from the Red Sea side, put forward that route, appear to forget the date at which Wolseley was "called in," and the events which had preceded the appeal to him. Berber had been allowed to fall and the whole desert route between that city and Suakim—undoubtedly the true line of advance upon Khartoum, if only it had been secured in time—had become a weltering sea of dervish fanaticism before the Gladstone Government could be goaded into undertaking a relief expedition at all. Wolseley in marching to the relief of Gordon for once had a turn of real bad luck. But Gordon was practically lost, as has been truly said, before the first boat was launched upon the Nile or the first camel knelt upon the desert sands to receive its burden; and Wolseley, having repeatedly but vainly urged speedier action upon the Government, it was his misfortune, not his fault, to have been associated with an enterprise predestined to defeat. No man ever suffered more anguish than Wolseley when the news of Gordon's death reached him at Korti. The writer saw and spoke with him, and, crushed as we all were who had gone through the bitter mortification at Metemneh of seeing prodigies of suffering and valor undergone in vain, our hearts went out to the gallant and splendid leader, Wolseley, whose plans had so woefully for once miscarried. The Government, however, created him a Viscount, and after four years' service in the chief command in Ireland he reached, in 1895, the summit of a soldier's ambition as Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's forces, in succession to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

FAVORITE OF FORTUNE

That signal good fortune—exceptional luck, if we choose to call it so—played no unimportant part in this marvellously successful career, Lord Wolseley himself would have been the last to deny. The mere fact that from his nineteenth to his fiftieth year the list of his country's wars should have been almost identical with that of his own opportunities of distinction speaks for itself, and with all the more eloquence, when we compare it with the fateless lot of many an officer of Wolseley's standing, who missing the two great chances of the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny, may well have completed an equally long term of service without ever having seen a shot fired in anger. But the same strange fidelity of favoring Fortune could be easily traced through the life-history of every great soldier. And Wolseley never missed his opportunities. His detractors—and he was not without them—rather made it a reproach to him that he was too eager in his pursuit. Yet the most ungenerous of these could not deny his marvellous combination of intellectual and moral gifts, his rich endowment in commanding qualities of brain and heart. For bravery he was conspicuous even among the brave, and more than one of his fellow-soldiers wearing the Victoria Cross upon his breast has spoken with admiration of a coolness in action which he had never seen surpassed. His nerve, moreover, as is far from invariably the case, was as magnificent as his pluck, and he faced responsibility as fearlessly as he confronted bullet and shell. He prepared his plans with inexhaustible patience, the most vigilant caution, the most conscientious care; but once determined on he went forward to their execution with a buoyant assurance of success, which redoubled the confidence of the hopeful among his followers and shamed the most despondent out of their misgivings. But pre-eminent, perhaps, among all his claims to distinction is the fact that he was the first great English Commander who has been produced under modern conditions of warfare. A master of the science of his profession, he had to prove for the re-assurance of his countrymen, and did triumphantly prove, that such mastery does not necessarily make a mere bookish theorist, but is compatible with the highest genius for action. It was a conclusive answer to professional obscurantism that the accomplished military critic and historian (author of works on Marlborough and Napoleon and of the autobiography, "A Soldier's Life") was not only the writer also of that most practical of all manuals, "The Soldier's Pocket-Book"; but one too who had abundantly attested the soundness of its maxims on the actual field. In a word, he showed Englishmen what the great German strategists have shown their countrymen, that the most profound of students—and profound students the generals of the future will have to be—may yet possess all the brilliancy of conception, the energy of resolve, and all the swiftness of action which make the leader of a disciplined army a veritable god of war.

soldiers may well be regarded as the greatest glory of Wolseley's career and the chief inspiration of his example. And as he goes down into history let this also be told of him in full est truth: He was a lovable, manly man, a soldier's soldier, kindly, with a warm, sociable Irish heart; void of aloofness or hauteur with all men, whatever his or their rank; a man who had devoted friends, for he never put or left one of them in the "tumbrel."

DRAKE RELICS

Mrs. Nuttall, whose inquiry into the existence of a certain portrait of Sir Francis Drake and a sword attributed to him, both appearing, from their published descriptions, to be authentic and important, was mentioned in The London Times of February 19, has now to report the disappointing results of her inquiry. Communications reached her informing her of the present whereabouts of the relics, and in both cases it appeared that they had come into the possession of their present owners by inheritance. Some years ago the portrait was offered to the National Gallery, but was returned because on examination its authenticity was considered doubtful. The sword has been examined by the distinguished authority on armor, Viscount Dillon, who has written the following note, authorizing its publication:

"The public has lately had before them the subject of Sir Francis Drake, not only in the brilliant display in the play of that name at His Majesty's Theatre, but still more in the valuable communications by Mrs. Nuttall read before the Hakluyt Society, and we hope to hear more on the subject this year. As is most natural, many relics, or supposed relics, of the great circumnavigator and fighter have at times attracted public attention, and it is to one of these that I propose to refer. In Sir Sibald Scott's 'History of the British Army,' Vol. I, is figured by its then possessor, the late R. T. Pritchett, a sword which is thus described: 'A sword which has been handed down in a farmhouse in Gloucestershire as having belonged to Sir Francis Drake and the ornamentation fully corroborates the tradition.'

"Mr. Pritchett's drawing of the two faces of the blade shows on one side a circular band containing the curiously mixed Latin and English inscription 'Sir Francisus Dracus Armiger.' Beneath this is a three-masted ship bearing St. George's cross on the fore-top-sail. Yet lower is a pointed crown of seven points, and next the hilt is an armillary sphere with the ecliptic. On the other face of the blade we have a similar pointed crown, and below it a circular ornament with a cross inside. Immediately below is a small crescent, with a fly or bee on either side. Below there is a circle containing the arms of Spain, and yet again below a crescent between two more bees. All these ornamentations are made by acids, but deeply stamped on the two faces is the well-known name Andrea Ferrara. It is quite clear from the Anglo-Latin inscription that the ornamentation is by a more recent and ill-informed hand than the sword-maker's stamp. Why should the Spanish coat of arms or the bees appear on such a blade? On the whole, the authenticity or the attribution to Sir Francis Drake as the sometime owner utterly fails, and the sword, which has further lost its individuality by the addition of a Cromwellian hilt, must take its place among the supposed, or rather supposititious, relics of him who singed the King of Spain's beard.

"May we not rather suppose that the real sword remains with its owner three miles outside Porto Bello at the bottom of that sea he so graced?"—London Times.

A TEMPERANCE "BAR-KEEP"

For six or seven years I have made it a habit to talk to customers, especially the younger ones, when I see them going too far with drink. They know me. When I see a young man who has been dropping in every day or two, taking a glass of beer, or perhaps three or four, turn to whisky, I make it a point to remark to him, quietly, "Keep off that stuff. It won't do you any good." Most of them I know by that time well enough to offer this advice. If I see a young married man drinking too much, and I get the opportunity, I say, as if casually, "Going pretty strong on the hard stuff, aren't you? Better cut down," or something like that. They'll listen to the bartender where they would be angry with anyone else. Perhaps some of them are started thinking. If they keep up the conversation, I tell them that perhaps they do not realize it, but that they are taking too much. A few get mad, but most of them say, "Guess you're right about it." In that way the crowd of fellows around here got to calling me the "Temperance bar-keep," and in some way, a short time ago, a temperance lecturer heard about it. He heard I sold drinks and preached prohibition at the same time, and came in to see me. He was a crank, but a broad-minded one, and we had a long chat after I got off watch. I told him that I had no objection for beer or light wines, and that I hated whiskey. Also I said that the reason I tried to advise fellows was that I did not want any of my acquaintances to become drunkards if I could help it.—Bartender in American Magazine.

Drinks.—Now, then, is there anybody in the audience who would like to ask a question? Well, now, how soon is the band going to play?—Chicago Times-Dispatch.

The Par Value of Babies

R. SIDNEY LOW has a very interesting article in The Nineteenth Century (April), which he calls—"Is Civilization Dying?"

Two sentences alone show the importance and vitality of his subject:

"1. It is not the full German regiments but the empty French cradles which will compel 94 per cent of the young men of France to turn themselves into soldiers.

"2. It is by no means certain that the child of the unskilled laborer is much inferior at birth to the offspring of a university professor or a bank director. The baby of the gutter and the baby of the palace might grow up very much in the same way if they were supervised and educated in the same fashion from infancy upwards.

IS OUR CIVILIZATION DYING?

"The present military crisis in Europe involves certain considerations of more permanent interest even than the perilous international rivalry with which it is immediately concerned," says Mr. Low. "It brings us into contact not only with the questions of European hegemony, but with the whole future of civilization and the Western races.

"France is about to impose upon herself a burden which none of the greater nations has yet assumed. She is preparing to drill and arm almost her entire male population of the fighting age; she will require that every one of her young citizens, with a very few exceptions, shall devote the three best years of his life to the sole and undivided occupation of learning the business of a soldier. Only in the Balkan States, and perhaps only in Bulgaria among them, has a similar sacrifice been exacted from the manhood of the country. Elsewhere universal military service is theoretically enforced; but in practice it has been far from universal. Neither Germany, Russia, Austria, nor Italy applies the principle with the same thoroughness. They do not attempt to train all or nearly all their young men in the ranks of the active army; a large proportion escape altogether, many others discharge their legal obligations by passing at once into the reserves or territorial forces. In Germany only one young man out of four has been actually submitted to the full two-years' discipline of the embodied regiments. Even under the new system much less than half the contingent will be called up, and that will suffice to give Germany in peace time a standing army 900,000 strong.

WHAT EMPTY CRADLES DO

"France, in order to obtain 750,000, is obliged to press into the ranks every young man not physically unfit to bear arms. The only exemption of importance is that allowed to the sons of large families, of families where there are five or six children. This exemption is significant. It illustrates the real difficulty which besets the French statesmen, the root cause of the danger which France is bracing herself to meet with a patriotic air worthy of her gallant and chivalrous past. For the peril from beyond the frontier would be less menacing if there were not another peril more insidious at home.

"As to the decline of the birthrate there can be no question. It has been put forward as a 'law' that the rate of increase falls with the advance of civilization. It may not be a law, but it seems to be the fact. The complex, highly organized, materially prosperous, and intellectually developed communities increase more slowly than those which are simpler and more primitive. The further we get away from barbarism and want, the lower is the birth-rate.

WHERE NUMBERS COUNT

"It may be said, of course, that mere size and numbers are not everything. One may be quite willing to believe that forty millions of Frenchmen are of as much value to the world as four hundred millions of Chinese or a hundred and sixty million Russians, mostly pauperized peasants. For many purposes perhaps they are. Unfortunately, there is one sphere of human activity in which numbers do count. In the conflicts of nations, whether they are fought out on the military, on the diplomatic, or even the industrial battlefield, man-power is an element of prime importance. If the whole manhood of Germany were arrayed against that of France, the armies of the Republic would be completely outnumbered, and for a good many years to come, at any rate, the disproportion is likely to grow. Naturally, this makes the French nervous.

THE CLASS BALANCE

"Most of the people who write about eugenics and kindred topics are less alarmed by the relative decline of certain countries than by the alleged shifting of the balance within these countries themselves. They contend that in England and elsewhere—perhaps to a greater extent in England than anywhere else—the better elements of the population are almost stationary, while the less responsible and degenerate classes are increasing fast. This is the foundation of a good deal of talk about 'race suicide,' which is very common in England and America at present. It is urged that the registration figures, taken as a whole, do not really give a true impression of the magnitude of the

evil, for they fail to distinguish with sufficient accuracy between the birthrates of the different classes. It is known, however, that the rate is falling much faster among the educated and propertied minority than among the masses of unskilled laborers. This induces them to draw pessimistic conclusions as to the future. We are in the presence, they tell us, of the survival of the unfittest.

THE BABY PROBLEM

"Arguing from such premises, some eugenicists are asking for drastic measures to check the process they deplore. But, as Mr. Balfour pointed out in his inaugural address at the Congress, they have not yet succeeded in convincing the great body of observers that their theories are quite as impregnable as they seem to imagine. It is by no means certain that the child of the unskilled laborer is much inferior at birth to the offspring of a University professor or a bank director. We do not know that the innate physical and intellectual qualities of the newly-born infant bear any relation to the social standing of his parents. The baby of the gutter and the baby of the palace might grow up very much in the same way if they were supervised and educated in the same fashion from infancy upwards.

"Indeed, one of the American speakers at the Congress maintained that nine children out of ten in any stratum of society must be considered 'well-born,' and this hypothesis is probably as justifiable as the other. In India eugenics have been remorselessly practised for thousands of years; but it would be very difficult to prove that the mental and physical qualities of any individual member of a caste correspond at all closely to his hereditary, social and economic status. Brahmins and other high-bred Hindus generally assume that the low-caste people are degraded specimens of humanity; and considering the lives of drudgery and poverty to which they are condemned, it would not be surprising if they were. But Englishmen in India who use their eyes know very well that the sweepers and other members of the outcast tribes, in spite of the misery and hardships of their environment, are often the equals of their 'social betters' in physical development, as well as in intelligence and character, and not seldom their superiors.

MR. BALFOUR ASKS QUESTIONS

"The same consideration has been suggested by Mr. Balfour in some very interesting observations which he has devoted to the subject. He throws some doubt upon the gloomy predictions of those who are inclined to dwell too insistently on the tendency towards race deterioration.

"If we really can divide the community in the way they divide it, I am unable to understand how we failed to have a segregation of efficiency in the past between those who are better off and those who are worse off. In other words, it seems to me that there must be a cause in operation, on their theory, which would divide the efficient from the inefficient—I mean some have had gifts which made them prosperous, and they have married the daughters of those who had gifts which made them also prosperous, and, according to the theory of those to whom I have referred, they ought to have more efficient children. That has been going on for centuries. You see in history the able men making a success of life and rising in the social scale, and you see those who follow sink in the social scale. This interchange has been going on, and we should, on this theory, expect to see those who are better equipped with everything which makes for efficiency at one end of the scale and the least efficiently equipped at the other end, divided not merely by the accident of fortune, not merely by one man having better opportunities for education than another, but divided by an actual difference of physiological efficiency. But I do not see any trace of that in fact, I do not see that that is going on."

WHAT BIOLOGISTS DON'T KNOW

"The truth is," adds Mr. Low, "the biologists are not as yet in agreement as to the very foundations of the evolution doctrine when applied to hereditary qualities. Eugenics is still attempting to deal with this disagreement, which must be reconciled or disposed of before their study can be said to rest upon a real scientific basis. So far we are in the purely tentative stage, and we are feeling our way in a mist of uncertainty towards an explanation of the physiological and biological factors which cause the decline of nations.

"Why is it that civilizations which have risen to a certain level of security and progress are suddenly arrested or else suffer under the effects of gradual weakness and decay, until at length they sink back into complete stagnation or are overwhelmed by barbarism? Why are some epochs decadent, and why do some civilizations become decrepit or moribund? Do races, like individuals, grow old and exhibit the phenomena of senescence, and why should they do so?

"These are questions to which so far, no complete answers have been given, and those which have come under one's notice are very far indeed from furnishing a satisfactory explanation of the facts."

ON THE BAY

The ships sail east, the ships sail west,
And follows my heart on a secret quest
Under the sun and the stars,
The sun and the moon and the stars,
In shadow and shine, and old wives cry
"Cowheen, cowheen," as my sail slips by—
O Whither doest sail today?
Under the luminous heaven yonder,
Out by the cliffs the white gulls wander,
And I alone on the Bay.

The ships sail east, the ships sail west,
With ever at heart the old unrest
Of the people who follow the sea,
The ancient, secret sea—
And idle old wives flock and trail
In the pathway blue of my vagrant sail,
The happy, living day;
While to and fro I fare and listen,
And ever watch for the faint, first glint
Of a golden prow on the Bay.

The ships of the east, the ships of the west,
Homeward ride o'er the windy breast
Of the glimmering, beautiful sea—
And thou and I in the violet light,
Heart o' my heart, at the fall of the night,
Creep out by the lighthouse way,
While ever a trail of our white lateen
The old wives cry "Cowheen, cowheen,"
Over the shadowy Bay.

—Helen M. Merrill.

FORTY-SIX YEARS AT HARROW

Mr. H. O. D. Davidson, the senior master at Harrow, retired at Easter, forty years short of the jubilee of his connection with the school to which he went as a boy in 1867, and as master in January, 1878.

To a representative of The Morning Post Mr. Davidson pointed out how greatly the lot of the Harrow boy had improved in regard to material possessions.

HOW HARROW HAS IMPROVED

"In my day there was no 'gym,' few five courts—four, I believe; now we have thirty—no speech room, the chapel was smaller, the football fields and cricket grounds were quite inadequate in size; cover-point in one game would find himself in the position of short-leg in another and mid-on in a third. It was wonderful that there were not more accidents. Immense additions have been made to our buildings and school-estate. 'Ducker' has been doubled in size, parade grounds and a running path have been provided—we used to run the mile on the Pinner Road—a music school and art school have been built; and this list is not comprehensive. What must be emphasized is that this whole growth was possible only because of the generosity of Old Harrovians.

"Harrow has practically no endowment. It is generally supposed that the governors have a sufficient income from the land left by John Lyon; but, while he bequeathed the bulk of his property to the school, it chiefly consists of farms in the neighborhood, and Middlesex farms are not specially lucrative. Their income does not do more than pay rates and taxes and maintain the school buildings. A few isolated fields in the Marylebone district were earmarked by him to go to the maintenance of roads between London and Harrow, in order to make it easier for 'foreigners' to come there for education; and it is this land that has multiplied in value. It yields between four and five thousand pounds a year, but of that the governors do not get a penny for the purposes of the school; it goes to the relief of Metropolitan rates. The couplet in a prize exercise is literally true:

Half Oxford Street, behold!
Paved, lit, macadamized with Harrow gold.

"The governors are hampered in the task of meeting the modern educational requirements of the school by the lack of regular revenue. Appeal has to be made to Old Harrovians, who respond liberally, but what Harrow needs most is a better endowment fund. This would set free what they derive from the school fees for educational purposes."

Among the most distinguished of Mr. Davidson's contemporaries were Earl Grey and Bishop Gore, Lord Desborough and Mr. Justice Barton, with all of whom he was in the same form. Others were the Viceroy of India, Lord Crewe, and Mr. Walter Long.

"I well remember," said Mr. Davidson, "the calm which used to settle down upon the Upper Sixth when Dr. Butler 'put on' Charles Gore to construe. He always seemed to have prepared any amount, and had a remarkable command of language as well as accuracy of scholarship. We knew that Dr. Butler enjoyed his construing so much that he simply would be unable to take him off, and put on another boy to blunder and hesitate and murder. Virgil with his atrocious, bald, commonplace English.

HARROW AND NATURAL SCIENCE

Asked as to changes in methods of teaching that have taken place at Harrow in the last fifty years, Mr. Davidson made special reference to the fact that the study of Natural Science—now a very successful part of the curriculum—was just beginning in his day. "There was no Modern Side; and later, when the Modern Side was instituted, only boys who were good at modern subjects could get into it. As for teaching of English, I never had a lesson in the subject, and hardly any in History."

English as She is Spoken

THE New Canadians, like all young nations, are thin-skinned as to their feelings, writes "A Traveling Englishman" in The London Daily Mail. They are sensitive to criticism. They are even resentful of chaff when it touches their institutions or their national life. They still fire off at visitors that paralyzing query, "What do you think of Canada?" As well ask, "What is your opinion of astronomy?" or "How do you like food?" One has to treat the query as a riddle. The right answer is, "Wonderful country—great future before it." I have never known that fail to please.

Return that reply, and you are pronounced an intelligent fellow. Attempt to distinguish between what you admire and what you find unpleasing or uncomfortable and you will probably be set down a conceited fool. All Englishmen used to be classed under that heading. They were on trial as soon as they entered the Dominion, and they had to prove their innocence. Their guilt was always assumed. Now that prejudice has almost vanished. Five years ago, when I first traveled all over the West, it was powerful. Two years ago it had weakened. Now it is at its very last kick. Formerly England shipped to Canada her failures; lately she has been sending of her best.

IMPATIENT OF CRITICISM

Canadians no longer expect to be irritated by foolish grumbings that various things "are not done in England that way," or by lofty patronage admitting that conditions "aren't so bad as we expected, don't you know." Yet facile criticisms are still sometimes offered by Englishmen, and the one which annoys the Canadian most is the complaint that Canada is being "Americanized." That annoys in two ways. Canadians in general both admire and dislike the Americans. They dislike them because they too are apt to be condescending, and to talk as if the United States could gobble up Canada whenever she chose. They admire them for their energy, their ingenuity, their methods of business; above all, for their success. To complain that Canadians follow American methods is therefore considered foolish; while the suggestion that they are in any danger of being absorbed by their neighbors is resented very hotly indeed.

VERY COMFORTABLE HOTELS

Naturally, there is bound to be much in common between two nations living close together and speaking the same language. Especially does this apply to their language and to such habits of life as are governed by climate. Fashions are likely to be much the same on either side of the border, not only in clothes but in houses and eating, the laying-out of towns and the organization of business. It is a comfort in Canada to find all good rooms in hotels fitted with a bath and a telephone, conveniences which are not yet considered necessities in Europe. It is easy to find one's way about Canadian cities, which have their streets, and the avenues which run across them, numbered after the American plan. The menus of portentous length may at first stagger you, but you soon discover that the dishes you can really choose from are very few. If you do not care about beginning your breakfast, "more Americano," with grape fruit or sliced peaches and a "cereal," continuing with steak followed by eggs broken into a glass, and ending up with muffins and maple syrup, you can always order ham-and-eggs. "Individual pie" has an odd sound. It suggests cannibalism. But it only means that you get a little tart to yourself instead of a cut from a big one. The funniest use I ever saw made of this expression was "Individual domestic duck," which looks like a pet name for one's wife! "Domestic" ducks are, of course, farmyard ducks as opposed to wild duck. They are really ducklings and we had one each. On the other hand, it gives an unpleasant jar to see notices bluntly telling you to "Keep Out," and sometimes the stranger unfamiliar with the language of the United States will be puzzled in Canada to understand what is said.

"ALWAYS USE A LONG WORD"

The chief principle of United States English is never to use a short word when a long one will do. Thus a "flat" in our language becomes "a suite in an apartment building." If you are going a railway journey, you will be asked, not "Have you your ticket?" but "Have you your transportation?" The station is the depot, pronounced "dee-po," and your seat in the train your "reservation." Instead of saying that the lift-boy took the typist out motoring you must express it thus: "The elevator operator took out the stenographer in an automobile." "Operator" is in constant use. There is no prejudice against cumbersome words of Latin origin, no preference for crisp, clean-cut English. "Pantorium" is in fairly common use among common people. Have you grasped it? A tailor's shop! After this, "Stag Rooming House," which I saw used in Edmonton to denote "Lodgings for Men," seemed to be quite a good phrase.

If you ask where a house or

Canadian city, you will be told something like this: "Queen and College" or "Seventeenth and Fourth Avenue." That means it is on the block of Queen-street, which is next to College-street; or in that part of Fourth-avenue which is crossed by Seventeenth-street. "Street" is almost universally left out, both in speaking and in writing. Houses are not put up "To Let," but "For Rent." On your laundry list you see instead of dress shirts "shirts with bosoms." At Prince Rupert I noticed this comical advertisement: "Empress Cafe, Good Eats." "Eats" is frequently used to mean food in the lower quarters of a town. In conjunction with "Empress Cafe," or rather Cafe (pronounced Kafe) it had a grotesque air. If a business Canadian brushes against you he says, "Pardon me." That is American for "Sorry." The Canadian telephone girl tells you "Line busy," which is the American mode of saying "Engaged." Petrol is "gasoline," blouses are "waists," schedule is always pronounced "skedule," which, by the way, must be right.

"SOME BURG"

Naturally American slang soon becomes acclimatized. Thus, if you want a man to "get out" you tell him, "Beat it." The way to express admiration for a city is to call it "some burg." A woman, recently from Scotland, who went to consult a Winnipeg physician and who remarked to his girl secretary that she had heard he was very clever, was surprised to hear the young woman declare emphatically, "Believe me, he's some doc." American methods of advertising are copied also, or perhaps the atmosphere makes Canadians think of them as ingeniously as their neighbors. In British Columbia, near Cranbrook, a tradesman issues a card on one side of which he announces that he once lost a customer. To discover the reason you are asked to turn over. You then see in the middle of a deep mourning border the two words:

HE DIED

As in the United States, a "lunch" is any kind of a snack eaten at any hour. I went with some friends to a dance at Indian Head, and the hostess expressed a hope that I would stay till lunch. I said, with some astonishment in my voice, that I had occasionally stayed at a dance till breakfast, but I really was afraid that I could not go on longer than that. She was astonished then. She meant supper!

ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB

(Continued from Page One)

Belle, Mr. Arbutnot's Colleen, and Mr. Chambers' Miowera, comprise a group of power yachts that compare most favorably for size and luxuriance with those to be found in any port in the world. While a host of smaller power driven craft and stately sailing racers and cruisers make up a fleet that speaks volumes for the wealth of Victoria's pleasure loving population.

This year will see Victoria the scene of one of the largest Water Carnivals ever witnessed in these parts, and the greater number of the events will be directly under the auspices of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club. It is expected that something over one hundred boats from neighboring cities will take part in the Regatta, and as most of these boats will bring five or more people the local Club will require to tax its new quarters to the limit to accommodate their visitors.

One outstanding feature and one that the members of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club may well be proud of is the way in which the members have always come to the assistance of the organization when in financial difficulties. At the annual general meeting it was found that owing to the large increase of membership and the promise of this increase continuing that to make the new Club house large enough a sum of \$8,000, in addition to the sale price of the old site, was required by the building committee, upon this being put to the meeting the entire amount was subscribed by members, some of the most liberal donors being Capt. Ashe \$1,000, J. A. Sayward, \$1,000, Commodore \$1,000, F. J. O'Reilly \$500, W. S. Chambers \$1,000, Mr. Greenwood \$500, and Mr. Hayes \$500, the balance being made up of smaller sums. It is such support as this that has given Victoria the finest yacht club on the coast.

That the management of the affairs of the Club are in good hands is evidenced by the fact that Commodore Musgrave and D. O'Rochfort, secretary, are entering into their third year as these officers, and practically the same management committee is supporting them in their duties. And may they continue to steer the affairs of the Royal Yacht Club on through the seas of its future life as successfully as they have in the past.

The playwright, at rehearsal by the comedian introduced "My dear chap, enough and a good deal with."

FUTURE RELATIONS OF AUSTRO-RUSSIA EASIER

Fremdenblatt and Rossiya Air View That Ancient Rivalries Are Now Wiped Out—Hohenlohe's Mission.

VIENNA, April 26.—The official silence on the Hohenlohe mission and Austro-Russian relations is broken today by The Fremdenblatt in the noteworthy article of which I append a full summary.

Prince Hohenlohe's mission, writes The Fremdenblatt, has everywhere been regarded as a symptom of peace. His reception at the Russian court was extremely friendly and the attitude of the Czar and Imperial family towards him was marked by warm cordiality. The object of the mission was, indeed, to prevent political differences of opinion from extending to the relations between the two courts. We are glad to note that the mission fulfilled the object by affording tangible proof, through the exchange of the monarch's letters, that the friendly relations of the two courts have in no way been troubled.

As to the political questions that have recently arisen between the Austro-Hungarian and Russian Governments it will be found on impartial consideration of their origin that such differences as may still exist no longer concern a real antagonism of interests, but are rather relics of older periods, sediments incompletely dissolved of a past which the historic development of the last few months have rendered obsolete.

Ancient Rivalries Wiped Out

The events of the war have passed roughshod over ancient rivalries, the Balkans belong to the independent Balkan peoples, and Turkey recedes so far into the background that some ambitious Bulgarian even even safe towards Constantinople. The Balkan peoples are free and are able to regulate their political and economic life in complete independence, according to their own needs and opinions. They can no longer be disturbed or hampered; they stand on their own feet. The sources of discord between Vienna and St. Petersburg are thus finally smothered.

Our Balkan programme, which we have pursued for decades, a programme constantly emphasised by our leading statesmen and put into practice, has been brought near to fulfilment. The principle that the Balkans shall be ruled by independent Balkan peoples is in process of application along the whole line, thanks chiefly to our active co-operation. Independence will regulate the relationship of the Balkan peoples to the other states. Austria-Hungary is the only great power with a Balkan frontier. Indeed the monarchy itself is partly a Balkan state, since nearly a ninth of its area lies geographically within the Balkan peninsula. In consequence of the recent developments the frontier between east and west has been still further displaced and the whole Balkan peninsula enters the pale of the western European family of peoples. Austria-Hungary will watch the development with warm interest and will strive to meet the civilized requirements of these territories with particularly warm interest.

Under these new conditions the points of friction between Austria-Hungary and Russia gradually disappear. The friendly relations between the courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg, which Prince Hohenlohe's mission has again brought into prominence, concludes The Fremdenblatt, will certainly exercise in this respect an essentially furthering influence.

A Turning Point

The Bourne interpreted this article as a pacific announcement, and greeted it with a rise in prices. The interpretation is accurate. The article evidently marks a turning point in the struggle between the two tendencies that have been striving for mastery in Austria-Hungary all winter—the pacific and farther-sighted, albeit over-cautious, tendency represented by Count Berchtold, and the clerico-military warlike tendency that has led to the squandering of tens of millions sterling in military precautions, and has seemed to

aim at producing European complication. Austria-Hungary would deserve hearty congratulations upon a final victory of the pacific spirit which might yet enable her to retain without loss of prestige many of the advantages which its earlier triumph would have secured for her in fuller measure.

Yet it must not be supposed that the improvement in the situation which this pronouncement denotes will immediately find military expression or that it will be welcomed in all quarters here and in Hungary. Voices are already raised to object that no practical change can be made until it is seen how Russia means to act. It is difficult to write with patience of the negative subservience to the Russian bugbear which has vitiated Austro-Hungarian policy from the beginning of the crisis.

A clear attitude of friendliness towards the Balkan states and frank recognition that the future prosperity of the monarchy is necessarily bound up with a good relationship to the Southern slave would reduce the "Russian danger" to its true proportions. But were that attitude to hard in Austria-Hungary, especially when, as in this instance, force of habit and powerful political interests join to give them an appearance of validity. Under cross-currents unexpectedly thwart the swift purpose of the Emperor and Count Berchtold it may, however, be assumed that the climax of the crisis is now past.

According to The Zeit, a joint ministerial conference will be held here early next week to consider the military, financial and Croatian situations. The Austro-Hungarian Governments, it adds, are contemplating an issue of consolidated 4½ per cent stock for an amount higher than \$16,000,000.

Press Comment on Situation

VIENNA, April 26.—The reception of yesterday's Fremdenblatt article and of the Rossiya's reply by the unofficial press of Austria-Hungary cannot be truthfully termed enthusiastic. Allowance must naturally be made for the difficulty of accepting of the official thesis—that events in the Balkans have removed all cause of future discord between Austria-Hungary and Russia—when throughout the winter the attitude of Russia has been denounced as the greatest menace to peace, and the Austro-Hungarian veto upon the acquisition by Serbia of an Adriatic port has been justified by the argument that the port would be in reality not Serbian but Russian.

Even The Neue Freie Presse, which has been upon the whole a consistent advocate of a pacific settlement of the European crisis, and which put forward earlier than The Fremdenblatt the view that the Balkan victories had rendered Austro-Russian rivalry obsolete, argues cogently that much evil might have been prevented had this view been officially formulated in time and insisted upon. But, it adds, the view itself proceeds logically from Count Berchtold's speech to the Delegations, which, nevertheless, did not prevent Austria-Hungary from demanding the formation of an Albanian state.

If Austria-Hungary declares emphatically that the Balkans belong to the Balkan peoples and that the era of rivalry between Vienna and St. Petersburg is closed she will disarm many an adversary. Reciprocal confidence will gradually be restored. On the threshold of this new policy, concludes The Neue Freie Presse, the hope arises that the idea of peace will soon find expression on the frontiers.

This is the official and, it must be added, the most salutary view. The unofficial standpoint varies from that of The Zeit—which calls the Hohenlohe mission a failure, ridicules the Fremdenblatt article and terms the reply of The Rossiya "empty words" and "pure mockery"—to that of the clerico-military Reichspost, which curtly remarks that the reference in The Rossiya to the "glorious historical mission of Russia" neutralises entirely its acceptance of The Fremdenblatt formula. It is evident that the Austro-Hungarian military and clerico-Chauvinist, to say nothing of sundry German diplomatic influences, that have hitherto combined to prevent the monarchy from reaping the advantages of its leading statesman's pacific intentions are highly displeased at the prospect of a peaceful and reasonable settlement of the crisis. But now, as during the last phases of the annexation crisis, it is the will of the Emperor and of his responsible diplomatic adviser that may be expected to prevail, unless unforeseen incidents complicate the course of events.

SECRETARY DISCUSSES SITUATION IN ULSTER

Says Mr. Balfour Thought Home Rule Could Be Given Slip by a Simple Process at General Election.

LONDON, April 26.—Mr. Birrell, M.P., the Irish Secretary, lately addressed a meeting at Newcastle on the subject of Home Rule.

Referring to a speech by Mr. Balfour he said that Mr. Balfour thought that Home Rule could still be given the slip by the simple process of making it plain at a general election or otherwise that Great Britain would not have Home Rule. That was impossible. The Home Rule was not to be retraced, and the establishment of Home Rule by the House of Commons, so far as it could establish it, was one of these steps.

He would ask Mr. Balfour whether he thought Ireland should have fiscal autonomy or not. Ought Ireland still to be represented in the Imperial Parliament or not? Was it to have one assembly, several, or none? The bill just passed was admittedly an experiment, but it held the field till something better was proposed.

Speaking of Ulster, Mr. Birrell said they were advised to "leave out Ulster," but their opponents meant only the northwest Ulster. There were more Nationalist than Unionist members for Ulster—it would be rather awkward to cut off Ulster from the rest of Ireland.

He did not know whether as a business transaction business men of Belfast would favor the idea of not being able to collect their debts from the rest of Ireland without obtaining leave to issue their writs outside their own jurisdiction.

He recognised there were tens of thousands of Protestants in the east of Ulster who regarded with aversion the idea of being subjected to an Irish Parliament. This aversion had got to be conquered and justice done, but those who claimed the exclusion of Ulster should say clearly what they wanted and should satisfy him that they really wanted it after they had ascertained the cost and the consequences of it.

NATIONAL USEFULNESS OF ENGLISH TRADE BODY

LONDON, April 26.—Previous to the annual conference of the National Chamber of Trade the annual business meeting of that body was held under the presidency of F. Underhill. After moving the adoption of the report and the accounts the president expressed his gratification at the large number of chambers which had been affiliated to the national chamber during the year, as well as at the steady progress of the chamber in the direction of national usefulness.

The re-election of F. Underhill as president having been unanimously agreed to, Mr. Underhill made a further speech in acknowledgement in which he referred to the beginnings of the national chamber. It was started, he said, in Hull 15 years ago with 15 affiliated branches. At present they had over 200 branches and over 600 members representing considerably more than 100,000 traders in the country. The policy of the chamber had always been to go straight for pure motives and the interests of traders.

As to the future work of the chamber the president said that there were many important questions that affected the trade of the country which would have to be given special attention by the chamber. Among them was the unsettled state of opinion as to the proper proportion of the burden as between national and local taxation. The assessment of property for rates was another subject which urgently required looking into. With regard to the constant threat of strikes by workers Mr. Underhill declared that since this was a question affecting the welfare of the whole country, the Government should take steps to solve it in an efficacious manner. Finally, he urged that the chamber should play a greater part in elections and spoke of its growing influence in Government departments.

"PINNACE" NAVY CUT TOBACCO



"SAY
PINNACE
YOU BEGGAR"

Overheard on H.M.S. "Lion"

"AN' strike me pink, Bill, if 'e didn't up and sye to the 'Old Man yesterday at four bells, 'e ses, 'Get yer PINNACE. Get yer PINNACE.' An' the Old Man 'isself was a-goin' on the bridge an' feelin' hearty, and 'e ses back, 'Ow could the Admiral and me run the bloomin' flagship, if we didn't jolly well 'ave the best pipe smoke goin'?"

3 Strengths—Mild, Medium and Full. 3 Sizes—2, 4 and 8 oz.

"PINNACE"—THE COOLEST OUTDOOR SMOKE. SOLD THE WORLD OVER. GET A TIN AND ENJOY IT TO-DAV.

Made by the B.D.V. People, London, England. F. W. Dimock, Toronto, Direct Representative

CONFIDENCE vs. FEAR

Prepare for the Rainy Days

And protect yourself from colds by having your boots and shoes fitted with substantial

Soles and Heels

That will resist the worst weather that we get. Good uppers deserve to have good soles. It pays to have the best, no matter what the cost may be, but in this case the cost is slight.

F. WEST

ELECTRIC SHOE SHOP
646 Fort Street

This man drives on the wet asphalt without fear.
No Chains! No Skidding!

DUNLOP
TRACTION TREADS
-CONFIDENCE-

A FAMILIAR SIGHT IN BIG CITIES

ORDINARY
NON-SKID TIRES

-FEAR-

This man must drive
"half-and-half," or put
on chains

The Mighty MICHIGAN

The Leading "40" of 1913

A FEW LEADING FEATURES IN WHICH THIS CAR SCORES OVER ALL ITS COMPETITORS

ITS POWERFUL MOTOR—The Mighty Michigan's motor is the most powerful of all motors of its size. It develops from 40 to 46 horsepower. It has bull-dog tenacity on the stiffest grades, and all the speed you will ever demand on the straight get-away. The Michigan has a three-bearing crank shaft instead of the two-bearing crank shaft used on many 40-horsepower cars. No thrust from the engine can possibly bend it.

THE SMOKELESS MOTOR—With the Mighty Michigan you are protected against the annoyance and the damage due to smoke. The lower grooves of each piston are beveled and drilled, so that it brings down all of the surplus oil from the cylinder walls. With the disposal of the surplus oil, the Michigan "40" will not smoke.

FOUR-FORWARD-SPEED TRANSMISSION—The four-forward-speed transmission has been heretofore a feature of high-priced cars exclusively. With the Mighty Michigan's four-forward-speed transmission (on direct drive) you obtain a much higher efficiency out of the motor at much less expense than with any other transmission.

POWERFUL PROMPT-ACTING BRAKES—No part of the car is more important than the brakes. They MUST work. The big brakes on the Mighty Michigan are the most efficient of any in use on 1913 cars.

EIGHTY HORSEPOWER REAR AXLE—The Mighty Michigan's rear axle is of pressed steel, full floating type, with four-pitch

driving gears. This axle possesses sufficient strength for an 85-horsepower car. Its big chrome nickel steel drive shafts are solid one-piece instead of being welded as is the usual practice. No car selling within \$500 as low as the Michigan has an axle of such strength.

FOURTEEN-INCH TURKISH CUSHIONS—The 1913 Michigan "40" has cushions 14 inches deep—the deepest upholstery, we believe, and the most comfortable in use on any car. No car at any price offers more luxury in this respect. And that is a big item in every car—COMFORT.

THE FINEST, MOST COMPLETE EQUIPMENT—Best grade mohair top with side curtains and envelope complete. Windshield built as part of the body. Can be inclined at any angle. Electric lights and horns. Electric horn. \$30 4-inch speedometer. 35x4½ non-skid tires. Firestone universal, quick-detachable, demountable rims, and extra rim and tire. Special foot rail. Swing robe rail. Rear tire irons. Complete tool equipment, with tool chest underneath running board.

MIGHTY MICHIGAN ELECTRIC STARTER—No more reliable starter has been made than that with which the Mighty Michigan is equipped. None other is so simple. None other so easy to operate. None other so light in weight. An accurate record has been kept of fifty thousand consecutive starts on the electric starter we use, and in NOT ONE CASE has the starter failed.

Come in, see it; look it thoroughly over. Let us demonstrate it to you. Your time will be well spent.

W. ARMSTRONG & COMPANY

Distributors for Vancouver Island—Corner of Gordon and Courtney Sts., Victoria, B. C.

Page 1774

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS

AT Gladstone ave., 2 unfurnished rooms, rent \$20 per month. Apply P. K. Richmond, 3619 Myrtle.

BEACHES, modern and one or two bedrooms, 1519 Fernwood Road, phone R4249.

COMFORTABLE furnished suite of housekeeping rooms, close in. \$21 monthly.

CLEAN and comfortable housekeeping rooms, 586 Michigan, James Bay.

FOR RENT—Two unfurnished rooms, modern kitchen, location, 3156 Oak Bay ave. cor. Monterey.

FOR RENT—Furnished housekeeping room close in, \$2.50 per week. Phone L2419.

FRONT housekeeping rooms; phone, etc.; near Hillside st., near Empress Hotel, \$4.50 weekly.

FURNISHED housekeeping rooms, hot and cold water, electric range and bath. Blocks from Post Office, 725-729 Courtney st.

FOR RENT—A new suite of unfurnished housekeeping rooms, containing three bedrooms, living room, bath and closets (also balcony); quite private; house just completed, also the front rooms down stairs. Apply Mrs. Chapman St., Fairfield, between Lincoln Ave. and Howe St.

FOR RENT—Furnished housekeeping rooms, 1111 Commercial ave.

FOR RENT—Housekeeping flat of three rooms, furnished, \$28 a month, 1431 Hillside ave.

FOR RENT—Newly and well furnished housekeeping and housekeeping rooms every convenience, 1403 Stanley ave.

FURNISHED front room for rent; breakfast desired. 1293 Pandora, Phone R256.

FURNISHED front bedroom and bath, private family, 425 Russell street, James Bay.

FURNISHED housekeeping room, all conveniences moderate, 58 South Turner st., James Bay.

FURNISHED bedroom and kitchen; all conveniences; walking distance. \$4.00 per week, 1118 Fort.

FURNISHED housekeeping rooms, \$10 up, 1203 Hudson.

FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms for housekeeping; two upstairs from Douglas car. 760 Yukon ave.

FURNISHED housekeeping room, every convenience, 1114 Johnson st.

HOUSEKEEPING room, furnished, modern, use of phone, 1112 Johnson st.

HOUSEKEEPING room, 1128 Mason street.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms, moderate, 308 Cook st.

HOUSEKEEPING room partly furnished, 1025 Johnson.

HOUSEKEEPING and furnished rooms, 345 Foster.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS with bath, 728 Cormorant St., near City Hall.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS—Lovely, elegant front room, furnished or unfurnished, also economy, also another room, new, neat, every convenience, close in, moderate price, 1114 Johnson st., Phone L423.

HOUSEKEEPING suite, fireplace, new house, one minute Fort car, 1789 Pembroke.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS to let, Holt, 1193 Broad.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms, 822 Fort street.

HOUSEKEEPING room, all conveniences, 618 Elliott, near Government.

LARGE housekeeping room, modern; \$4.50 weekly, 522 Simcoe st., James Bay.

PORT housekeeping rooms, 312 Dallas road; phone L2114.

PARGE furnished housekeeping room to let, 113 Victoria.

MODERN furnished housekeeping suite, two rooms, kitchenette, gas range, steam heated, bath; central. Suite 3, Carlton Hotel.

NE FRONT housekeeping room with gas, 1104 Yates.

ONE large front room for housekeeping, gas, central, 817 Fort st. Suite for office.

PLEASANT ground floor, pantry and sink; ground floor; adult price, 1114 Johnson st.

SUITE of furnished housekeeping rooms; open on the 26th; all conveniences; walking distance. \$4 per week, 1114 Johnson st.

TWO-ROOMED suit furnished for housekeeping, gas, central, all conveniences, reasonable, 1132 Fort st.

TO RENT—3 unfurnished rooms; electricity, kitchenette, phone; \$15 per month, 321 Whitaker st.

TO RENT—Housekeeping room, gas, etc. 1628 Fort. Also stores for sale.

TWO partly furnished rooms, light house, 1114 Johnson st.

TO RENT—Furnished housekeeping room, near car, 1219 North Park.

TWO furnished housekeeping rooms to rent with use of kitchen; a child and cat included during day, 145 Excelsior Rd.

THREE rooms, unfurnished, 621 John st.

THREE housekeeping rooms, H. T. Read, 2439 Mount St., inquire at Willows O.

TO LET—Two good furnished housekeeping rooms, near Anderson ave.

TWO front rooms furnished for housekeeping, 2618 Blanchard st.

TO LET—Two furnished or housekeeping rooms, 56 South Turner, James Bay.

TWO furnished front housekeeping rooms to let, 427 Hillside avenue.

TO RENT—Three unfurnished housekeeping rooms, \$10 per month, 145 Richardson.

TO LET—Nicely furnished rooms for light and heat, two blocks from P. O., 34 Humboldt St.

THIS Burdette House, furnished housekeeping rooms, 951 Burdette ave., cor. and Main.

TO RENT—Large sunny bedroom and housekeeping rooms. 740 Burdette.

TWO unfurnished rooms, provision for gas and cook stove. 2820 Government, cor. Shields.

TO LET—Bed-sitting room (folding bed), gas, refrigerator, gas range, electric cooking heat, phone, etc., for 1 or 2 business men, 1114 Johnson st.

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping room, sitting room, on Fort st., clean and comfortable, furnace; phone, etc. \$4 per week; also unfurnished housekeeping room, 1114 Johnson, Oak Bay ave.; suit married couple and single person, 1114 Johnson, Oak Bay ave. or particulars and list of other rooms to let, Ladies' Agency, 425 Bayward bldg;

FURNISHED ROOMS

COMFORTABLE front bedroom, suitable for couple or two gentlemen, 9 minutes from Post Office. 1026 Collingwood. URBANISHED room. 372 Michigan. Phone K 914.

NICE furnished single or double room; telephone; modern; near car. Box 114. 1214 Lincoln.

1214 Simcoe, near Menzies, furnished. Ask view; bath; piano. Phone L 1718.

ATTRACTIVE rooms in modern house; good locality; with or without breakfast; 10 parts. Housekeeper also. Suite with kitchen; reasonable. 742 May St. Phone 14961.

LARGE, comfortable room, suit two gentlemen. 734 Courtney.

WELL furnished double bedroom, and sitting-room, in superior modern private house, 16 minutes walk from O.P.O. 4115 to 42nd. Breakfast if desired. Phone 4118.

FURNISHED room, suitable for a couple. 10 parts. Breakfast. 441 York bath. 441 View st.

FURNISHED ROOM to let, all modern conveniences. Phone K 4122.

BACHELOR rooms open for business. Well furnished; moderate prices. 113 West St.

BED-SITTING room, fireplace; large sunny, front carline; phone R 441.

1231 to 1233, near 1234 and up to 1238 Cornerant St. near City Hall.

EDROOM to rent; 1118 North Park St.

COMFORTABLE room for one or two gentlemen. No board, no wash, in modern home. Phone 1711.

COMFORTABLE furnished furnace-heated room, half block from car, use of phone, 1231 to 1233, near 1234 and up to 1238 Cornerant St. near City Hall.

ORY front room; 844 Cornerant; call after 6 o'clock.

URBAN furnished rooms; 5 Alma Place, Michigan St.

CLEAN, furnished front bedroom, close to car line. 743 car. \$2.50 weekly. 300 California Ave.

COMFORTABLE bed-sitting room in full modern private home, suit one gentleman. 1231 to 1233, near 1234 and up to 1238 Cornerant St. near City Hall.

UNSMIRK ROOMS, 786 1/2 Fort St.; 69 minutes from Post Office; modern rooms; the city; reasonable rates.

FURNISHED room for three gentlemen, three blocks from city hall; \$2 each per week.

OR RENT—Bed-sitting room and also sleeping rooms, in fine location, modern, reasonable rent. 1235 Oak Bay ave.

OR RENT—A well furnished double bedroom in modern private home; all modern conveniences. 1235 Oak Bay ave.

OR RENT—Furnished room suitable for couple. 410 Quebec st.

OR RENT—Furnished front room suitable for one or two gentlemen. James O. Duff. 10 minutes from Post Office. Toronto street.

FURNISHED room to let. 1124 Yates St.

FURNISHED room, five minutes from Post Office. 1235 Oak Bay ave. 300 California Ave.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Large, comfortable room; suit three friends; single beds; 402 Belleville St.

OR RENT—Large furnished bedroom, 1235 Oak Bay ave. Phone K 4122.

OR RENT—Single room for lady with use of bath and phone. Apply apartment 8, Mt. Edwards or Janitor.

OR RENT—A bright sunny room, furnished, 1235 Oak Bay ave. Phone K 4122. South Turner street corner Dallas st.

OR RENT—Furnished room with or without board, 2417 Graham street.

FURNISHED or unfurnished room to rent, modern house (near park), 1118 Chapin St. Phone 14961.

Simcoe street. Jeamond House, 507 Sincere St. Phone L 4166.

FURNISHED rooms to let. 506 St. John st., cor. Kingston.

FURNISHED rooms, cheap, block from O.P.O. 2124 Bland St.

LARGE furnished room; suit two friends. 736 Courtney st.

FURNISHED light bedroom for two men; breakfast if required. 1320 California Ave.

FURNISHED front room with hanging closet; suit two chums; separate car. Five minutes walk from City Hall, 915 York St.

ONTROPE ROOMS—Corner View and Blandford St., everything new and modern. 1235 Oak Bay ave. Phone K 4122. \$4 up weekly.

ICE sunny furnished single bedroom, \$2 per week. 1215 Cook St.

EWLY furnished, furnace heated rooms, close to car, home comforts; also garage. 1235 Oak Bay ave. Phone K 4122. Linden, or Ward Investment Co. 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431,

OR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

[illegible]

SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

(Continued)

Bargain on my six-cylinder, 36 B. three passenger 1931 Pierce Arrow for \$1000.00. Call me at 782-1189 in A1 condition. Fred J. Wood, 1211 Langley St.

ELECT yourself at home. Small, neat and hand house safe for sale, \$45 P.O. R.

MOND Sewing Machines: \$35, \$40, running order; or call for cash rental purchase. 1211 Langley St. carbondating outfit, almost new; \$125; sell for \$90, will supply gas.

S—Why pay the full price when you can buy a slightly damaged safe for \$100? See my ad. Adams & Co., Inc., 510 Johnson St.

NO Machines—Second hand \$3 up for all makes. Machines rented, oil, needles and thread for all makes. Write to day room, 721 21st Ave. Phone 4618.

ALLED-POR tailor made suits, pants, shirts, ties, hats, etc. Large selection less than cost. Wm. Morris, 409 M. updates, open evenings.

We have five slightly used automobiles for sale. Call for catalogue in day room, running order. Also two good deca-decade cars. Write to day room. Call at 1210 Wharf St.

5 roomed house; furniture for sale; cheap. Phones 12157 and K2428.

FIVE-PASSENGER car in good running order; fully equipped. David's PACKARD, I have a 1918 Packard sedan, which cost practically duty paid into Canada. I will sell it and lay it down at your door for \$1000.00. If you wish to see it, please sacrifice this week. Address C. R. Lee, 103 Broadway, Seattle, Wash.

MISCELLANEOUS

Ross, Stocks, Diamonds, Larkspur, Ottens, etc., 5 doz, \$1; Ivy Geraniums, 1 doz, \$1; holly leaves, 1 doz, \$1; leading plants; window box collection, 1 doz, \$1. Madrona Flower Farm, Head.

The latest novelties in Kemps Mill, Panama, and Chips. We are now receiving from the factory direct, a leading variety. Crown Millinery 1211 Broadway, Seattle, Wash.

TAINESTED CURE for Rheumatism, Arthritis "Makegood". Equiguard, B.C. office when a three weeks' treatment under the best conditions has been followed with the treatment; notice be within the first two weeks under the best conditions. Give a full certificate of payment, otherwise to be returned.

AGE promptly handled at current prices by the Victoria Transfer Co., 1211 Broadway, Seattle, Wash.

OFF clothing bought and sold, also shoes, trunks, valises, etc. Will buy anywhere. Phone 4618. Wm. Morris, 409 M. street.

Salmon travelling by day or hour, apartment, Coast Boating Co., Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

ADOPTION—Bunny baby boy, 6 mos., Colonic.

TAILORING Gentlemen's Clothes measured and fitted in Victoria, and sent to London, England, by Messrs. & Co. Falcon Square, London, England, who in the city for a few days will make alterations. Show us full complete range of patterns and take measurements. We will give you 10% off every order or state on. Dress Suits \$112.50. Gown as at Room 8, Mahon Hotel, 1112 George Street, Melbourne, Australia.

DRESSING SCHOOL—We teach hair dressing, manicure, waving, face painting, and make-up. Hairdressing, Beauty, Learn a trade and be independent. Separate courses given in each branch. School opens May 1st. Write for particulars to Misses E. and E. 1250, Professors of the International Gold Medalist, London, England.

Wah Lun, 1722 Government St. Ladies gentlemen's suits to order; 10 per cent discount on cash orders.

LAND AND LAND CLEARING undertaken. No powder used, promptly done; all-boring. Write or call at the Vancouper and Paint Co. 342 Victoria St. roadside Road carline.

GNS—Give us particulars of your business. We will send you our literature and will sell you our products. The Lightman Company Limited, 1815, Campbell Building.

18 and 15, in block 44 Superior St. off the market.

EE to real estate agents. My house at 1211 Broadway, Seattle, Wash. has been sold. H. Laundry.

EE to real estate agents. Our house at 1211 Broadway, Seattle, Wash. has been sold. H. Laundry.

EE to owners. Rooms papered, \$5 up. Materials included. Victoria Vancouper and Paint Co. 342 Victoria St. R 4238.

EE—Real estate agents our business. We will send you our literature and will sell you our products. The Lightman Company Limited, 1815, Campbell Building.

EE to owners. Rooms papered, \$5 up. Materials included. Victoria Vancouper and Paint Co. 342 Victoria St. R 4238.

EE—Real estate agents our business. We will send you our literature and will sell you our products. The Lightman Company Limited, 1815, Campbell Building.

EE to owners. Rooms papered, \$5 up. Materials included. Victoria Vancouper and Paint Co. 342 Victoria St. R 4238.

EE—Real estate agents our business. We will send you our literature and will sell you our products. The Lightman Company Limited, 1815, Campbell Building.

EE to owners. Rooms papered, \$5 up. Materials included. Victoria Vancouper and Paint Co. 342 Victoria St. R 4238.

EE—Real estate agents our business. We will send you our literature and will sell you our products. The Lightman Company Limited, 1815, Campbell Building.

EE to owners. Rooms papered, \$5 up. Materials included. Victoria Vancouper and Paint Co. 342 Victoria St. R 4238.

EE—Real estate agents our business. We will send you our literature and will sell you our products. The Lightman Company Limited, 1815, Campbell Building.

EE to owners. Rooms papered, \$5 up. Materials included. Victoria Vancouper and Paint Co. 342 Victoria St. R 4238.

EE—Real estate agents our business. We will send you our literature and will sell you our products. The Lightman Company Limited, 1815, Campbell Building.

EE to owners. Rooms papered, \$5 up. Materials included. Victoria Vancouper and Paint Co. 342 Victoria St. R 4238.

EE—Real estate agents our business. We will send you our literature and will sell you our products. The Lightman Company Limited, 1815, Campbell Building.

EE to owners. Rooms papered, \$5 up. Materials included. Victoria Vancouper and Paint Co. 342 Victoria St. R 4238.

EE—Real estate agents our business. We will send you our literature and will sell you our products. The Lightman Company Limited, 1815, Campbell Building.

EE to owners. Rooms papered, \$5 up. Materials included. Victoria Vancouper and Paint Co. 342 Victoria St. R 4238.

EE—Real estate agents our business. We will send you our literature and will sell you our products. The Lightman Company Limited, 1815, Campbell Building.

EE to owners. Rooms papered, \$5 up. Materials included. Victoria Vancouper and Paint Co. 342 Victoria St. R 4238.

EE—Real estate agents our business. We will send you our literature and will sell you our products. The Lightman Company Limited, 1815, Campbell Building.

EE to owners. Rooms papered, \$5 up. Materials included. Victoria Vancouper and Paint Co. 342 Victoria St. R 4238.

EE—Real estate agents our business. We will send you our literature and will sell you our products. The Lightman Company Limited, 1815, Campbell Building.

EE to owners. Rooms papered, \$5 up. Materials included. Victoria Vancouper and Paint Co. 342 Victoria St. R 4238.

EE—Real estate agents our business. We will send you our literature and will sell you our products. The Lightman Company Limited, 1815, Campbell Building.

EE to owners. Rooms papered, \$5 up. Materials included. Victoria Vancouper and Paint Co. 342 Victoria St. R 4238.

EE—Real estate agents our business. We will send you our literature and will sell you our products. The Lightman Company Limited, 1815, Campbell Building.

EE to owners. Rooms papered, \$5 up. Materials included. Victoria Vancouper and Paint Co. 342 Victoria St. R 4238.

EE—Real estate agents our business. We will send you our literature and will sell you our products. The Lightman Company Limited, 1815, Campbell Building.

EE to owners. Rooms papered, \$5 up. Materials included. Victoria Vancouper and Paint Co. 342 Victoria St. R 4238.

EE—Real estate agents our business. We will send you our literature and will sell you our products. The Lightman Company Limited, 1815, Campbell Building.

EE to owners. Rooms papered, \$5 up. Materials included. Victoria Vancouper and Paint Co. 342 Victoria St. R 4238.

EE—Real estate agents our business. We will send you our literature and will sell you our products. The Lightman Company Limited, 1815, Campbell Building.

EE to owners. Rooms papered, \$5 up. Materials included. Victoria Vancouper and Paint Co. 342 Victoria St. R 4238.

EE—Real estate agents our business. We will send you our literature and will sell you our products. The Lightman Company Limited, 1815, Campbell Building.

EE to owners. Rooms papered, \$5 up. Materials included. Victoria Vancouper and Paint Co. 342 Victoria St. R 4238.

EE—Real estate agents our business. We will send you our literature and will sell you our products. The Lightman Company Limited, 1815, Campbell Building.

EE to owners. Rooms papered, \$5 up. Materials included. Victoria Vancouper and Paint Co. 342 Victoria St. R 4238.

EE—Real estate agents our business. We will send you our literature and will sell you our products. The Lightman Company Limited, 1815, Campbell Building.

EE to owners. Rooms papered, \$5 up. Materials included. Victoria Vancouper and Paint Co. 342 Victoria St. R 4238.

EE—Real estate agents our business. We will send you our literature and will sell you our products. The Lightman Company Limited, 1815, Campbell Building.

EE to owners. Rooms papered, \$5 up. Materials included. Victoria Vancouper and Paint Co. 342 Victoria St. R 4238.

EE—Real estate agents our business. We will send you our literature and will sell you our products. The Lightman Company Limited, 1815, Campbell Building.

EE to owners. Rooms papered, \$5 up. Materials included. Victoria Vancouper and Paint Co. 342 Victoria St. R 4238.

EE—Real estate agents our business. We will send you our literature and will sell you our products. The Lightman Company Limited, 1815, Campbell Building.

EE to owners. Rooms papered, \$5 up. Materials included. Victoria Vancouper and Paint Co. 342 Victoria St. R 4238.

EE—Real estate agents our business. We will send you our literature and will sell you our products. The Lightman Company Limited, 1815, Campbell Building.

EE to owners. Rooms papered, \$5 up. Materials included. Victoria Vancouper and Paint Co. 342 Victoria St. R 4238.

EE—Real estate agents our business. We will send you our literature and will sell you our products. The Lightman Company Limited, 1815, Campbell Building.

EE to owners. Rooms papered, \$5 up. Materials included. Victoria Vancouper and Paint Co. 342 Victoria St. R 4238.

EE—Real estate agents our business. We will send you our literature and will sell you our products. The Lightman Company Limited, 1815, Campbell Building.

EE to owners. Rooms papered, \$5 up. Materials included. Victoria Vancouper and Paint Co. 342 Victoria St. R 4238.

EE—Real estate agents our business. We will send you our literature and will sell you our products. The Lightman Company Limited, 1815, Campbell Building.

EE to owners. Rooms papered, \$5 up. Materials included. Victoria Vancouper and Paint Co. 342 Victoria St. R 4238.

EE—Real estate agents our business. We will send you our literature and will sell you our products. The Lightman Company Limited, 1815, Campbell Building.

EE to owners. Rooms papered, \$5 up. Materials included. Victoria Vancouper and Paint Co. 342 Victoria St. R 4238.

EE—Real estate agents our business. We will send you our literature and will sell you our products. The Lightman Company Limited, 1815, Campbell Building.

EE to owners. Rooms papered, \$5 up. Materials included. Victoria Vancouper and Paint Co. 342 Victoria St. R 4238.

EE—Real estate agents our business. We will send you our literature and will sell you our products. The Lightman Company Limited, 1815, Campbell Building.

EE to owners. Rooms papered, \$5 up. Materials included. Victoria Vancouper and Paint Co. 342 Victoria St. R 4238.

EE—Real estate agents our business. We will send you our literature and will sell you our products. The Lightman Company Limited, 1815, Campbell Building.

EE to owners. Rooms papered, \$5 up. Materials included. Victoria Vancouper and Paint Co. 342 Victoria St. R 4238.

EE—Real estate agents our business. We will send you our literature and will sell you our products. The Lightman Company Limited, 1815, Campbell Building.

EE to owners. Rooms papered, \$5 up. Materials included. Victoria Vancouper and Paint Co. 342 Victoria St. R 4238.

EE—Real estate agents our business. We will send you our literature and will sell you our products. The Lightman Company Limited, 1815, Campbell Building.

EE to owners. Rooms papered, \$5 up. Materials included. Victoria Vancouper and Paint Co. 342 Victoria St. R 4238.

EE—Real estate agents our business. We will send you our literature and will sell you our products. The Lightman Company Limited, 1815, Campbell Building.

EE to owners. Rooms papered, \$5 up. Materials included. Victoria Vancouper and Paint Co. 342 Victoria St. R 4238.

EE—Real estate agents our business. We will send you our literature and will sell you our products. The Lightman Company Limited, 1815, Campbell Building.

EE to owners. Rooms papered, \$5 up. Materials included. Victoria Vancouper and Paint Co. 342 Victoria St. R 4238.

EE—Real estate agents our business. We will send you our literature and will sell you our products. The Lightman Company Limited, 1815, Campbell Building.

EE to owners. Rooms papered, \$5 up. Materials included. Victoria Vancouper and Paint Co. 342 Victoria St. R 4238.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT—To reliable party, furnished 4-roomed modern house. Apply #282 Muller St., Victoria West.

FOR RENT—Corner Langford and Cathedral street, 4-roomed house. Also 4-roomed house, \$50 per month. Also 8-roomed furnished house on Wilson St. #17-50. J. J. McLean, 812 Catherine St. Phone 1-2121 and 1-6975.

FOR RENT—A completely furnished, 6-roomed house, front of town. Call Mr. J. J. McLean, 812 Catherine St., phone 3424.

FOR RENT—Furnished cabin. Apply 1431 Fern St. Phone 1-2121.

FOR RENT from 1st May, 4-roomed house with large garden, near Oak Bay, furnished or unfurnished.

FOR RENT—Seven-roomed, modern, furnished house; 1410 Harrison; two bedrooms, bath; also garage. Apply phone 805 or 1506.

URNISHED 4-roomed bungalow to rent, near Douglas St.; car; immediate possession. Rent \$100 per month. Apply 1431 Fern St.

URNISHED six-room house in James Bay district. Local Security Co., 1217 1/2 Douglas St.

FOR RENT for summer months, furnished 7-roomed bungalow on Active Pass, fishing beach, tennis lawn, vegetable garden, 3 car, near northside, city. Call 1-2121.

IVE-ROOMED furnished house, 56 Government St., Beacon Hill, car passes.

URNISHED 7-roomed house in one of Victoria's best residential districts, for rent. Call 1-2121.

URNISHED bungalow three minutes city hall, 5 rooms, linen, bath. Key at 1431 Fern St.

FOR RENT—Seven-room, furnished house. \$50. 1154 Oscar, phone 1-6025.

ARRISON STREET—Seven rooms and bath, close in; \$65 per month. Pemberton Real Estate Co., 211 Pandora.

ONTENEY AVENUE—Oak Bay, five rooms and bath, garage, croquet ground, etc. \$180 per month. Pemberton Real Estate Co., 211 Pandora.

URNISHED furnished house, ten rooms. For St. Apply phone F 1113.

ULLIA STREET—Six rooms and bath well furnished, close to waterfront and near Douglas St. Call 1-2121.

ENDERSON STREET, FAIRFIELD—Five rooms and bath, 3 car month.

UMBERTON and Son, Fort St.

UENS AVENUE—Seven rooms and bath, close in; \$70 per month. Pemberton Real Estate Co., 211 Pandora.

ICHARDSON STREET—Seven rooms, garage, bath, etc.; \$100 per month. Apply 1431 Fern St.

SIX-ROOM furnished house, modern. Apply 2313 Quadra.

EVEN roomed housefull of roomers; furniture or part for sale. Apply 824 Flamingo Ave. Phone 1-3421.

NO LET—Completely furnished seven-roomed house on Gladstone Ave. near W. high school. Apply Langley & Co., 1431 Fern St.

NO LET—Furnished six-roomed cottage, all conveniences; 3 minutes' walk from car. Apply 1431 Fern St.

NO RENT—Furnished house-boat, Shawnigan Lake, with use of small boat and fishing gear. Apply 1431 Fern St.

NO LET—Furnished seven-roomed house; all conveniences; good garden. Apply 1431 Fern St.

NO RENT—4-roomed, furnished house at Willows Beach; near car; \$40. Apply E. A. Harris & Co., 1018 Douglas St.

NO RENT—Furnished, new, modern 4-room house, 4 bedrooms, location; caretaker's cottage. Box 450, Colinet.

NO RENT—Furnished 8-room house, all modern conveniences. Apply Alexander, 508 E. Hayes St.

NO RENT—We have several furnished and unfurnished houses to rent. Green & Burdick Bros., Ltd. cor. Langley and Gordon St.

NO RENT—Furnished bungalow; five rooms; new; modern; three minutes' walk from car. Apply 1431 Fern St.

NO RENT—4-roomed modern furnished house, 4 bedrooms, stove, coal, gas, hot air furnace, also garage; inquire 315 Government St., or phone 1408 or 1409.

NO LET—Furnished, partly furnished or unfurnished, 4-roomed house with garage, 10 minutes' walk from car, white enamel bath and sink, stationary wash tubs, electricity, hot and cold water, two blocks from Douglas St. Phone 1-2121.

VELL FURNISHED house; see view and vegetable garden; piano; hot and cold water in kitchen; sleeping porch; 3 bedrooms; 4 cars; three from Douglas St. Phone 1-2121.

WAT FURNISHED HOUSES

ADLEY wishes to rent for four months, her handsomely furnished bungalow, with a large parlour and three bedrooms; everything in perfect order. Apply 1431 Fern St. Phone 1-2121.

WE HAVE a large list of furnished houses to rent. Green & Burdick Bros., Ltd. cor. Langley and Gordon St. Phones 1469 and 1470.

FOR RENT—HOUSES

4-ROOMED bungalow on Battledore Ave. to rent in close proximity at once for sale at \$2760 and will take city or suburban mortgage. Apply 1431 Fern St. or 208 Union Bank; phone 2828.

NEW neat 4-roomed bungalow to rent in Parkside; lot large; one-tenth of an acre; 10 minutes' walk from car. Call 1-2121.

LIGHT-BROOKS, 305 Union Bank.

LIGHT-ROOMED house opposite Uplands. Apply 2446 Cadboro Bay rd.

LIGHT-ROOMED fully modern house on Obel St., Gorge district. \$35 per month. Wm. H. Hargrave, 1431 Fern St. Phone 4542.

FOR RENT—Corner Olympia av. and Cadboro Bay rd., new bungalow, 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 car. Apply on premises, 3 minutes Willows car.

OR RENT—Nice clean house, 5 rooms, well water right by; 10 minutes from car; of Douglas car; \$14 a month. Box 1431 Fern St.

OR RENT—Two houses and furniture for sale reasonable to right party. 738 Alexander St.

OUR-ROOMED bungalow to rent on carline. Apply F. O. Cox, 1145 or 1151.

FOR RENT—HOUSES

(Continued)

DORM-ROOMED house for rent on Gladstone Ave.; also five-roomed house on Gladstone Ave., apply Tim Kee and Co., Government st.

SIX ROOMING house, central, 7 rooms, one room pays rent; price \$308, rent \$38. Apply 1649 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMED house and about one acre good land for rent; six minutes walk from city hall; call 1918. See Cardley No. 2059, 620 Broughton St., Pemberton Building.

FURNISHED ROOMED house, 8 blocks Parkside, calling 1918 monthly. If gentleman tenant can remain as lodger. Particulars call 1918 mornings 10 to 12, evenings, 4 to 8.

LET—Superior duplex house (new), 1984 Burdette avenue.

RENT—Large brick, five-roomed bungalow on West 12th St. Apply overlying Union House, Saanich link, close to Victoria Hotel terminus. Apply Miss M. E. Taylor, Sidney, B. C.

RENT—Well-furnished six-roomed house has good steel range, linen and wash tub, refrigerator, built-in stove, half bath, broom closet, rent reasonable. Apply 612 Duncanson st.

RENT—Five-roomed bungalow with large attic, bath and parlor close to beach. Apply 215 Beachwood Road, Point Roberts.

RENT—Two-roomed shack on Denman st. Apply 1424 Denman st.

RENT—Five-roomed cottage near car line, per month \$12. Douglas & McEwen, 1000 Commercial.

RENT—Nicely furnished cottage, 4 rooms, bath, etc.; no children. Apply Richard J. Smith, 1000 Commercial.

NEW, modern Seaview Ave.; eight rooms; new, modern; rent \$18.

RENT—Eight-roomed house with modern conveniences; one minute from car line, on last night best of Fairview district. Rent \$18.

RENT—Two-roomed cottage, close to Skating Rink; \$19 per month. Apply Burdette ave. B.

CHEAP ROOMED house for rent sheep on Purrington road near Douglass, call Catalina's av.

WILL rent a nice little house, new, good lot, close to University School, near Purrington road, or furnished cottages, top end of Shelbourne street.

A MONTH—Modern 4-roomed bungalow, fully furnished and carpeted. Apply 1739 Haultain st.

WANTED TO RENT—HOUSES.

RELIABLE married couple wants to rent a three to five-roomed house in; good tenants; no children. Apply state rent at Box 4832, Colonsay.

WANTED—Year's lease on 4 or 5-roomed bungalow or furnished house in Fairview district. Benson & Winslow, 1202 Douglas st.

WANTED TO RENT—Six-roomed modern bungalow, unfurnished. Box 1994 Colonsay, or phone 1672, room 169.

WANTED—Lot or space to erect tent for storage of goods. James Bay preferred. Box Colonsay.

WANTED—in or near city furnished cottage or bungalow of from 3 to 5 rooms, preferably on Fairview district. Apply 3461 Topaz ave.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Office to rent. Board of Trade building, apply to Secretary, on premises.

LAMPING ground to let at the Gorge; floors furnished; frontage privileges; apply 1448 Columbia.

RENT—Fully equipped office in one of the best buildings in this city. For particulars write P. O. Box 632.

RENT—Office suite on Broad street, centrally located, well furnished; position any time. Phone 2242.

FRNISHED office to rent by month or other arrangement in Pemberton building. Apply 1448 Columbia.

RENT—Shop on Post Bay rd., just off Oak Bay Ave. Very central, \$25 per month. W. J. F. Malagh, Phone 3974 or 4421.

FOR RENT—Furnished house, unfurnished flat, large store, large hall. Fire Insurance B. D. Miller Co., Successors Grand & Linham.

DODD brick warehouse to rent or lease. Apply 1241 Douglas St.

ORAGE to rent. 564 Michigan. R 1767.

OFFICE for rent; Central bldg. Apply McPherson and Fullerton.

HANO for hire (Nordheimer) \$5.00 per month. 221 Skinger st., phone L 1502.

ORE to rent; adjoining corner of Oak Bay and Douglas. Call 1225 per month. W. J. F. Malagh; phone 3974 or 4421.

ALL stores to rent, with living rooms. Paint, painter, paperhanger, etc. Apply Turner st. Rock Bay.

RENT—Good office in modern building close to Post Office. Apply P. O. Box 432.

RENT—A 3-roomed office in Partridge building, suitable for law office. Apply P. R. Fleming, 414 View St.

RENT—Six-roomed house; Beechwood Ave., Office on Douglas St., suit any business. Apply 1448 Columbia, or Morris Syndicate Co., 404 Sayward, phone 1448.

Work st.

RENT—17 acre, 3 miles from Armstrong, 12 acres under cultivation, 5 acres wooded, 2 acres in alfalfa, log cabin, with bathroom and dairy, hot and cold water, electric lights, 12 ft. and loft. Cow sheds, carriage sheds and dry shed. For terms apply owner. Phone 2232, 2232, 2232.

WANTED TO RENT—MISC.

RENTOR wants reasonable lease, room and board, quiet clean place. 723 Brighton St.

WANTED—Small store or office, suitable for commercial photographer and fine artist; central position preferred. Box Colonsay.

WANTED—to rent small room, ground floor or basement, must be cement floor, furnished, centrally State terms. 85, Colonsay.

ROOM AND BOARD

NICELY furnished room with board for two men. 341 Duncannon street.

FEW vacancies for gentlemen in comfortable furnished room. Apply 1448 Columbia.

ROOM AND BOARD

(Continued.)

ED room, with smaller one connecting with two gentlemen (English), every amenity, terms moderate. 175, Fort corner Linden ave.

ED—FURNISHED—1314 Meers St. French Cook, (ed.) and Room 175, modern convenience and attention; well kept; excellent cuisine; select patronage. Phone R 222

EDLY furnished front room, suitable for two gentlemen, with board. Price \$10. 1524 Pandora St.

EDLY furnished rooms for gentlemen. Board. R 2732, 1179 Chapman St.

EDLY furnished front room, suitable for two gentlemen, with board. Price \$10. 1524 Pandora St.

EDM and BOARD—Rooms \$2.00 per week. 1116 North Park St.

EDMS—Comfortable, with board. 75 Linden Ave., near beach and car.

EDM and board, 441 Vancouver St.

EDM and board. Elegant large room, with three or four persons; good view, sitting room, sitting room and every amenity on suite. Phone 1715, house and walk to P.O., 117 Superior st.

EDM and BOARD, 738 Courtney st.

EDM and board. 810 Cook st.

EDM and BOARD for two friends in EDM family; on carline; five minutes to City Hall. 1524 Pandora St.

EDM and BOARD—735 Market St.

EDM and board, 1914 Maple avenue, Jubilee Hospital.

EDMS or room and board; close to car. 441 Gladstone Ave.

EDM with two beds, with or without board. 129 Ontario st., James Bay.

EDM and board for two gentlemen in EDM family, 87, 1225 Sunnyside ave., La West.

EDM and board, 810 Cook street.

EDM and board, terms moderate. Apply 516 Hillside Ave.

EDS and double rooms with board. 111 Cook.

EDS ACCORD, 445 Princess avenue, near East Main, near EDM; terms moderate. Phone L 2857.

EDS CANCY for one boarder. 1621 Quadra st., phone L 920.

EDS DALLAS RD.—Room and board for gentleman, EDM, English family, good view, \$7 weekly.

EDS—ROOM AND BOARD

EDM and board wanted by a gentleman; phone R 3831; address, 1902 Duchess.

EDS in the outskirts of Victoria, near the sea shore, comfortable rooms, first-class board, with bath, and with a lady with nurse and two children. Apply to EDM, 105 Colindale.

EDS—Room and board, near Discovery street, off Douglas.

EDS—Room and board for two young men; with private family; no house. Phone L 95 Colindale.

EDS LADY wants room and board with private family; Oak Bay Ave. direction 4832, Colindale.

EDS OR APARTMENTS

EDS UNFURNISHED four-roomed flat, hot, gas range, bath; phone 297; adults only. Colindale.

EDS—FURNISHED—RENT—Rooms partly furnished, strict modern conveniences, 421 Vancouver st. (phone 2872).

EDS—FURNISHED TO LET—One furnished room, kitchenette and bathroom, one unfurnished modern suite. Northbrook house, 1131 Hilda st., phone R 4988.

EDS TWO-ROOMED housekeeping flat with modern room, half basement, \$25. Mt. Rd., Victoria.

EDS unfurnished flat, three large rooms, bathroom and bathroom. Mt. Edwards, phone 3762.

EDS LIGHT, airy apartment of three rooms, modern; on mile circle; 645 in St., phone 3762.

EDS—FURNISHED apartment, 444 353 Port Ave., beautiful view. Phone L 2385. Reference required.

EDS UNFURNISHED flat, 1810 Beach Drive, Oak Bay.

EDS UNFURNISHED apartments, overlooking Victoria Park, 1 and 2 rooms; unfurnished bedrooms. Gas and phone. Phone N 3438.

EDS QUEENS TO LET—Furnished, modern flats, three rooms, bath, \$16 weekly, in high-class residential blocks, 1816. Housekeeping suites, \$30, \$35, private house, close to housekeeping \$20 to \$30. Apply to The Ladies' Club, 55 Seaward Edge, phone 2436.

EDS UNFURNISHED FLATS—All new, 445 San Juan Ave. Apply The Beehive, La St., or 443 Niagara St.

EDS RENT—Four-roomed flat; new furniture for sale; reasonable. Apply 1113 Yates St.

EDS RENT—Live by the sea, rent one of three-roomed apartments right on beach, near the Pool. Gas, water and bath and where you can take a water bath every day, and see the sea from the front of the house. The new and very comfortable, clean and the rent is only \$25 per month for those facing the sea. As a number of these are wanted and will be ready for occupancy May the make reservation early; unfurnished. Subdivision Edge, 418 and 419. Bldg. phone 804.

EDS UNFURNISHED housekeeping rooms, modern and convenient; adults only; 1176 Yates

EDS OBSERVATIONS can be made now in our new apartment house in Foul Bay. Rooms, one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, seventy-nine, eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven, eighty-eight, eighty-nine, ninety, ninety-one, ninety-two, ninety-three, ninety-four, ninety-five, ninety-six, ninety-seven, ninety-eight, ninety-nine, one hundred, one hundred one, one hundred two, one hundred three, one hundred four, one hundred five, one hundred six, one hundred seven, one hundred eight, one hundred nine, one hundred ten, one hundred eleven, one hundred twelve, one hundred thirteen, one hundred fourteen, one hundred fifteen, one hundred sixteen, one hundred seventeen, one hundred eighteen, one hundred nineteen, one hundred twenty, one hundred twenty-one, one hundred twenty-two, one hundred twenty-three, one hundred twenty-four, one hundred twenty-five, one hundred twenty-six, one hundred twenty-seven, one hundred twenty-eight, one hundred twenty-nine, one hundred thirty, one hundred thirty-one, one hundred thirty-two, one hundred thirty-three, one hundred thirty-four, one hundred thirty-five, one hundred thirty-six, one hundred thirty-seven, one hundred thirty-eight, one hundred thirty-nine, one hundred forty, one hundred forty-one, one hundred forty-two, one hundred forty-three, one hundred forty-four, one hundred forty-five, one hundred forty-six, one hundred forty-seven, one hundred forty-eight, one hundred forty-nine, one hundred fifty, one hundred fifty-one, one hundred fifty-two, one hundred fifty-three, one hundred fifty-four, one hundred fifty-five, one hundred fifty-six, one hundred fifty-seven, one hundred fifty-eight, one hundred fifty-nine, one hundred sixty, one hundred sixty-one, one hundred sixty-two, one hundred sixty-three, one hundred sixty-four, one hundred sixty-five, one hundred sixty-six, one hundred sixty-seven, one hundred sixty-eight, one hundred sixty-nine, one hundred seventy, one hundred seventy-one, one hundred seventy-two, one hundred seventy-three, one hundred seventy-four, one hundred seventy-five, one hundred seventy-six, one hundred seventy-seven, one hundred seventy-eight, one hundred seventy-nine, one hundred eighty, one hundred eighty-one, one hundred eighty-two, one hundred eighty-three, one hundred eighty-four, one hundred eighty-five, one hundred eighty-six, one hundred eighty-seven, one hundred eighty-eight, one hundred eighty-nine, one hundred ninety, one hundred ninety-one, one hundred ninety-two, one hundred ninety-three, one hundred ninety-four, one hundred ninety-five, one hundred ninety-six, one hundred ninety-seven, one hundred ninety-eight, one hundred ninety-nine, two hundred, two hundred one, two hundred two, two hundred three, two hundred four, two hundred five, two hundred six, two hundred seven, two hundred eight, two hundred nine, two hundred ten, two hundred eleven, two hundred twelve, two hundred thirteen, two hundred fourteen, two hundred fifteen, two hundred sixteen, two hundred seventeen, two hundred eighteen, two hundred nineteen, two hundred twenty, two hundred twenty-one, two hundred twenty-two, two hundred twenty-three, two hundred twenty-four, two hundred twenty-five, two hundred twenty-six, two hundred twenty-seven, two hundred twenty-eight, two hundred twenty-nine, two hundred thirty, two hundred thirty-one, two hundred thirty-two, two hundred thirty-three, two hundred thirty-four, two hundred thirty-five, two hundred thirty-six, two hundred thirty-seven, two hundred thirty-eight, two hundred thirty-nine, two hundred forty, two hundred forty-one, two hundred forty-two, two hundred forty-three, two hundred forty-four, two hundred forty-five, two hundred forty-six, two hundred forty-seven, two hundred forty-eight, two hundred forty-nine, two hundred fifty, two hundred fifty-one, two hundred fifty-two, two hundred fifty-three, two hundred fifty-four, two hundred fifty-five, two hundred fifty-six, two hundred fifty-seven, two hundred fifty-eight, two hundred fifty-nine, two hundred sixty, two hundred sixty-one, two hundred sixty-two, two hundred sixty-three, two hundred sixty-four, two hundred sixty-five, two hundred sixty-six, two hundred sixty-seven, two hundred sixty-eight, two hundred sixty-nine, two hundred seventy, two hundred seventy-one, two hundred seventy-two, two hundred seventy-three, two hundred seventy-four, two hundred seventy-five, two hundred seventy-six, two hundred seventy-seven, two hundred seventy-eight, two hundred seventy-nine, two hundred eighty, two hundred eighty-one, two hundred eighty-two, two hundred eighty-three, two hundred eighty-four, two hundred eighty-five, two hundred eighty-six, two hundred eighty-seven, two hundred eighty-eight, two hundred eighty-nine, two hundred ninety, two hundred ninety-one, two hundred ninety-two, two hundred ninety-three, two hundred ninety-four, two hundred ninety-five, two hundred ninety-six, two hundred ninety-seven, two hundred ninety-eight, two hundred ninety-nine, three hundred, three hundred one, three hundred two, three hundred three, three hundred four, three hundred five, three hundred six, three hundred seven, three hundred eight, three hundred nine, three hundred ten, three hundred eleven, three hundred twelve, three hundred thirteen, three hundred fourteen, three hundred fifteen, three hundred sixteen, three hundred seventeen, three hundred eighteen, three hundred nineteen, three hundred twenty, three hundred twenty-one, three hundred twenty-two, three hundred twenty-three, three hundred twenty-four, three hundred twenty-five, three hundred twenty-six, three hundred twenty-seven, three hundred twenty-eight, three hundred twenty-nine, three hundred thirty, three hundred thirty-one, three hundred thirty-two, three hundred thirty-three, three hundred thirty-four, three hundred thirty-five, three hundred thirty-six, three hundred thirty-seven, three hundred thirty-eight, three hundred thirty-nine, three hundred forty, three hundred forty-one, three hundred forty-two, three hundred forty-three, three hundred forty-four, three hundred forty-five, three hundred forty-six, three hundred forty-seven, three hundred forty-eight, three hundred forty-nine, three hundred fifty, three hundred fifty-one, three hundred fifty-two, three hundred fifty-three, three hundred fifty-four, three hundred fifty-five, three hundred fifty-six, three hundred fifty-seven, three hundred fifty-eight, three hundred fifty-nine, three hundred sixty, three hundred sixty-one, three hundred sixty-two, three hundred sixty-three, three hundred sixty-four, three hundred sixty-five, three hundred sixty-six, three hundred sixty-seven, three hundred sixty-eight, three hundred sixty-nine, three hundred seventy, three hundred seventy-one, three hundred seventy-two, three hundred seventy-three, three hundred seventy-four, three hundred seventy-five, three hundred seventy-six, three hundred seventy-seven, three hundred seventy-eight, three hundred seventy-nine, three hundred eighty, three hundred eighty-one, three hundred eighty-two, three hundred eighty-three, three hundred eighty-four, three hundred eighty-five, three hundred eighty-six, three hundred eighty-seven, three hundred eighty-eight, three hundred eighty-nine, three hundred ninety, three hundred ninety-one, three hundred ninety-two, three hundred ninety-three, three hundred ninety-four, three hundred ninety-five, three hundred ninety-six, three hundred ninety-seven, three hundred ninety-eight, three hundred ninety-nine, four hundred, four hundred one, four hundred two, four hundred three, four hundred four, four hundred five, four hundred six, four hundred seven, four hundred eight, four hundred nine, four hundred ten, four hundred eleven, four hundred twelve, four hundred thirteen, four hundred fourteen, four hundred fifteen, four hundred sixteen, four hundred seventeen, four hundred eighteen, four hundred nineteen, four hundred twenty, four hundred twenty-one, four hundred twenty-two, four hundred twenty-three, four hundred twenty-four, four hundred twenty-five, four hundred twenty-six, four hundred twenty-seven, four hundred twenty-eight, four hundred twenty-nine, four hundred thirty, four hundred thirty-one, four hundred thirty-two, four hundred thirty-three, four hundred thirty-four, four hundred thirty-five, four hundred thirty-six, four hundred thirty-seven, four hundred thirty-eight, four hundred thirty-nine, four hundred forty, four hundred forty-one, four hundred forty-two, four hundred forty-three, four hundred forty-four, four hundred forty-five, four hundred forty-six, four hundred forty-seven, four hundred forty-eight, four hundred forty-nine, four hundred fifty, four hundred fifty-one, four hundred fifty-two, four hundred fifty-three, four hundred fifty-four, four hundred fifty-five, four hundred fifty-six, four hundred fifty-seven, four hundred fifty-eight, four hundred fifty-nine, four hundred sixty, four hundred sixty-one, four hundred sixty-two, four hundred sixty-three, four hundred sixty-four, four hundred sixty-five, four hundred sixty-six, four hundred sixty-seven, four hundred sixty-eight, four hundred sixty-nine, four hundred seventy, four hundred seventy-one, four hundred seventy-two, four hundred seventy-three, four hundred seventy-four, four hundred seventy-five, four hundred seventy-six, four hundred seventy-seven, four hundred seventy-eight, four hundred seventy-nine, four hundred eighty, four hundred eighty-one, four hundred eighty-two, four hundred eighty-three, four hundred eighty-four, four hundred eighty-five, four hundred eighty-six, four hundred eighty-seven, four hundred eighty-eight, four hundred eighty-nine, four hundred ninety, four hundred ninety-one, four hundred ninety-two, four hundred ninety-three, four hundred ninety-four, four hundred ninety-five, four hundred ninety-six, four hundred ninety-seven, four hundred ninety-eight, four hundred ninety-nine, five hundred, five hundred one, five hundred two, five hundred three, five hundred four, five hundred five, five hundred six, five hundred seven, five hundred eight, five hundred nine, five hundred ten, five hundred eleven, five hundred twelve, five hundred thirteen, five hundred fourteen, five hundred fifteen, five hundred sixteen, five hundred seventeen, five hundred eighteen, five hundred nineteen, five hundred twenty, five hundred twenty-one, five hundred twenty-two, five hundred twenty-three, five hundred twenty-four, five hundred twenty-five, five hundred twenty-six, five hundred twenty-seven, five hundred twenty-eight, five hundred twenty-nine, five hundred thirty, five hundred thirty-one, five hundred thirty-two, five hundred thirty-three, five hundred thirty-four, five hundred thirty-five, five hundred thirty-six, five hundred thirty-seven, five hundred thirty-eight, five hundred thirty-nine, five hundred forty, five hundred forty-one, five hundred forty-two, five hundred forty-three, five hundred forty-four, five hundred forty-five, five hundred forty-six, five hundred forty-seven, five hundred forty-eight, five hundred forty-nine, five hundred fifty, five hundred fifty-one, five hundred fifty-two, five hundred fifty-three, five hundred fifty-four, five hundred fifty-five, five hundred fifty-six, five hundred fifty-seven, five hundred fifty-eight, five hundred fifty-nine, five hundred sixty, five hundred sixty-one, five hundred sixty-two, five hundred sixty-three, five hundred sixty-four, five hundred sixty-five, five hundred sixty-six, five hundred sixty-seven, five hundred sixty-eight, five hundred sixty-nine, five hundred seventy, five hundred seventy-one, five hundred seventy-two, five hundred seventy-three, five hundred seventy-four, five hundred seventy-five, five hundred seventy-six, five hundred seventy-seven, five hundred seventy-eight, five hundred seventy-nine, five hundred eighty, five hundred eighty-one, five hundred eighty-two, five hundred eighty-three, five hundred eighty-four, five hundred eighty-five, five hundred eighty-six, five hundred eighty-seven, five hundred eighty-eight, five hundred eighty-nine, five hundred ninety, five hundred ninety-one, five hundred ninety-two, five hundred ninety-three, five hundred ninety-four, five hundred ninety-five, five hundred ninety-six, five hundred ninety-seven, five hundred ninety-eight, five hundred ninety-nine, six hundred, six hundred one

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPING

ROOMS

WANTED—House-keeping rooms, clean and comfortable furnished room with kitchenette in suburban private house, required by well educated lady, price moderate, if possible. In return for teaching the languages and music or for companionship. Box 31, Spionist.

WANTED—Three furnished housekeeping rooms, for adults; must be good residential district; preferably near park or waterfront. References exchanged, phone calls.

heated, suitable for one or two
men; good locality, opposite

Park; reasonable rates. 950 Haywood
 Cents per night. \$2.00 a week and up.
 1211 Langley st.
WANTED TO BORROW
 \$AN—\$500 required on first-class security
 for six months; 12 per cent interest.
 122 Clonist.
MORTGAGE wanted of \$25,000 for three
 years at nine per cent. Security of
 \$50,000 at nine per cent.

STLEMAN'S \$3.50 hats for \$1.25. 609
ates st., upstairs; open evenings.

WANT
ment
615
WANT
p
ticular
WANT
onist.
WANT
lish

Motor House, Oak Bay ave

ements of sale. Cameron Investment Securities Co., Ltd. Phone 3759, Union ave.

ED-For cash, a good secondhand no. 30 State maker, price and par to Box 49, Colonia.

ED-to purchase: milk route delivery or 30 gallons daily. Box 99, Colonia.

ED-Large industrial manufacturing or land propositions for the Engineer. We have made arrangements.

H. N. Merrick, 2032 Chaucer St., phone 660.

OR RENT—In Fairfield district, a six-room house, brand new; \$45 per month. Call, Cheeseman, 1861 Blanchard st.; phone 4.

OR RENT—Six-roomed house. Range, linoleum and kitchen for sale, close in. Powell & Jackson Bldg.

ARDEN CITY—Two 3-roomed cottages for rent, gas and electric, on 12th street, near 12th street.

HOUSE

cor Bank and Oak Bay.

...and room, good news, good
news, all modern conveniences, moder-
n prices. 3550 Quadra, near Bilsdale and
HARD and rooms, beautifully situated
in Gorge, close to searings; English
bath, 1257, Sunnyside Avenue, phone
3-10-10.

...rooms, furnished rooms; with
bath, 1257, Sunnyside Avenue, phone
3-10-10.

...rooms, furnished rooms; with
bath, 1257, Sunnyside Avenue, phone
3-10-10.

T-FLATS OR APARTM'TS

TED—Housekeeping rooms, by young couple till they get married with aid; Ray preferred. 491 Oswego st.

TO LEASE

LEASE on building lease for term of yrs. 56x160 feet on a Cook st. north of Pandora av. For full particulars apply the U.C. Land Investment Co. 216, 218 Government st. Victoria.

MONEY TO LOAN

AGREEMENTS of sale discounted, money
to loan on mortgages. R. MacKenzie,
Campbell block.

MONEY TO LOAN—Agreements of sale
sought, building loans effected. Apply
A. Harris & Co., 1015 Douglas st.

TO LOAN—\$1500 on first mortgage. Went
Bell Shaw and Co.

WANTED to borrow, \$3,000 as first

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS wanted to handle the best selling article in Canada. \$25 to \$50 a wk. Success assured. Frank Specialty 1241 Fourth Ave., East, Vancouver.

1500; replacing with larger machine.
A. Whittington, 2014 Bridge St.

7. Drum style heater, with pipe, etc.;
used two weeks, cost \$15; price \$11.
-484 Simcoe.

Two-seater runabout Ford; nearly
new, 1911 model; in splendid running
condition; for no fault, will give any
demonstration. Price \$400; cost
two months ago. Apply Box 115,
Box B C.

of offices throughout the United States for the securing of capital for corporations of undoubted merit.

operations of an uncertain kind, so
that the owners will take a fair
share of stock as part payment. We
will undertake the duties of man-
agers or investment companies. Give
particulars (in confidence). Harvey
& Co., 422 Fort street, Victoria.

USA wanted immediately to talk.

TENDERS WANTED

Messrs. Stewart Williams

& Co.

fully instructed by Andrew Cox (who is leaving for the East) to sell, by public auction, at his farm, Union Bay, North Saanich, West Road, on

THURSDAY, MAY 1

at 11 o'clock, the whole of his

Household Furniture and Live Stock

Including: Dark brown driving Mare, seven years old, COW, five years old milking; 80 Lagoon Pullets, 3 Leghorn Cockerels, double-seated Democrat, rubber-tired Buggy, Studebaker Wagon, Cyphers Brooder, Cyphers Incubator, 144 Eggs, Cultivator, Planet Cultivator, Lawn Mower, Garden Bench, Bicycle, Teakman Handmade Heater, Gerhard Teakman Player Piano, absolutely new, cost \$1,000; old Bookcase and Writing Desk, Extension Table, Drop-leaf Sewing Machine, Morris Chair, Bayonet, oak Bedstead, Bittan Rocker, Wicker Chairs, Centre Tables, oak Hall Rack, three Bedroom Suits, Phonograph, Tent, Camp Bed, Baby Cyphers, double-barrelled Shot Gun, Carpets, Rugs, Curtains, quantity of other Cedar Posts, and other goods too numerous to mention.

Take V. & S. train to Sidney.

THE AUCTIONEER,
Stewart Williams

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Messrs. Stewart Williams
& Co.
being instructed by the Secretary of the
Union Club, will sell, by public auction,
at the Club House, Douglas Street, on
Thursday and Friday,
May 8 and 9
at 2 o'clock each day, the whole of the
Furniture and Effects
of that well appointed establishment.
Particulars later.
THE AUCTIONEER
Stewart Williams
Messrs. Stewart Williams
& Co.

fully instructed by Henry Alnut, Esq.,
to sell, by public auction, at his resi-
dence, corner of Fifth and Henry
Streets, Sidney, B.C., on

TUESDAY, APRIL 29
1813, at 2 p.m. sharp, the whole of his

**FURNITURE AND
EFFECTS**

Including: Extension Table, four Dining
Chairs, Rockers, Baiton Chairs,
Lounge, Oil Table, Empress Chairs,
Carpets, Pictures, Cushions, Brackets,
Curtains, Bedside, Bedroom Suite,
Colletware, nearly new English Bicycle,
No. 8 Monarch Range, Kitchen Cabinet,
Kitchen Tables and Chairs, Crockery,
Glassware, Cooking Utensils, Garden
and Other Tools.

THE AUCTIONEERS,
Stewart Williams

MAYNARD & SONS
AUCTIONEERS

Instructed by the owner, we will sell at
the residence

1479 FORT STREET
On

TUESDAY
2 P. M.

All the well-kept and desirable

FURNITURE AND

EFFECTS

Including:

PARLOR—3-piece mah. parlor suite, ladies' secretary, oak office desk, rattan chairs, bookcase, oak card table, rug, lamp, clock, etc.

DININGROOM—Oak extension table, dining chairs, oak sideboard, oak table, copper set, dinner set, vases, ornaments, glassware, clock, etc.

KITCHEN—Kitchen set, refrigerator, brockery, pictures, etc.

HALL—Mission oak hall mirror, mission oak settee, mission oak chair, rug, etc.

BEDROOM NO. 1—Dresser and stand, iron bed, spring and mattress, blankets, sheets, spreads, pillows, etc.

down quilts, pictures, toiletries.
 BEDROOM No. 2—White enamel
 bedroom suit, consisting of
 dresser, chest and table. Chest of
 drawers, toilet table, sheets, spreads,
 pillows, etc.
 BEDROOM No. 3—Single iron bed-
 dresser, springs and felt mattresses, oak
 dresser, chiffoniers, wardrobe, rattan
 chairs, dresser and stand, chest of
 drawers, box mattress, on legs: bam-
 boo bed, bamboo dresser, spreads,
 bureau covers, pillows, toiletries.
 BEDROOM No. 4—Single iron bed,
 spring and mattress, dresser and stand,
 rattan chair, table, bedding, etc.
 KITCHEN AND OUTSIDE—Bamboo
 ONAARCH STEEL RANGE, gas pilot,
 gas pilot.

lboards, kitchen table, cooking stove,
bed, tubs, boilers, large saws,
iron horse, meat safe, 2 step ladders,
cannons set, heaters, etc.

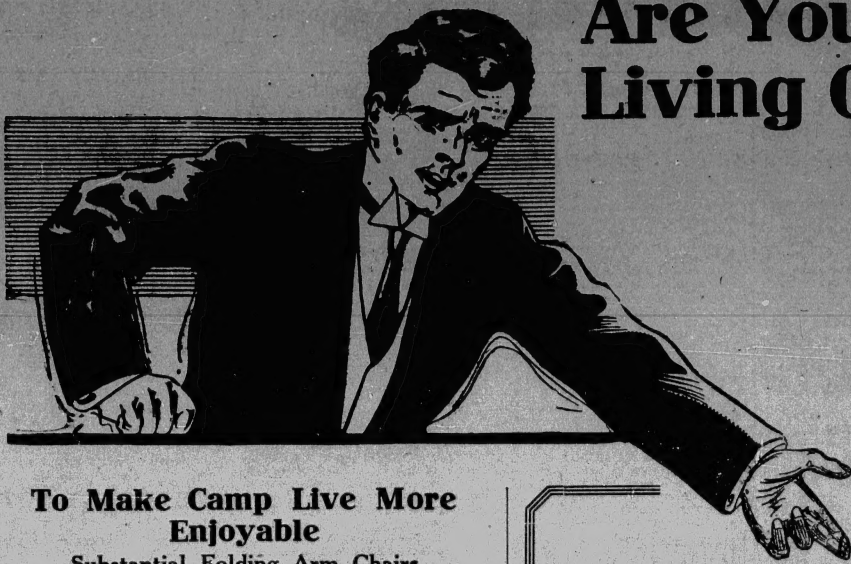
On view Monday afternoon, 3 to 5.

MAYNARD & BOWEN, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE
Alberta Horses
AT 2 O'CLOCK
Wednesday, April 30
at the
BECKLER PARK STABLES,
VANCOUVER
W. S. Pratt & Co. will sell by public

c auction 60 head of bonded horses
ages from 1 to 7, dis
ers in Alberta
were 200
county
in

Are You Making Preparations for Living Out of Doors This Summer?



To Make Camp Live More Enjoyable

Substantial Folding Arm Chairs

The frames are made of straight-grained and thoroughly seasoned birch, will stand a tremendous strain, and are very comfortable. With carpet seat and back, they come at each, \$3.00, or for cash

\$2.70

With canvas seat and back, they are marked at, each \$2.25, or for cash

\$2.05



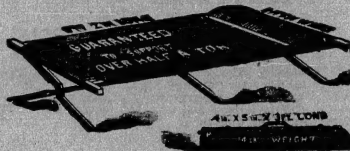
Another Useful Style

The hammock style is one of the most popular folding Easy Chairs on the market. Plenty of comfort at a small cost. Price, each, without arms, \$1.75, or with arms, \$2.00. For cash the prices are \$1.60 and

\$1.80



Folding Camp Beds



Iron braced, rigid; will support up to one-half a ton, and are very comfortable. Fold up as illustrated. Price \$3.50, or for cash

\$3.15

Folding Chairs and Stools

One as Illustrated, has polished frame, is braced with steel, is very compact when folded. Has carpet seat. Price \$1.75, or for cash

\$1.60

A Similar Chair, lighter weight, but strong and dependable. Price 75c, or for cash

70c

Camp Stools as illustrated, iron braced, at, each 75c, or for cash

70c



Another Good Stool comes at, each

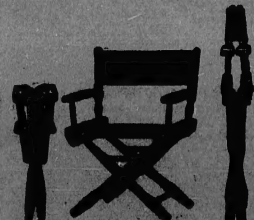
40c

Quite a large assortment of other patterns in stock. A visit to the fourth floor will prove a pleasure and a money-saving trip.

A Chair That Is Strong and Most Useful

Frame made of choice oak, is well finished, and the seat and back are of stout material. It will stand several seasons of hard wear. Illustration gives you some idea of its worth. Price only \$4.00, or for cash

\$3.60



See the Window Display of Choice Mahogany Furniture for the Parlor and Library

A large and choice assortment of beautifully designed Parlor and Library Furniture has just come to hand.

All who delight in dainty styles will be interested in the showing on the third floor, and the few pieces now being displayed in the Broughton Street windows will command much favorable attention.

A Three-Piece Suite

Made of solid mahogany, has cabriole legs, deep tufted back and plain spring seat. The back and ends are simple in design and show a plain frame of highly finished mahogany. Two armchairs and one settee in temporary cover for **\$110.00** or for cash, **\$99.00**

A Small Safe

Encased in a mahogany cabinet, mounted on turned legs and has a similar appearance to a music cabinet. A fine piece of furniture, and should be exceptionally useful.

Price **\$45.00** or for cash, **\$40.50**

Library Table

With cabriole legs; has a moulded frame, drawer and shelf between the legs. Top 28 x 45 inches.

Price **\$27.50** or for cash, **\$24.75**

Carved Pedestals

38 inches high; show the human figure.

Price **\$37.50** each or for cash, **\$33.75**

Mahogany Desk

In a new and very attractive design; has book shelves, fall front; the inside well fitted up; two drawers and two electric lights. A fine value at

\$42.00 or for cash, **\$35.80**

Mahogany Screen

Three folds; has long panels of green burlap and landscape panels in oil colors.

Price **\$17.00** or for cash, **\$15.30**

You'll Appreciate the Comfort of a Hammock and the Cost Is Small



Hammocks on portable frames; others in various styles on the regular patterns.

Prices From **\$18.00** Down to as Low as **\$1.50**

To get the full benefit of the fresh air, rest in perfect comfort and enjoy the reading of your favorite literature under ideal conditions, a Hammock is almost a necessity.

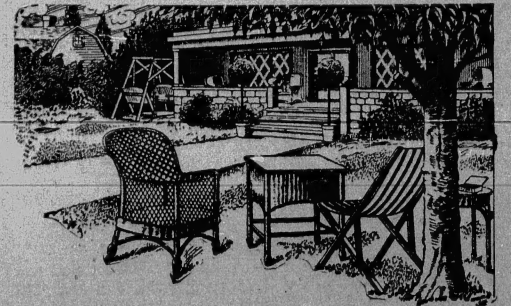
Swing one on your veranda, under a tree or any other shady and pleasant position, and you will never wish to be without one.

Some very fine Hammocks now to be seen on the fourth floor; some now in the window on Broughton Street. Swing

YOU'LL DO BETTER AT WEILER'S
Weiler Bros., Ltd.
Victoria's Popular Home Furniture Store

EVERYONE who knows the value of fresh air, and who studies their comfort and convenience, will be preparing to go camping or, at least, making their homes as cool as possible. Both classes are well provided for in our immense stock of Summer conveniences. Those who want to make the best of their regular abode will be interested in our showing of Porch, Veranda and Lawn Furniture, Hammocks, Sun Blinds, Matting, Screen Doors and Window Screens, while the Folding Baths, Chairs, Tables, Stools, Light Grass Furniture, etc., will be of particular interest to those who are fortunate enough to be able to go camping.

You'll be pleased with the goods and satisfied with the prices. Let us supply your needs.



Furniture and Furnishings That Make the Porch and Lawn Places of Comfort

Japanese Matting and Other Suitable Floor Coverings

Japanese Matting in colors and natural colored grounds, various patterns and 36 inches wide. Comes at 25c a yard, or for cash

22½c

Fibre Matting, reversible, warranted not to fade in either the sun or water. Colors, greens, browns and blues and many attractive patterns; width 36 inches. Prices per yard, 85c and 65c, or for cash 76c and

59c

Rope Twist Matting, suitable for veranda or porch; comes in green and natural, is 36 inches wide and the price per yard is only \$1.00, or for cash

90c

Hofi Matting in a variety of colors; width 36 inches, and the prices 75c and 50c a yard, or for cash 67½c and

45c



"Crex" Grass Rugs Prove Their Worth

They look good, wear well, are sanitary and never lose their color. Just the thing for the veranda or porch. To see them is to be convinced that they are the most sensible Rug yet produced.

Size 3x6 feet, with plain or fancy centres and attractive borders; various colors. Price **\$2.50**, or, for cash

\$2.25

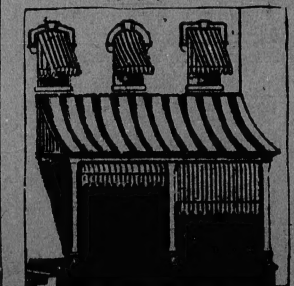
Size 54x90 inches, plain centres. Price **\$5.00**, or, for cash, **\$4.50**

Size 6x9 feet, plain centres. Price **\$8.00**, or, for cash, **\$7.20**

Size 8x10 feet, plain centres. Price **\$12.50**, or, for cash, **\$11.25**

Size 9x12 feet, plain centres. Price **\$16.00**, or, for cash, **\$14.40**

Let Us Make Your Awnings and Supply Your Sun Blinds



Now is the best time to send in your orders. A little later on orders will be pouring in and many people will experience annoying delays. Don't be one of this class; your order placed now will receive prompt attention and you'll have the pleasure of their use the whole of the Summer.

Estimates and samples of materials free

Split Cane Sun Blinds

Only natural color in at present, but a large shipment of Plain and Colored Blinds will be in very soon.

Size 4 x 8 feet, at, each **\$1.25** or for cash, **\$1.15**

Size 6 x 8 feet, at, each **\$1.50** or for cash, **\$1.35**

Size 8 x 10 feet, at, each **\$1.75** or for cash, **\$1.60**